CAL - GAZE
MAR - APR.
1875



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1875.

PART IV.

Bills of the Bengal Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 13th February 1875, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon in one month:—

A Bill to amend Bengal Act No. VI of 1864.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to amend Bengal Act No. VI of 1864 (*to provide for the periodical Inspection of Steam-boilers and Prime-movers attached thereto in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta*); It is enacted as follows:—

Section 6 of Act No. VI of 1864 repealed.

1. Section six of the said Act is hereby repealed.

Power to revoke certificate already granted.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, or any person authorized by him in that behalf, may revoke any certificate already granted, or to be granted under the provisions of the said Act, on any of the following grounds:—

(*a*) That such certificate has been fraudulently obtained or erroneously granted;

(*b*) That it has been granted without sufficient inspection;

(*c*) That the Boiler or Prime-mover in respect of which it has been granted has sustained injury or is not in good condition;

(*d*) That the Boiler or Prime-mover in respect of which it has been granted is not in charge of a person competent to have charge of the same.

On such revocation, an Inspector, not being the person who granted the revoked certificate, shall again examine the Boiler or Prime-mover in respect of which such revoked certificate was granted, in the manner prescribed in section four of the said Act; and if he is satisfied that the same is in good condition, and in charge of a competent person, shall grant another certificate:

Provided that no additional fee shall be paid unless there shall appear to have been reasonable ground for such revocation as aforesaid.

Statement of Objects and Reasons.

The necessity for the introduction of this Bill has arisen from the fact of unqualified persons being in many instances placed in charge of steam-boilers and steam machinery. In order therefore to necessitate the employment of competent persons to take charge of such machinery, the Bill has been framed so as to enable the Lieutenant-Governor to revoke a certificate already granted on the ground that an incompetent person is in charge of any machinery, in addition to the grounds formerly set out in the old Act.

Stuart Hogg.

The 8th February 1875.

H. Millett,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

[First Publication.]

THE following farther Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act, 1872, together with the Re-amended Bill, are, by order of the President, published for general information :—

WE the Select Committee appointed to take into further consideration the Bill "to amend the Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act, 1872," have considered the Bill, and have the honor to report as follows :—

1. We have, in accordance with the directions received from the Council, provided the conditions on which a license for a jute warehouse may in future be granted, and, in so doing, have endeavoured to carry out the wishes of the mercantile community, to the effect that jute may be combed and dried in enclosures, and also, that properly protected light may be used.

2. We have, in clause three of the Re-amended Bill, directed that the Justices shall, at the option of the holder of an old license, alter the conditions of the license as regards the matters above mentioned.

3. We have made paragraphs (1) and (2) of clause 2 of the Re-amended Bill very general, so as to suit the circumstances of jute warehouses in the Suburbs and Howrah.

4. We have omitted clause thirteen of the Bill as first amended as being unnecessary.

STUART HOGG.
V. H. SCHALCH.
G. C. PAUL.
H. L. DAMPIER.
T. W. BROOKES.
DOORGA CHURN LAW.
KRISTODAS PAL.

The 26th February 1875.

RE-AMENDED BILL.

A

BILL

TO

Amend the Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act, 1872.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act, 1872; It is enacted as follows :—

Repeal of sections of Bengal Act II, 1872.

1. Sections nine, ten, and fourteen of the Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act are hereby repealed.

Amendment of section 7 of Bengal Act II of 1872.

2. For section seven of the Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act, 1872, the following shall be substituted (namely):—

"7. Any person proposing to use any land for the purposes of a jute warehouse within the town of Calcutta, shall send to the Justices a plan of such land and all the buildings thereon prepared in such manner as the Justices may direct, and it shall be within the discretion of the Justices at a special meeting to grant or refuse a license to establish the same.

Every license for a jute warehouse to be granted under this section shall be subject to the following conditions, namely :—

(1.) That no loose jute, jute rejections or cuttings, or cotton shall be stored, or screwed, or pressed, save within a building constructed of such materials, and on such a plan as may be approved of by the Justices.

(2.) That no loose jute, jute rejections or cuttings, or cotton shall be combed or dried except within an enclosure approved of by the Justices :

Provided that the top or roof of any building or of any hut shall not be used for such combing or drying.

(3.) That space shall be reserved on land appertaining to the jute warehouse for the loading and unloading of carts.

(4.) That no portion of the jute warehouse shall be used as a residence, and no artificial light (other than one duly and thoroughly protected), or lucifer matches shall be introduced therein, and no person shall smoke therein.

(5.) That the jute warehouse shall at all times be open to the inspection of officers duly appointed by the Justices.

(6.) That the engines and furnaces used in the jute warehouse shall be placed as may be considered necessary by the Justices.

(7.) That an annual fee, as the Justices at a special meeting may think fit, shall be imposed in respect thereof at one of the following rates (namely) :—

Rupees	...	...	1,000
"	...	...	750
"	...	...	500
"	...	...	250

and shall be paid in such instalments as the Justices may direct.

In fixing the amount of fee to be paid in respect of any jute warehouse, the Justices at such special meeting shall have regard to the annual value thereof as it is for the time assessed, to the payment of municipal taxes, to the size and position of the jute warehouse, to the number and excellence of the pressing machines erected, or proposed to be erected, in such jute warehouse, and to the probable income derived from such jute warehouse by its owner or occupier.

The Justices may from time to time, as they shall think fit, at a special meeting, alter the amount of the fee to be paid in respect of any jute warehouse."

Certain provisions of last section may be applicable to old licenses.

3. The Justices shall, at the option of the holder of any license heretofore granted for any jute warehouse, exclude from the conditions of such license so much of clause (1) of section seven of the Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act, 1872, as relates to combing and drying, and also clause (3) of the same section, and in lieu thereof insert clauses (2) and (4) of the same section as amended by the last preceding section of this Act.

On change of occupation in warehouse, occupier to give notice.

4. On a change in the occupation of any jute warehouse, the person entering into occupation of the same shall, within two weeks of his so entering into occupation, give notice in writing to the Justices of such change of occupation, and shall thereupon pay to the Justices a fee of two rupees ; and his name shall accordingly be entered in such license as the occupier in the place of the name of the person going out of occupation.

If any jute warehouse is let out in portions, the person so letting it out and entitled to the rent shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the occupier.

Cancelment or suspension of license.

5. It shall be in the discretion of the Justices at a special meeting to cancel or to suspend, for such time as they shall think fit, the license of any jute warehouse in respect of which any one or more of the conditions under which such license is held shall appear to them to have been broken, or in respect of which the provisions of the last preceding section have been broken.

Municipal Commissioners to have same power as the Justices

6. In regard to any jute warehouse situated or used, or any land proposed to be used as a jute warehouse out of the town of Calcutta and within the limits of the operation of the Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act, 1872, and of this Act, the powers and duties conferred and imposed by Part II of the Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act, 1872, and the powers and duties conferred by this Act on the Justices, or on the Justices at a special meeting, shall be exercised and discharged by the Municipal Commissioners, at a meeting, within whose jurisdiction such warehouse or land is situated.

The annual fee in respect of any licensegranted, by the said Municipal Commissioners for a jute warehouse may be at the rate of one hundred and fifty rupees, or at such other rates not exceeding one thousand rupees, or less than one hundred and fifty rupees, as the said Municipal Commissioners may direct

The said Municipal Commissioners may from time to time, at a meeting, alter the amount of the fee to be paid in respect of any jute warehouse.

Addition to section 25 of Bengal Act II of 1872.

7. To section twenty-five of the Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act, 1872, the following words shall be added (namely) :—

" and shall be applied by the Justices for the benefit of the town of Calcutta and the suburbs thereof in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may direct ;

and, in the case of the Municipality of Howrah-the balance of such monies after payment of the said expenses shall be paid to the credit of the Municipal Commissioners of Howrah, and shall be applied by them for the purposes of a Fire-brigade, or for such other purposes for the benefit of the Municipality of Howrah as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may direct."

Penalty on occupier in case of breach of conditions of license.

8. Whenever any of the conditions under which a license is held in respect of any jute warehouse have been broken in such jute warehouse, the person whose name appears on the license as the occupier of such jute warehouse shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees in respect of any one rule so broken.

Penalty on any person in case of breach of conditions of license.

9. Whoever breaks any of the conditions under which a license is held in respect of any jute warehouse shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for any one such offence, and in default thereof to imprisonment not exceeding one month.

Penalty for omitting to give notice of change of occupation

10. If on a change in the occupation of any jute warehouse, the person entering into occupation shall fail to give the notice

required by section four of this Act, such person shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Provisions applicable to all warehouses.

11. Sections four, five, six, eight, nine and ten of this Act shall apply to to every jute warehouse in respect of which a license has been granted under the Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act, 1872, or under this Act, or both of them.

Form of license.

12. Every license granted under the Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade, Act, 1872, and this Act, shall, as far as possible, be in the form in the schedule to this Act annexed.

Saving of places of manufacture or retail trade.

13. Nothing in the Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act, 1872, or in this Act, shall be deemed to apply to places wherein small quantities of jute, not exceeding four maunds at any one time, are deposited for the purpose of any manufacture or retail trade.

Construction of Act.

14. This Act shall be construed as one with the Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act, 1872.

SCHEDULE.

(*See sections 2 and 12 of this Act.*)

License under Bengal Acts II of 1872 and ______ of 1875.

No. *of* 187 .

THE Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta hereby grant unto

this License under Bengal Acts II of 1872 and of 1875 to store and press Jute in premises No.

Calcutta,

subject to the conditions noted on the back; and they hereby acknowledge to have received the sum of Rupees , being the License Fee due by the said

from to .187

in respect of the aforesaid premises at the rate of Rupees per annum.

Name of owner____________________

Name of occupier____________________

Secy. to the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta.

The day of

THE HON'BLE SIR R. TEMPLE, K.C.S.I.,

Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Dated Calcutta, the 1st December 1874.

HON'BLE SIR,

WE the undersigned beg to represent that the Act (No II of 1872) entitled the "Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act" has been found defective, being injurious and obstructive to the interests of the jute trade, and that several clauses, which were designed with the view of protecting the public from fires and nuisances caused by those carrying on the jute trade, have been worked in an oppressive manner, and may be relaxed without injury to the public at large. This is admitted by the magistrates, inspectors, and all who have been concerned in carrying out the Act.

This Act was framed with the view of lessening the chances of fires in jute godowns—fires which, from the inflammable nature of jute and the populousness of the neighbourhoods in which it was usually stored and screwed, generally spread rapidly, and might have destroyed a large area of the quarter in which they broke out; also in order to prevent the storing and carrying of so bulky an article in narrow streets, which were frequently blocked up for hours together by carts of jute.

Section 7 provides that no loose jute, &c., shall be stored or pressed or combed or *dried* save within a building. Jute frequently comes to market in drums or bundles saturated with water, and in the rainy season almost all jute has 5 to 10 per cent. of water in it. It the jute be baled in this state, it will in a short time become greatly heated in the interior of the bale, causing the jute to rot if there is free current of air round the bale, or resulting in spontaneous combustion if there is not, as on boardship in bad weather when the hatches cannot be removed. Attempts have been made to dry such jute by hanging it up *inside* a building, but they have generally resulted in its dropping off the ropes or hooks in a rotten state, and of course even the largest premises will only suffice for opening out a small quantity of jute at one time. Provided jute is not dried in the open in the proximity of dwelling-houses or places where a fire would spread, there seems to be no reason for objecting to its being so dried; and as most of the screw-houses and presses that have recently been erected are well removed from the bazars, there should be no objection to balers drying or otherwise handling the jute in the compound of any press so situated.

A native was recently fined heavily at Howrah (where the Act appears to have been carried out most stringently) for drying a cargo of jute, which had been wrecked, in an open garden belonging to an uninhabited house at Ghoosery, where, had it all gone on fire, no possible harm could have resulted to any one. In this case it was not the *spirit* of the law that was carried out, but the *letter* of it; and many other equally hard cases have occurred.

Section No. 2 also requires revision. It provides that the buildings in which jute is stored shall have "all the roof, including the beams on which such roof rests, of iron or of masonry, or of tiles." This resolves itself practically into ordering either a galvanised iron roof with iron frame, or the roof of iron and tiles or bricks. We venture to point out that both of these are infinitely more dangerous in case of fire than the old roof of teak beams with tiles and cement above. The latter was nearly indestructible, as was seen in various fires in jute warehouses before the passing of the Act, whilst those composed of wrought iron will fall in almost at once, or as soon as the tiles become red hot. The danger from this would deter the firemen from working in any building with such a roof. This Act was drawn up at the very time when so much was being written at home as to the poor resistance to fire shown by buildings with iron supports or roofs; and we cannot but regret the great expense to which the owners of new screw-houses have been put by this clause in the Act. No practical man could ever have passed such an obvious flaw in the Act, *which made a safe roof illegal and a dangerous one compulsory*.

The fees levied appear to be quite excessive, the competition in this industry being now very great; and we think that these rates should be materially reduced. The Howrah Municipality has accumulated a considerable amount as profits on working the Act, for which it has no legitimate use.

Section 8 also needs revisal. The inspector ought either to be in uniform or to be furnished with a certificate from the Justices showing that he is the authorised inspector. A case has happened where a native in the ordinary attire of a European attempted to force his way past the durwans into a screw-house; he was prevented entering, and referred to the manager; but in place of seeing him, he went and took out a *summons* against the screw proprietors for obstructing an inspector in the discharge of his duty.

Being punished for breaking a law ought to be disgrace to any one, but it is quite the opposite in this case. Had balers simply complied with the Act and screwed their jute wet, the losses of vessels by fire at sea would ere now have forced a repeal of the objectionable part of the Act. But because balers continue to act honestly and dry their jute, and submit to be fined rather than endanger life and property at sea, the Government has up till now refused in any way either to relax the objectionable clauses or even to look into them.

We take the liberty of suggesting that in amending the law the original spirit of the Act be adhered to, and that drying of jute on the tops of houses or where there is danger of fire to other property be severely punished; but on the other hand that exposing in the open air in places where there is no danger be permitted to the fullest extent, authority being given in such cases under proper restrictions.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) RALLI BROTHERS, AND SIXTY OTHERS.

From F. B. PEACOCK, ESQ., C.S., Chairman of the Municipality for the Suburbs of Calcutta, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Legislative Department,—(No. 19F.B., dated Alipore, the 12th January 1875.)

WITH reference to the Bill now in preparation, for consideration by the Council of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making laws and regulations, to amend Act II of 1872 (B.C.) (an Act to regulate jute warehouses and provide for the maintenance of an efficient fire-brigade, I have the honor, on behalf of the Municipal Commissioners for the suburbs of Calcutta, to lay before the Council the following points with reference to the Act, and to urge the claims already put forward by the Commissioners, to be empowered to deal with funds collected by them under that Act within the suburbs and to maintain their own fire-brigade on a scale suited to their requirements. These claims the Commissioners have already urged upon the attention of Government; but, probably owing to the undesirability of constantly altering and amending recent Acts, hitherto without success. They now, however, desire to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by the approaching revision of the Act to again bring forward the points in which, as they believe, the Act is unfair, inequitable, and inconvenient, and they trust that the Council after duly considering their representations will amend the Act as desired by them.

The Commissioners' views having been fully set forth in their letters No. 58 of August 18th 1873 to the Commissioner, Presidency Division, and No. 47, dated 3rd July 1873, to the Chairman of the Justices, Calcutta, on the subject, copies of which are appended for reference, I need only add that the experience of the past eighteen months considerably strengthens their view of the inconvenience and manifest unfairness of the present arrangement, by which the whole of their collections are made over to the Justices of Calcutta.

That the payment of such a sum annually towards the cost of fire-brigade is unnecessary is amply proved by the enormous balance now at credit of that establishment and the statement of the Hon'ble Mover of this Bill that "*since the passing* of this Act there had been no serious fires." That the funds are liable to be appropriated towards purposes for which they were never intended is shown by the action of the Justices in alloting money from that fund for extra police to keep the roads within the town of Calcutta clear from over-crowding; and that the suburbs do not receive anything in return commensurate with the sum paid by them is proved by the following records of fires which have occurred since the brigade was formed for the suburbs; *vide* Police reports:—

Ten fires have been reported in the suburbs of Calcutta, in which property of the aggregate value of Rs. 4,116 only was destroyed.

In only two cases the steam fire-engines attended and worked, having arrived "*very soon, considering the distance,*" and "prevented the fire from spreading further." In one case the *engines did not attend, as the fire was scarcely visible by the time the engine and men were ready.* In three cases the steam engines did not attempt to reach the scene of the fire. In one case "it could not reach the spot, there being no road."

In one case it went, "but *did not work*; No. 4 hand engine working, but doing *no good*;" and in the remaining case no engine attended at all, "*the fire not having been seen by the look-out.*"

For this very inefficient service the Commissioners have had to pay the very large sum of Rs. 16,333 in 1873-74 and Rs. 17,597 in the past yaar. They would point out that the sum collected by them annually from Jute Act fees and fines is much more than is necessary for the maintenance of a more efficient local fire-brigade than that now maintained by the Justices *for the suburbs; while, on the other hand, the growing heavy jute traffic has increased the wear and tear of the roads so as to largely* augment the expenditure on their repairs; while the surplus funds which could and should the Commissioners submit, be available for the purpose, are absorbed by the Justices, who certainly have no just right to them, and are applied to purposes from which suburban ratepayers derive no benefit. There can be no doubt as to the course that would be preferred by the jute screw and warehouse owners from whom these funds are derived, and the Commissioners feel that their case is so strong on its own merits that it requires no further argument on their part. Should, however, the Council consider it unadvisable to provide for the separation of the fire-brigades for the town and suburbs, the Commissioners would urge that the provision by which the whole of the funds realised by them are made over to the credit of the account of the fire brigade in the books of the Justices be amended, and that it be declared that the Justices and the Commissioners respectively shall pay in proportionate shares—say Calcutta 10 annas, and the suburbs 6 annas—the actual annual cost of the fire-brigade, and such contingent extra expenditure as may from time to time be necessary in the same proportion.

The Commissioners are glad to find that the Hon'ble Mover of the Bill has adopted nearly all the suggestions put forward by them in their letters to Government with respect to the prohibitory clauses of the Bill, and they would now only add their voice to those of the ... Commerce and other bodies who have petitioned Government in the matter in ...laxation of those provisions as previously suggested by them. Another sugges... to press upon the attention of the Council. It has been found that the ... Honorary Magistrates are so inadequate to the offence, especially in ..., and repeated infringements of the law, as to hold out a premium to ...le persons to continue for long periods to evade the law and set at ...hich it was framed. I would therefore suggest that the law should ... in cases of repeated conviction and continuance of use of godowns

One point only remains which the Commissioners would beg to urge on the Council, and that has reference to the scale of fees provided in section seven of the Act. They would point out that a more gradually ascending scale would be more equitable in the suburbs. As the law now stands, there is no fee between 250 and 500, 750 and 1,000; the consequence being that many buildings are underrated, the Commissioners preferring under-valuing to over-valuing as they would otherwise have to do. They would therefore recommend that the following scale of fees be adopted instead of that now in force:—

Rs.	Rs.
150	650
250	750
350	850
450	1,000
550	

From F. B. PEACOCK, ESQ, C S, Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for the Suburbs of Calcutta, to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division,—(No. 58, dated Alipore, the 18th August 1873.)

Proceedings of Ordinary General Meeting of the Suburban Commissioners held on Friday, the 30th May.
Copy of letter to the Chairman of the Justices, dated 3rd July 1873.
Copy of letter from the Chairman of the Justices to myself in reply thereto, dated 28th July.
Extract from the Proceeding of the Justices of the Peace in Special Meeting of the 17th July
Proceeding of a Meeting of the Municipal Commissioners for the Suburbs held on 18th December 1871.

I HAVE the honor to forward herewith the documents noted in the margin, and to request that you will be good enough, in compliance with the views of the Municipal Commissioners, as expressed in the proceeding of the 30th May, to move Government to amend Act II of 1872 (B C.), so as to enable the Commissioners to administer the funds raised by them from the jute screws and warehouses situated within their jurisdiction to establish and maintain their own fire-brigade, and to dispose of any balance remaining over (after payment of all such necessary charges for inspecting, licensing, and supervising jute warehouses and maintaining an efficient fire-brigade) for the general benefit of the ratepayers of the suburbs (from whom those funds are derived) for purposes of roads, conservancy, and general improvement. The views of the Commissioners, in which I thoroughly concur, are set forth in the proceedings and in my letter No. 47 to the Chairman of the Justices In his reply to that letter, Mr. Cockerell has not touched upon the main principles on which the Commissioners' objections to the present arrangement are based, nor has he apparently thought it necessary to consult the Justices for Calcutta on the subject; and though he has expressed his willingness to join in a representation to Government for such an amendment of the law as would enable each municipality to dispose of its surplus revenue from this source, yet he has considered it unnecessary to discuss the real question at issue.

In paragraph 2 of that letter the Chairman adopts the same views as those expressed by one of the Justices at the meeting held in the Town Hall on the 17th July that the fire-brigade was maintained almost entirely for the use and benefit of the suburbs, and he also observes that it has hitherto worked exceedingly well. Regarding both statements there may be, and is, considerable difference of opinion; but admitting (which I do not) that the fire-brigade is maintained almost entirely for the benefit of the suburbs, there could not be a stronger argument in favour of the view held by the Commissioners: for it is obviously anomalous that an establishment maintained for the benefit of one town, paid for by monies realized by the municipality of that town from its ratepayers on property exclusively situated therein, should be administered and controlled by a foreign corporation, while the local municipality who are immediately responsible both to the Government and the ratepayers have not the slightest voice in its management and control; they can neither object to insufficient protection from fire nor to lavish an extravagant expenditure on appliances unsuited to their requirements. Their functions are confined to making over the whole of their receipts under this Act and providing for a possible extra demand up to Rs 10,000 per annum from their ordinary income.

Such an arrangement appears unfair alike to the ratepayers, the jute proprietors of the suburbs, and to the municipality: for, under present arrangements, it is incumbent on the Commissioners to maintain the license rates for screw and warehouses and the very highest limit to secure themselves against unforeseen contingencies.

That it may not be supposed that the Commissioners accepted the Bill in its present form without remonstrance, and therefore should not now object because it does not, in practice, accord with their views, I would beg to refer to the proceedings of their meeting of 18th December 1871, attached. The views therein expressed were communicated officially to the Secretary to the Legislative Council, Bengal, while the Bill was before the Select Committee, and certain slight amendments were made; but the Commissioners were not at the time in a position to calculate the probable cost of fire-brigade, or the probable receipts under the Act, and they certainly anticipated that, for whatever sum they contributed, they would receive a full equivalent, and therefore did not, at the time, object to the amalgamated brigade. Such, however, has not been the case; and although the Justices may argue that the brigade located in Calcutta is held ready to proceed to the suburbs on intelligence of the outbreak of fire being received at Bow Bazar, and notwithstanding Mr. Cockerell's opinion as to the good working of the brigade, past experience shows that the Calcutta brigade cannot, and does not, arrive at any distant part of the suburbs without serious loss of time and consequent destruction of property. I need hardly

add anything to the arguments advanced in support of the Commissioners' request; but I will proceed to point out now the Commissioners are in a position to maintain a brigade much better suited to their wants than the present one.

The receipts for the past year from license fees and fines were Rs. 20,473-2-8, and it is not anticipated that they will decrease, as the jute-pressing industry in the suburbs is decidedly on the increase.

The Commissioners' present establishment and contingencies are below Rs. 3,000, or say Rs. 3,000, thus leaving nearly Rs. 17,000 to be expended on a fire-brigade. The fire-brigade hitherto (since the passing of the Act) has consisted of three old fire engines without horses and with the following establishment only.

The following estimates will show the first cost and expense of maintenance of a much more efficient brigade, fully horsed and equipped, and the entire first cost, in addition to the annual expenses, would be recouped within the year.

From F. B. PEACOCK, ESQ., Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for the Suburbs of Calcutta, to the Chairman of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta,—(No 47, dated Alipore, the 3rd July 1873.)

I HAVE the honor to forward herewith copy of the proceedings of a general meeting of the Municipal Commissioners for the Suburbs of Calcutta, held at Alipore on Friday, the 30th May 1873, and to call your attention especially to the following paragraphs and to the Resolution unanimously come to by the Commissioners on the question before the meeting.

Before, however, going to Government with a representation on the subject, I have thought it only right to inform you of that resolution and of the views held by myself and the Commissioners with regard to the present existing arrangements for the disposal of the funds realized from jute screws and warehouses within the jurisdiction of the Commissioners and for the maintenance of a fire-brigade as now laid down in Act II of 1872 (B.C.), in order that you may be able to express your own opinion on, and also to ascertain (if you consider it reasonable) the views of the Justices of the Peace on, the subject. I think you will agree with me that it is an anomaly to mix up the affairs of two distinct and independent public bodies appointed for the municipal management and control of two distinct localities as under existing arrangements is now done, and that it is not right to vest the control of funds raised from the tax-payers of one municipality in the hands of any but those who are immediately responsible for their levy and for the disbursement. You will also no doubt admit that it is not right that such a large sum of money as, say, Rs. 17,500, should be appropriated to a fund to maintain a fire-brigade when the actual cost of the brigade located in the place where the money is raised has not exceeded at the outside, say, Rs. 3,000 per annum The Commissioners for the suburbs, therefore, taking all these points into consideration, have resolved to address Government on the subject, pointing out that they are in a position, with the funds derivable under the Act, to maintain an efficient fire-brigade of their own, more suited to the wants of the suburbs than that now provided by the Justices, and at a very much smaller cost; and that they consider it more in accordance with the requirements and wishes of the suburban ratepayers that they should maintain and control all necessary establishments and arrangements for the safety and preservation of property within their own jurisdiction.

As it is desirable that no delay should occur in submitting the Commissioners' views to Government, the favor of an early reply is requested.

From the HON'BLE RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE, Honorary Secretary, British Indian Association, to H. MILLETT, ESQ., Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Legislative Department,—(dated the 16th February 1875.)

THE Committee of the British Indian Association have perused the Bill entitled a Bill to amend the Jute Warehouses and Fire-brigade Act of 1872, and desire me to submit the following remarks and suggestions for the consideration of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

It is stated in the statement of objects and reasons annexed to the Bill that representations having been made that the conditions contained in Section 7 of Act II of 1872 for the grant of license for the establishment of jute warehouses, "in so far as they compelled the owners of such warehouses, wherever situated, to dry jute in covered houses enclosed by walls, it has been deemed advisable to amend the Act, and take away the restrictions mentioned in Section 7, giving the Lieutenant-Governor power to make rules as regards the conditions on which licenses for jute warehouses may be granted."

The conditions in question, the Committee submit, constitute the substantive law on the subject; and if the executive Government be invested with power to lay down the substantive law, the Council would be practically abdicating its legitimate functions, and the measure appears the more objectionable and unconstitutional as specific penalties are provided in the Bill for offences which are unknown, and which are to be hereafter defined by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. The Committee are fully satisfied that His Honor will exercise his best discretion in framing the rules, but they cannot help thinking it anomalous that punishment should be laid down by the legislature for offences unknown to them. It was urged by the hon'ble mover of the Bill that the town and the suburbs would require different rules, and that it was not convenient to embody them in one law which would apply to both. But the object of the law is manifest—it is to protect property in town and

the suburbs from fires, from the storage of combustible articles; and the Committee are of opinion that it cannot be difficult for the legislature to lay down certain general rules for the accomplishment of that object. If the circumstances of the town and the suburbs require different rules for them respectively, that difficulty, if it is a difficulty might be overcome by prescribing in the law one set of rules for the town and another for the suburbs. The present law makes a distinction in the application of some of its provisions to the town and the suburbs, and in the same way a distinction may be made, if necessary, in rules for the grant of licenses within the two municipalities. As for detailed regulations, power may be given to the executive authorities to make bye-laws consistently with the substantive law, as under the existing Act. It was urged by the hon'ble mover of the Bill that it may be necessary to change the rules from time to time, and that it would therefore be convenient to give the power to make such rules on the subject to the executive Government. But the Committee submit that the general conditions should not require constant change, and it is highly undesirable that penal laws should be frequently changed. The subsidiary rules may be changed from time to time, and in that view power may be given to the executive to make bye-laws.

As for the existing rules, the experience gained during the last two years shews the necessity of their amendment or modification. The Committee are of opinion that the rule requiring burnt bricks and iron beams may fitly be done away with, as they believe it has not been enforced in all cases by the Justices of Calcutta, and that a sufficient protection would be given to the public if permission were given for the drying of jute within a high-walled enclosure.

With regard to the scale of fees, the Committee submit that the present rates are too high and press hardly upon the proprietors of small buildings. Objection was taken to the licensing of small houses on the ground that they are more liable to danger, but there is no inherent liability in small houses to take fire more readily than in big houses; and if small houses fulfil the general conditions, they see no reason why they should not be licensed. In regulating jute warehouses particular attention should be paid to the locality where they may be situate; and if it should appear that the locality is unobjectionable, there appears no valid reason that a house should not be licensed because it happens to be small. It cannot be reasonable to suppress small houses by a prohibitory fee. The present minimum fee of Rs. 250 is too high, when the small godowns do not fetch more than 30 or 40 a month, while the fee alone comes to more than Rs. 20 per month. The Committee would therefore recommend a minimum fee of Rs. 100 per annum. The intermediate grades in the existing scale also take high jumps. The Committee would not recommend the reduction of the maximum fee, but the grades ought to be so adjusted as to bear a fair relation to the rent or assessed value of the premises and the actual income of jute screws. When Act II of 1872 was passed, the income to be derived from the licenses was uncertain, but the experience of the last two years shows that the revenues have been far in excess of the expenditure, and that it would not therefore be rash to lower the minimum and intermediate fees.

The Committee are glad to notice that the responsibility of carrying out the provisions of the law is fixed by the Bill upon the occupier, and that provision has been made for the registration of the name of the occupier; but they see no necessity for imposing a high fee of Rs. 20 for such registration. The Committee are of opinion that a nominal fee should be levied for this purpose.

According to Sections 7, 8, and 9 of the Bill, as they now stand, the owner, the occupier, and the person offending against the rules hereafter to be issued by the Government of Bengal, are severally made liable to punishment for the same offence. It would be just and proper that one of them should be punished for one offence and not all the three. The offences being unknown, it is difficult to point out how the law will act harshly, but it is easy to conceive that an act of carelessness on the part of a hired laborer may involve an absentee owner in trouble, annoyance, and fine.

The Committee observe in Section 7, as amended in the Bill, that any person proposing to establish a jute warehouse within the town of Calcutta shall send to the Justices a plan of the warehouse so proposed to be established, prepared in such manner as the Justices may direct, and it shall be within the discretion of the Justices at a special meeting to grant or refuse a license to establish the same. If the plan is prepared in accordance with the directions of the Justices, it is anomalous that a discretion should still be vested in the Justices in meeting to grant or refuse the license.

The Committee are furthermore of opinion that some provisions should be made authorizing the retail sale of jute for the manufacture of rope up to a certain quantity, in regard to which the present law is silent. Practical inconvenience has arisen in consequence of this omission. Although a ropery does not come under the law, still the Committee believe the proprietor of a manufactory of this description was required to take out a license, because he was under the necessity of keeping a small quantity of jute in his godown for the manufacture of rope. In this case the manufacturer obtained daily supplies of about 4 maunds, which were consumed during the day; but as the law did not exempt such small storage, the Justices felt bound to require him to take out a license. Similar cases, the Committee understand, have occurred in the suburbs, entailing hardship on people engaged in useful, but not very lucrative, occupations. The present opportunity should therefore be taken to exempt such daily consumption of loose jute up to a certain quantity, and also similar small quantities for retail sale.

Lastly, the Committee notice that considerable irritation exists between the town and suburban municipalities with regard to the proposed application of the surplus. They are of opinion that power should be given to the two municipalities to maintain their own fire-brigades, and to apply the surplus revenue, if it should accrue, to their respective municipal funds. The existing central fire-brigade is a source of injustice to both the town and the suburbs. In the first place the number of fires has always been so small in the town, particularly since the Jute Act has come into operation, that an expensive agency for the suppression of fires is not needed, while the fire-brigade being located in the town much valuable time is lost in equipping it and carrying it to the scene of operations in the suburbs whenever a fire breaks out. It is also observable that the contributions levied for the purpose from the town and the suburbs for the maintenance of the fire-brigade under the existing law are not based on a sound and equitable principle. Although the necessity for a large and expensive fire-brigade in the town is so small, it is required to contribute to the expenses in the proportions of seven-tenths, while the suburbs, where fires are more numerous and where the fire-brigade finds the greatest work, are made to contribute in the proportion of three-tenths. This inequality would be remedied, and no room for dispute or complaint would be left, if the town and suburban municipalities were allowed to maintain their respective agency and to administer their respective funds in the best way they might think proper.

H. MILLETT,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1875.

PART V.

Act of the Legislative Council of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th February 1875, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. IV OF 1875.

THE INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1875.

CONTENTS.

SECTIONS.

CHAPTER IV.—*Agreements with Seamen.*

An Act for the further amendment of Act No. I of 1859, and for other purposes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Act No. I of 1859 *(for the amendment of the law relating to Merchant Seamen)*, section one hundred, provides that, in the cases of loss, abandonment, damage, or casualty therein mentioned, it shall be lawful for the Local Government, if a formal investigation appears to it to be requisite or expedient, to appoint two persons to make the same, and declares that one of such persons shall be a Magistrate acting in or near the place where the investigation is made, and that the other may be any person conversant with maritime affairs:

And whereas it is expedient in many cases that such investigations shall be made by persons more in number and of more varied qualifications:

And whereas it is also expedient to provide efficient means for enforcing the attendance of witnesses in such investigations and in trials under Act No. XII of 1859 *(to make better provision for the trial of Pilots at the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal for breach of duty)*:

And whereas it is expedient to repeal Act No. XV of 1863 (*to amend Act I of 1859*) and to re-enact certain of its provisions with the amendments hereinafter appearing:

And whereas it is provided by Act No. X of 1841, sections two, fifteen, seventeen and twenty-three, that the persons guilty of the offences therein respectively mentioned shall be liable upon conviction by information by the Advocate General to the penalties therein respectively provided:

And whereas it is expedient to render the said penalties recoverable otherwise than on information by the Advocate General;—

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.—*Preliminary.*

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1875;"

Extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

Repeal of enactments.

2. Sections one hundred, one hundred and one and one hundred and two of Act I of 1859 and the whole of Act XV of 1863, are hereby repealed.

But every enquiry now pending, which has been commenced under any enactment so repealed, shall be deemed to have been commenced under this Act.

CHAPTER II.—*Investigations into Losses of Ships and Charges against Masters, Mates or Engineers.*

Notice of accidents to be given to Local Government.

3. In any of the cases following (namely):—

(*a*) whenever any ship is lost, abandoned or materially damaged on or near the coasts of India;

(*b*) whenever any ship causes loss or material damage to any other ship on or near such coasts;

(*c*) whenever by reason of any casualty happening to or on board of any ship on or near such coasts, loss of life ensues;

(*d*) whenever any such loss, abandonment, damage or casualty happens elsewhere to or on board any ship registered at any port or place in India, under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or under Act X of 1841;

the master, pilot, harbour-master, or other person in charge of the ship, or, in cases under clause (*b*) of this section, of each ship, at the time of the loss, abandonment, damage or casualty, or, where any ship above referred to arrives in British India, the person then in charge of her, shall, on arriving in British India, give immediate notice of such loss, abandonment, damage or casualty to the nearest Magistrate, or, if he arrive at any port, then to such officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf.

Any person bound to give notice under this section and wilfully failing to give the same shall be liable to fine not exceeding five hundred rupees and, in default of payment, to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months.

The Magistrate or officer receiving such notice shall without delay communicate the same to the Local Government.

Power to appoint special Court of Enquiry.

4. If in any such case a formal investigation appears to the Local Government to be requisite or expedient, the Local Government (whether such notice be given or not) may appoint a special Court, consisting of not less than two nor more than four persons, to make such investigation, and may fix the place for making the same.

One of such persons shall be a Magistrate acting in or near the place where the investigation is made, another shall be some person conversant with maritime affairs. The other or others (if any) shall be conversant with either maritime or mercantile affairs.

Courts authorized to investigate charges against masters, &c.

5. Every Court having admiralty jurisdiction in India, and the principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction at every port of British India where there is no Court having admiralty jurisdiction, is hereby authorized, at the instance of the Local Government, or of such officer as the Local Government may have empowered in this behalf, to investigate charges of incompetency or misconduct on the part of

any master, mate or engineer of any ship, who holds a certificate granted by the Board of Trade, or as to shipwreck or other casualties affecting ships..

Every such Court may, if it think fit, constitute as its assessor for the purposes of the investigation any person conversant with maritime affairs and willing to act as such assessor.

Assessor.

Such person shall attend during the investigation and deliver his opinion in writing to be recorded on the proceedings. But the decision of the case shall rest with the Court.

6. If the Local Government has reason to think that there are grounds for charging any master mate or engineer holding a certificate granted by the Board of Trade with incompetency or misconduct, it shall transmit a statement of such grounds to the Court making the investigation.

Communication to Court of grounds for charging Master, &c., with incompetency, &c.

7. If the investigation involves a charge of incompetency or misconduct against any person holding such certificate as aforesaid, the Court shall, if practicable, before commencing the investigation cause the holder of such certificate to be furnished with a copy of the statement transmitted by the Local Government as aforesaid.

Communication of grounds of charge to certificate holder.

8. For the purpose of the investigation the special Court, so far as relates to compelling the attendance and examination of witnesses and the production of documents and the regulation of the proceedings, shall have the same powers as if such investigation were a proceeding relating to an offence or cause of complaint upon which the said Magistrate has power to convict.

Powers of special Court.

9. If, in the course of an investigation under this Act by any of the Courts hereinbefore mentioned, it appears that there are grounds for charging with incompetency or misconduct any holder of such certificate as aforesaid not so charged by the Local Government, the Court may cause a statement of such grounds to be furnished to such holder, and may then commence an investigation into such charge of incompetency or misconduct.

Procedure on discovery in course of investigation of grounds for charging with incompetency, &c.

10. For the purpose of such investigation such Court may summon the master, mate or engineer to appear, and shall give him full opportunity of making a defence, either in person or otherwise,

Powers of Court in making investigation.

and may summon and examine witnesses.

11. The Court shall in all cases transmit to the Local Government a full report of the conclusions at which it has arrived.

Report by Court to Local Government.

12. If the Court decide that any such certificate as aforesaid shall be cancelled or suspended, it shall so state in open Court at the conclusion of the case or as soon afterwards as possible.

Statement of decision in open Court.

13. When the Court decides to cancel or suspend a certificate, it shall send a full report upon the case with the evidence, and the suspended or cancelled certificate through the Local Government to the Board of Trade.

Transmission of report and certificate to Board of Trade.

14. Provided that no certificate shall be cancelled or suspended—

Preliminaries to cancellation or suspension.

(a) unless the person holding the certificate has before the commencement of the investigation been furnished with a copy of the statement of the case upon which the investigation has been ordered;

(b) if the Court be a Court of Admiralty or of ordinary Criminal Jurisdiction, unless the report be confirmed by the Local Government;

(c) if the Court be a Court of Admiralty or of ordinary Criminal Jurisdiction, attended by an Assessor, unless the Assessor expresses his concurrence in the report.

15. If any Court making an investigation under this Act thinks it necessary for obtaining evidence that any person should be arrested, it may issue a warrant for his arrest, and may, for the purpose of effecting such arrest, authorize any officer (subject nevertheless to any general or special instructions from the Local Government) to enter any vessel.

Power to arrest witnesses and cause entry and detention of vessels.

Any officer so authorized to enter a vessel may, for the purpose of enforcing such entry, call to his aid any officers of police or customs, or any other persons, and may seize and detain the vessel for such time as is reasonably necessary to effect the arrest; and every such officer or other person shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, section one hundred and eighty-six.

No person shall be detained by virtue of this section for more than forty-eight hours.

16. Whenever in course of any investigation under this Act, it appears that any person has committed an offence punishable under any law in force in British India, the Court making the investigation may (subject to such rules consistent with this Act as the High Court may from time to time prescribe) cause him to be arrested, or commit him or hold him to bail to take his trial before the proper Court; and may bind over any person to give evidence at such trial, and may for the purposes of this section exercise all the powers of a Magistrate of the first class or of a Justice of the Peace:

Power to commit for trial.

Power to bind over persons to give evidence.

And whenever in the course of such trial the testimony of any witness is required in relation to the subject-matter, any deposition previously made by him in relation to the same subject-matter before any Court making investigations under this Act shall, if authenticated by the signature of the Magistrate or presiding Judge, be admissible in evidence on proof—

Deposition.

(a) that the witness cannot be found within the jurisdiction of the Court before which the trial is held; and

(b) that it was made in the presence of the person accused.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1875.

PART VI.

Bill of the Legislative Council of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 16th February 1875:—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to extend certain parts of the Code of Criminal Procedure to the Courts of the Police Magistrates in the Presidency Towns was referred, have the honor to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

From Government of Madras, dated 24th April 1874.
" Officiating Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 845, dated 7th July 1874.
" Government of Madras, No. 1187, dated 2nd July 1874.
" " " No. 1410, dated 1st August 1874.
Memorial from British Indian Association, dated 24th November 1874.
From Government of Bengal, No. 4651, dated 7th December 1874.
Note by Mr. P. Dickens, dated 30th December 1874.
" by Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell, dated 27th January 1875.
From Government of Bombay, No. 755, dated 8th February 1875.
" " " No. 790, dated 9th February 1875, and enclosure.
Notes by Mr. H. T. Prinsep, Judge of Hooghly, dated 12th February 1875.

2. We have altered the local extent of the proposed Act so as to make it include the ports of the Presidency Towns.

3. We propose to confer on the Police Magistrates and the Court of Petty Sessions at Bombay the powers of Magistrates of the first class, and to give an appeal from their decisions to the High Court where the sentence involves imprisonment for more than a year or fine of more than Rs. 500. We have declared that cases tried under the proposed Act may be tried summarily, and we have embodied by reference the fourth schedule of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

4. We have carefully revised the first schedule and made some additions to the second.

5. We think that the Bill has been so altered as to require republication.

ARTHUR HOBHOUSE.
B. H. ELLIS.
E. C. BAYLEY.
R. A. DALYELL.

The 16th February 1875.

A Bill to extend certain parts of the Code of Criminal Procedure to the Courts of the Police Magistrates in the Presidency Towns and to increase the jurisdiction of such Courts.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to extend certain parts of the Code of Criminal Procedure to the Courts of the Magistrates of Police in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and whereas it is also expedient to increase the jurisdiction of such Courts; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Presidency Police Magistrates Act, 1875:"

Local extent.

It extends to all places within the local limits of the ordinary original criminal jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras, and Bombay, and within the limits of the Ports of the said towns and of any navigable river or channel leading thereto, as such limits are defined under the law for the time being in force for the regulation of Ports and Port-dues.

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

Repeal of enactments.

2. The enactments specified in the second schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the same schedule

Parts of Criminal Procedure Code to apply to Presidency Police Court.

3. The parts of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act No. X of 1872 as amended by Act No. XI of 1874) mentioned in the first column of the first schedule hereto annexed shall apply (so far as they are applicable and subject to the modifications shown in the second column of the same schedule) to the Courts of the Magistrates of Police in the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and to the Court of Petty Sessions at Bombay.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to restrict any power conferred by any special or local law.

'Magistrate of District' to include 'Magistrate of Police.'

4. In the parts of the said Code so applied, the expressions 'Magistrate,' 'Magistrate of a District,' 'Magistrate of a Division of a District,' 'Magistrate of the first class,' 'a competent Magistrate,' 'Magistrate having jurisdiction,' and every other expression applicable to a Magistrate of the District, shall be deemed to include a Magistrate of Police and the Court of Petty Sessions at Bombay, and 'District' shall be deemed to mean a Presidency Town as defined in section 4 of the said Code.

'District.'

Powers of Magistrates of Police.

5. The said Magistrates of Police and the Court of Petty Sessions at Bombay shall have the powers of Magistrates of the first class under the said Code, or with which such Magistrates may be invested, except powers under the following sections, (namely) Sections 44 to 47 (both inclusive), 110, 135, 222, 226, 295, 296, 328, 415, 416, 417 and 530.

Appeal.

6. Any person convicted on a trial held by one of the said Magistrates of Police, or by the said Court of Petty Sessions, may appeal to the High Court if the sentence complained of involves imprisonment for a term exceeding one year or a fine exceeding five hundred rupees:

Provided that, when an accused person has been convicted on his own plea, no appeal shall lie except as to the extent or legality of the sentence.

For the purposes of the Indian Limitation Act, all appeals under this section shall be deemed to be appeals under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Cases may be tried summarily.

7. All cases tried under this Act by Magistrates of Police, or by the said Court of Petty Sessions, may be tried summarily.

Reference to schedule IV to Code of Criminal Procedure.

8. Whether a warrant or summons shall issue in the first instance,

whether an offence is bailable or not, and

the Court by which the offence is triable under this Act,

shall be deemed to be indicated respectively by the fourth, fifth, and seventh columns of the fourth schedule annexed to the Code of Criminal Procedure, and by the explanatory notes prefixed to such schedule.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See Section* 3.)

Parts of the Code applied.	Modifications.
Chapter 1, Section 3 (*Pending cases*) and 4 (*Definitions*) : Chapter VI (*The places of Inquiry and Trial*), the first sentence of section 63 and the Explanation thereto, and sections 65 to 70, both inclusive : Chapter X (*Powers of the Police to investigate*), section 122, except so far as it relates to section 346 :	
Chapter XI (*Of Complaints to a Magistrate*) :	*Omit* clause (*a*) of section 140. *Omit* the penultimate clause of section 141. In section 143, *for* 'Court of Session,' *read* 'High Court.' *Omit* the second clause of Section 144, and the whole of section 146 : In section 148, in the last line of clause one, *after* the words "such Magistrate," *insert* the words "as may then be there."

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—continued.

Parts of the Code applied.	Modifications.
Chapter XII (*Of the Summons*):	In section 152, *omit* the words "in duplicate." In section 154, *for* the words "one of the copies," *read* "the original," and *for* the words "the other copy," *read* "a copy."
Chapter XIII (*Of the Warrant*), sections 159 to 174, both inclusive:	Except so far as they relate to the issue of warrants to persons other than Police officers.
Chapter XIV (*Preliminary*):	
Chapter XV (*Of Inquiry into Cases triable by the Court of Session or High Court*):	*Omit*, in section 189, the words 'Court of Session or.' To the second clause of section 193, *add* the words 'or false answers.' In section 195, *omit* the words "Court of Session or," and *for* "Chapter XVI, XVII or XVIII," *read* 'Chapter XVI.' *Omit* section 197, and the last sentence of the first clause of section 198, and *for* the last three clauses of section 198, *substitute* the following clause (namely) "Such instrument, the record of the original inquiry, and any weapon or other article of property necessary to produce in evidence shall be sent to the Clerk of the Crown or other officer appointed by the High Court." In section 199, *omit* the words 'or translation.' *Omit* section 201, the second clause of section 202 and, in the first clause of the same section, the words "Court of Session or," in such of the places where they occur.
Chapter XVI (*Of the Trial of Summons Cases by Magistrates*):	To be applicable to all cases (whether summons cases or warrant cases) tried and disposed of by the Courts of the Magistrates of Police, or the Court of Petty Sessions at Bombay. In section 203, *for* the words '(coming under this chapter),' *read* 'which the Magistrate is competent to try and.' *Omit*, in section 206, the last fourteen words. *Omit*, in section 212, the second clause.
Chapter XX (*Appeals*), section 272, 275 to 286	*Omit*, in section 276, the words "and in cases tried by jury, of the Judge's charge to the jury," and in section 279, the words "if the appeal be to the Session or High Court."
Chapter XXIII (*Execution*), sections 303, 307 to 318 (both inclusive):	In section 315, *for* "Court of Session," *read* "High Court," and *omit* the proviso.
Chapter XXIV (*Special Rules of Evidence in Criminal Cases*):	In the last paragraph of section 330, *for* the words after "such Magistrate," *read* "may issue a Commission in the manner hereinbefore provided."
Chapter XXV (*Evidence how taken*), sections 331, 340, 342 to 345 (both inclusive), 347 and 349:	*Add* to section 343 the words 'or false answers.'
Chapter XXVI (*Of securing the Attendance of Witnesses*):	*Omit* the last nineteen words of section 357. *Omit*, in section 361, the second and third paragraphs. *Omit* the last sentence of the second paragraph of section 362. *Omit* sections 363 and 364.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—continued.

Parts of the Code applied.	Modifications.
Chapter XXVII (*Of Search Warrants*):	*Omit* section 379 to section 387 (both inclusive).
Chapter XXVIII (*Bail*):	*Omit* section 390, and the last two paragraphs of section 398.
Chapter XXX (*Miscellaneous Provisions*), sections 418, 421 and 422:	
Chapter XXXI (*Lunatics*):	*Omit* the second clause of section 424.
Chapter XXXII (*Contempts of Court*):	*Omit* the third clause of section 436. *Omit* section 438.
Chapter XXXIII (*Of the Charge*):	*Omit* section 451.
Chapter XXXIV (*Of the Judgment, Order and Sentence*), section 461:	
Chapter XXXV (*Prosecutions in certain Cases*):	*Omit* sections 472, 474, 475, 476, and 477.
Chapter XXXVII (*Of Security for keeping the Peace*):	*Omit* the two last clauses of section 489.
Chapter XXXVIII (*Of Security for Good Behaviour*):	*Omit* the last two clauses of section 504. In section 506, 507, 508, 509 and 512, *for* "Court of Session," *read* 'High Court.' *Omit* the third paragraph of section 515. *Omit* section 517.
Chapter XXXIX (*Local Nuisances*):	
Chapter XL (*Possession*), section 534:	
Chapter XLI (*Of the Maintenance of Wives and Families*):	
Chapter XLII (*Miscellaneous*), section 539.	

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See Section 2.*)

Acts.

No. year.	Title or Subject.	Extend of repeal.
XIII of 1856 ..	Presidency Towns Police	Sections twenty-six to thirty-one, (both inclusive), thirty-seven, forty-one, forty-two, forty-four, ninety-seven, ninety-eight, one hundred, and one hundred and eleven.
XLVIII of 1860	Amending Act XIII of 1856	Sections four, six, and ten.
XXI of 1864 ..	An Act for the extension of the jurisdiction of the Magistrates of Police in Calcutta.	Sections two and three.
Madras Act VIII of 1867.	Madras Town Police and Police Magistrates ..	Sections thirteen, fourteen, sixteen, twenty-one, sixty-one, sixty-two, seventy-one, seventy-two, and seventy-four.
Bengal Act IV of 1866.	The Calcutta Police Act, 1866	Sections twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty, eighty-five, eighty-six, ninety-six, ninety-seven, and ninety-eight.
Bengal Act VIII of 1866.	Amending Bengal Act IV of 1866 ..	The whole.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[REGISTERED NO. 29.]

No. 9 of 1875.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The. Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1875.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

EDUCATION OF THE POORER CLASSES OF EUROPEANS AND EAST INDIANS IN CALCUTTA.

Minute by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated the 25th February 1875.

THE educational means available for the poorest classes of Europeans and East Indians in the provinces under the Government of Bengal generally, and the Presidency Town of Calcutta particularly, has for some time past been under the consideration of the Government of Bengal.

The subject was prominently brought to the notice of the local Government by a despatch from the Government of India dated 9th March 1874. It has subsequently undergone much public discussion. After consulting the authorities most conversant with the matter, I desire, first, to state my opinion in respect to the Presidency Town of Calcutta, which, in many respects, differs from all other places in these provinces, leaving the questions relating to the provinces for subsequent consideration. With this view I have obtained from the Commissioner of Police in Calcutta (the Hon'ble Stuart Hogg), a complete statement of existing institutions in Calcutta, which statement affords a statistical basis for my proposals. The return is appended to this minute, together with other papers marginally noted.

Letter from the most Revd. Archbishop Steins, dated the 20th February 1875.

Letter from Revd. W. C. Bromehead, dated the 15th February 1875.

Notes of a conference held by the Lieutenant-Governor with Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Woodrow, and Mr. Clarke.

Letter from Revd. P. J. Jarbo, dated the 27th February 1875.

There seems to be an opinion entertained in many quarters that in some classes of poor Europeans and East Indians the children are growing up in ignorance; that this state of things is calculated to be detrimental to the public interest, and to bring discredit upon the Government in this country. How far this opinion is founded on fact may be seen from the return appended. Among other classes of Europeans and East Indians concerned, that is, classes receiving less than Rs. 300 per mensem, or £360 per annum, there are now 2,549 children at school or under tuition, 1,503 too young for school, and 1,275 not at school, but who might and ought to be there. Here, then, we see the precise extent of the evil in Calcutta. There are 1,275 children of a school-going age who are not at school. This number is made up of the following proportions:—

EUROPEANS—		
Boys	... ...	122
Girls	... ...	132
	Total ...	254
EAST INDIANS—		
Boys	... ...	422
Girls	... ...	599
	Total ...	1,021
	Grand total ...	1,275

If a numerical comparison be made between those who are and those who are not at school, it will have been seen above that out of 3,824 children of a school-going age (*i.e.*, 2,549+1,275) about two-thirds are at school and one-third not at school. In other words, one child out of every three children may be said to be growing up in ignorance. Whether this fact, as regards Calcutta, entirely bears out the strong views which (if I understand aright) are sometimes entertained, may be a matter of opinion. At all events, the fact is sufficiently serious to attract the immediate attention of the Government of Bengal.

The first point which demands my consideration is the question as to what may be the cause or causes of the fact that among these children one out of every three fail to go to school. There are (as will be seen from the return) no less than forty-three institutions in this capital City specially for the education of European and East Indian children—a considerable number as compared with the European and East Indian population. These are all belonging to various religious bodies, and various denominations of Christians, supported wholly or chiefly from private resources, receiving, in most though not in all cases, assistance from Government in the shape of grants-in-aid. It would certainly appear *prima facie* that these comparatively numerous institutions are, or ought to be, sufficient to supply the educational needs represented and measured by the fact that out of about 3,000 children of school-going age, 2,000 do go to school and 1,000 do not.

How comes it, then, that about one thousand children of poor Europeans and East Indians in Calcutta fail to go to school?

They do not go, as I believe, because, in many instances, the schools or branch schools are too far off from their homes, they being unable to walk any distance in the hot weather or to afford any sort of conveyance, the parents, too, being unwilling to trust them too far away from home by themselves; because the fees and schooling charges though very moderate or even low, are still more than the parents can afford to pay; because the existing institutions, though for the most part assisted in some degree by Government, are seldom receiving the full amount of grant-in-aid to which they might be entitled under the existing rules, and are therefore unable to establish as many branch schools as they might otherwise have established; because, in some of the very poorest of the classes concerned, the parents do not see fit or do not care, for various reasons, to send their children to school.

I state the last cause with some sorrow; but its existence is believed in by many well-informed authorities; and it should be stated frankly now,

inasmuch as we may find, after having done everything that is needful, and having offered every reasonable facility, that some children of a school-going age still remain out of school. The unwillingness of some parents to educate their children is a circumstance which appears in some sections of all nations and of nearly all societies; and its appearance among some of the classes now under consideration need not excite surprise.

Under the above view of the case, and after consulting Mr. Atkinson, the Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Woodrow and Mr. Clarke, inspectors of schools, three gentlemen who combine the largest and best experience available on the subject, I propose first to invite the co-operation of the existing bodies and private societies interested in education, and to allow them grants-in-aid, on application being made by them, within the limits, and under the conditions of the existing rules. These additional grants-in-aid would be given for the express purpose of affording education to the children of Europeans and East Indians with incomes below Rs 300 per mensem, and on the express condition of this object being attained to the satisfaction of the Government Inspectors. We believe that this will be found nearly, perhaps quite, sufficient for the object in view. The private societies whom I have consulted believe themselves able to extend their operations if they receive full grants-in-aid under the rules. If some such extension be undertaken by so many societies, it seems to me almost incredible that, with their combined efforts and with all their zeal and benevolence, they would fail to gather in all or nearly all of the one thousand poor children who remain to be brought under education Be this as it may, I am clear and decided that the old established and normal plan ought to be worked to its full power first, before any new, perhaps abnormal, plan be attempted. If, when thus fully worked, the old plan should prove insufficient, it will then be time enough to try some other plan; but I trust that such will not practically be the case.

Further, if, despite our efforts, some children, through default of their parents, shall still remain absent from school, we can reckon that the pastors of the religious community to which the children belong will feel additional responsibility for such absence. By giving grants-in-aid upon their application, Government signifies its reliance upon the pastors to do all that is possible to ensure attendance; and they probably will be willing to accept the responsibility.

The adherence to the old plan, if it can be made to suffice, will *per se* afford many advantages. There will be no question of setting up Government schools for Europeans and East Indians, either with or without religious instruction; there will be no question of affording gratuitous education by the State to these classes, or education to them by the State separate from that of other classes; there will be no relaxation for them of grant-in-aid rules, already liberal; there will be no undertaking by the State of duties which ordinarily pertain to private benevolence and to religious bodies. All the above difficulties which will in this case be avoided, might indeed have to be encountered and overcome in other places beyond Calcutta; but if we can avoid them in Calcutta, it is very desirable to do so.

The grant-in-aid rules, to which I would now appeal to, are those which are common to all individuals, all corporations, and all classes, both European and Native.

I cannot state precisely the additional sum which will be needed in the shape of grants-in-aid under the above ruling; but I estimate that it will not be large, not larger than our provincial finance can afford. After consulting the Director of Public Instruction, I anticipate that the extra allowance can be provided within the aggregate amount of the existing educational budget.

I have duly attended to what has been urged regarding the grants-in-aid being regulated by the plan known as "payment by results." On consideration, I would prefer not to clog the concession above proposed by a condition relating to the introduction of this plan, which is for the most part new to Calcutta. But I should be glad if the Director of Public Instruction would endeavour to introduce it for the particular purpose now in view, so far as the circumstances of the several institutions may admit of it.

It may be that some of these private institutions may desire to train schoolmasters and mistresses to afford instruction to the children of poor Europeans

and East Indians. This sort of training does indeed constitute a most desirable object. If it be desired to apply a portion of the grants-in-aid to this object, I should willingly accede.

Also, I would afford the ordinary assistance for the construction of school-houses or branch schoolhouses.

There then arises the question, whether, while we are about to do more than heretofore for the poorer classes of Europeans and East Indians in Calcutta, we ought not, by parity of reasoning, to do something of a corresponding nature for the poorer classes of Natives in the same city. At present no assistance is given by Government to primary education among the Natives within the limits of Calcutta. Yet there are within the city numerous little schools, like, in their way, to the pathsalas and village schools in the surrounding districts. There is no reason why they should be excluded from the benefit which is extended to all other village schools in Bengal. To these, then, I would afford Government aid under the same rules and conditions as those which relate to the provinces.

A copy of this minute, with a transmitting letter, should be sent to the Director of Public Instruction, with a request that he will endeavour to give immediate effect to these instructions and report the result to Government by an early date.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

RESOLUTION ON THE BENGAL POLICE REPORT FOR 1873.

RESOLUTION.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

CALCUTTA, THE 2ND MARCH 1875.

READ—

The Report on the Police of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the year 1873, by Colonel J. R Pughe, Inspector-General of Police.

Read again—

The Report for 1872.

THE value of the voluminous report on the working of the police in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year 1873 is, the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe, very much impaired by the extreme delay which has attended its preparation. The main cause of this delay is no doubt the pressing avocations which affected, during 1874, the district officers in so many parts of Bengal. But the Lieutenant-Governor must impress upon all officers concerned that no such delay can be permitted to recur in ordinary times; and he will expect the next report to be submitted with punctuality.

The system introduced by Sir George Campbell, by which the collection of information regarding crime and police administration, the collation and comparison of returns, and reporting on the subject to Government were specially entrusted to the Inspector-General of Police, was adhered to during the year under review. The Lieutenant-Governor has to thank Colonel Pughe for the regular submission of quarterly reviews of the state of crime in these provinces (except Calcutta), which have kept Government informed, at an early date, of all occurrences deserving attention in the various districts, and have shewn clearly the fluctuations, according to season, of the chief classes of heinous offences. Colonel Pughe now has, with considerable care and skill, summarised the various divisional reports, presenting the results of the year as a whole, and in a series of very careful analytical tables brought out clearly the more important features in connection with the administration of his department. The Lieutenant-Governor has particular satisfaction in acknowledging the assiduity with which the Inspector-General has laboured in behalf of his department in these important respects.

At one time the police department was believed to be often and unnecessarily at variance with the local magistracy. The Government then adopted measures to secure to the magistrate of the district the position which it was always intended that he should hold in relation to the police, and to ensure that, whatever might be the success or the failure attending the police work of his district, he should in no way be permitted to hold himself aloof from it, or to avoid the responsibilities justly attaching to his position as chief of the administration in his district. All the reports which have been before Government, both regarding the general administration of the various districts, and in regard to special crime which may have been reported, there is not a single instance of complaint either on the part of the magistrate that there was no assistance to be had from the police, or on the part of the police that in the discharge of their arduous duties there was no support to be had from the magistrate. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that the magistrates and the police officers heartily unite their energies to secure the efficient administration of their districts, which desirable result is due to the tact and moderation with which district officers have exercised the powers pertaining to them, and to the loyalty with which the officers of the police have accepted the position which is allotted to them.

The Lieutenant-Governor observes that many authorities seem to consider that for the police work more use than heretofore might be made of the services of the sub-divisional officers. Instructions have already been given to them to deal promptly on the spot with serious cases which may be reported to them, and to take into their own hands the conduct of the police enquiries. Though instances are not wanting, even in the present report, where these officers are said to have been of assistance in the administration of the department, their services are not utilized to the full extent possible. Constant inspection is an essential to success in police administration. It has been found necessary, with a view to meet expenditure in other directions, to curtail the number of Assistant District Superintendents allowed in these provinces, and it may happen that an assistant may not be available for a sub-division which can ill do without one. The Lieutenant-Governor would wish, therefore, to try, in some of the larger districts, if the Commissioner and district officers concur in thinking it advisable, the plan which has before been suggested of investing the officers in charge of a few of the more important sub-divisions with the power of an Assistant District Superintendent.

Similarly, the Lieutenant-Governor considers it a matter well worthy the consideration of the heads of the Police and of the Jail Departments, whether a like change could not with advantage be introduced with respect to jail guards. His Honor observes that Colonel Pughe perseveres in his opinion that the reduction of these guards, with a view to the substitution of warders, is a mistake. The measure has never been regarded by Government as more than a make-shift. Warders are undoubtedly required for the internal management of the prisons—a matter in which police interference is inadmissible. Financial reasons only have hitherto stood in the way of a larger staff of men being allowed, and it was as a compromise only that finally this was granted on the understanding that there would be a corresponding reduction in the police. At the same time there has hitherto been a want of co-ordination between the powers without the jail and those within the jail. Escapes have been frequent, and charges and counter-charges of inefficiency and neglect result. A measure, then, which was calculated to place more and more of the responsibility on the department whose interests were chiefly at stake seems not inadvisable, especially when carried out, as directed, with the concurrence of the local authorities. It has occurred to the Lieutenant-Governor, therefore, that were Superintendents of Jails vested with the powers of an Assistant Superintendent of Police, and put in charge of the police guards attached to these several jails, it might be unnecessary to push the reductions in these guards quite so far as has hitherto been done. The responsibility of maintaining discipline and securing watchfulness on the part of the guard would then fall greatly to the share of the jail officer, but would not be greater than what he now incurs when entertaining separate guards of his own under the name of warders; a diminished number of whom would then be sufficient, owing to the increased efficiency he would be able to secure on the part of the police on duty at the jail.

There has been little change in the strength of the regular police force entertained in these provinces during the year under report. On the 31st December 1873 it included 95 superior officers and 22,449 inferior officers and men. Of the latter, 1,617 were employed in Assam and 621 on the Chittagong frontier. The number of men serving in the Garo Hills was slightly increased, and the reserve in the 24-Pergunnahs was strengthened with a view to meet the heavy demands for escorts. Some slight reductions made were due to the warder system having been introduced at several lock-ups. The distribution of the rank and file of the force as regards the nature of its employment was as follows:—

General police duties	17,312
Jail guards	2,133
Magazine guards	255
Treasury, salt, and opium guards	1,623
Frontier guard	1,444

The total expenditure on police during the year was Rs. 43,69,296, representing a net saving on the estimates of Rs. 1,25,312. The cost of the force employed on purely police duties Rs. 37,43,819, or 11-2 pie per head of population. The proportion of police to area was one man to 11·6 square miles, containing, on an average, a population of 3,694.

The strength of the municipal police, excluding Calcutta and its suburbs, was 6,497 officers and men, who were entertained at a cost of Rs. 5,35,690, or slightly more than in the previous year. From one cause or another 24 per cent. left the force, against nearly 25 per cent. in 1872; many cases were doubtless due to transfers to the district police force. The Lieutenant-Governor is not desirous that men should be tempted to leave the service of municipalities without the consent of the municipal commissioners. While he is aware that it may in certain cases be an advantage to a municipality to have recruits taken from among its police to fill the ranks of the district police, a better class of men being thereby induced to accept service, still there are countervailing disadvantages which may render the practice inexpedient, and he trusts that every care will be taken to see that it is not adopted in any town without the consent of the municipal commissioners.

The enquiries recently made whether, with a view to lighten the burden of police expenditure on the inhabitants of municipalities, it might not be advisable to reduce the status of the police employed to that of village chowkeedars, has elicited a considerable variety of opinion from different local officers. Sir Richard Temple entirely accepts the view that in a metropolitan city like Howrah, or among a large and excitable population such as that at Patna, such a step would be a great mistake, nor does he think that it was ever intended. In other important towns, where section-houses have been built, the cost of maintaining them is but small, and the Lieutenant-Governor would not insist on their abandonment. Still the returns received continue to show considerable inequality in the strength and cost of the police employed in the several larger municipalities, and the Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared to entertain favorably any proposals which may be made with the concurrence of the municipal commissioners for the purpose of introducing economy where the charges may appear to be excessive. In several instances lately he has sanctioned, in the case of rural towns, a scale of charge sufficient only for the maintenance of chowkeedars whom it was proposed to employ, and he will consider the cases of other similar towns individually as definite proposals regarding them are submitted. He begs the local authorities to remember that whatever monies can be saved (consistently with efficiency being maintained) from the police service in towns can be devoted to sanitation and other improvements.

Throughout the country the rural police has continued in the same state as heretofore—a state which all local authorities seem to regard as incomplete. Act VI (B.C.) of 1870, though passed after much consideration, has been little used, and the suggestions of various Commissioners for the introduction of some alternative method of realizing the chowkeydaree dues, without any violent change in their present status, are not so easy of attainment as they appear on paper. The subject is under the Lieutenant-Governor's immediate consideration.

The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to find that although the landholding classes are gradually doing more and more to assist the police in detection of crime, yet in some places complaints are still made of shortcomings on their part in this respect. Whenever such shortcoming is apparent, the magistrate should earnestly address the landholder concerned. It is to be hoped that on receiving such remonstrance the landholder will perceive the strength of the obligation for the due discharge of which he is by law liable.

The result of the steps which were taken to remodel the railway police have hitherto been satisfactory; there was no change made in their strength during the year. The total monthly cost of the force employed was Rs. 8,683, of which Government paid Rs. 2,552 only.

The question of constituting a body of police separate from the ordinary civil police, for the protection of the Eastern frontier of Bengal has been considerably advanced by the experience of the year. Colonel Baker has, however, been recently employed in arranging details so far as regards the remaining districts, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the questions involved will be submitted at an early date for his final decision. A considerable amount of attention was during the year bestowed on the Chittagong frontier police; enquiry being particularly directed to the question of its cost, present and prospective. Colonel Raban, who inspected the force, was generally satisfied with its condition, but made some recommendations with regard to commissariat arrangements which have been accepted. The Lieutenant-Governor has for the present been compelled to withhold his consent from any large expenditure on buildings, but has sanctioned a moderate provision for what appears to be absolutely necessary. He was well satisfied with the appearance of the portion of this force which came under inspection during his recent visit to Chittagong.

The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that the practice of quartering police upon villages as a punitive measure has been but little resorted to. He hopes that in every instance great carefulness and consideration may be shewn before this extreme remedy is adopted. If indeed the measure were to be inconsiderately adopted, much hardship to the people would result. The amendment of Act V of 1861, which was pressed for with a view to a more equitable adjustment of charges incurred on such occasions, has been deferred with a view to the consideration of other points in the law which experience in other places may show to require correction. Meanwhile the Lieutenant-Governor is ready to consider proposals for the enforcement of the law as it stands in cases where real necessity may exist. The question deserves the particular attention of the Commissioners of Chota Nagpore and Patna in connection with the mail robberies which have been so frequent there of late, and of the Commissioner of Chittagong in connection with the epidemic of incendiarism in that district which has recently attracted attention.

The number of officers and men of the regular police dismissed during the year was 916, against 873 in the previous year. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that in most cases misconduct was judicially established before the extreme step of removal from the force was adopted, so that there can be little room for any charge of harshness against the department. The number of departmental punishments otherwise inflicted shew little diminution, the number of men suspended, fined, and degraded in 1873 having been 4,542, against 4,596 in the previous year. The Lieutenant-Governor must insist upon the exercise of more moderation in regard to the practice of fining, and hopes that the matter will continue to have the attention of the Inspector-General. How little advantage is gained by punishments which merely worry the men and indirectly foster currupt practices is shewn by the fact that in consecutive years the same districts head the list where recourse is had to such a system of punishment.

The comparative infrequency with which cases of torture or extortion on the part of the police now occur is so far matter for satisfaction In 1873 but three cases of the former class and eight of the latter were established, and in none were the circumstances very aggravated. But the Lieutenant-Governor must remind all persons concerned that the occurrence even of a single case of this grievous and shocking nature causes concern and regret to the Government,

and he must insist on efforts being persevered in unremittingly until this dreadful practice shall be finally rooted out.

At the same time, the frequency with which false complaints continue to be brought against officers engaged in the conscientious discharge of their duties is a serious evil, and one which deserves the careful attention of district officers. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that, while those officials who are disposed to do ill may be deterred by the fear of just complaints being promptly listened to, those who do well may not be deterred by fear of false complaints, and may place reliance on the discrimination of superior authority.

The number of men whose conduct was found to justify their advancement, or the grant of pecuniary rewards or honorary distinctions, was considerably greater than in the previous year. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that a greater amount of discretion might well be observed as regards the distribution of good conduct stripes. Cases have come under his notice of very indiscriminate action in this respect. He would be glad to have in future reports some information as regards the extent to which occasion has arisen for rewarding village chowkeedars, to whose aid, as a rule, the police in their investigations owe so much.

The decrease in the mortality in both the regular and the municipal police during the year amounted to 2 per thousand of the total strength. The varying rates at which the deaths take place in the different districts is very remarkable. It amounted to 53 per thousand in the past year in Hooghly, while in the contiguous district of Howrah, which is similar in climate and in almost every other respect, it was only 7 per thousand. Dinagepore and Rungpore, both notoriously unhealthy in the case of foreigners, come out, as was to be expected, very badly. On the other hand, Dacca, which has never been a choice district, appears as one of the healthiest of all.

From the decrease in the number of resignations and the increase in the number of educated men who come forward as recruits, the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to infer that service in the force is becoming more popular and attractive. He trusts that the efforts of District Superintendents to raise the standard of intelligence of men in the force, by encouraging them to attend school, will not be relaxed owing to any temporary discouragement connected with the falling off in the strength of the reserves.

The total number of summonses and warrants served by the police during 1873 was 4,29,651. The effect of the rules which have recently been sanctioned under the Court Fees Act, for the entertainment of special establishments of peons for the service of process in non-cognizable cases, should greatly reduce the excessive burthen which has hitherto been imposed on the police unaided. Magistrates are no doubt alive to the undesirability of entertaining, as cases of hurt, petty assaults, and the like, and should insist on the exercise of a like discretion on the part of the police, who should not as a rule interfere at all in cases of hurt, unless serious, but should merely report the matter for orders. If it be thought desirable, a circular to this effect may be prepared by the Inspector-General and submitted for the approval of Government.

In 1871 and 1872 the operations in connection with the census threw on the police a vast amount of extra labour. The extent to which their services were utilized was nowhere more apparent than in the return of the number of "other orders" served by them. In 1873 there was little decline in the enormous number of these, which amounted to 2,32,588. In the case of some districts, as Tirhoot and Sarun, this is probably due to the famine, then impending; and in these cases the returns may be accepted as a proof of the assistance which has been afforded by the police in the carrying out of measures for the alleviation of distress. In other districts, however, such as Backergunge and Noakholly, it is not apparent what the occasion has been for throwing on the police, who are already overworked, so much extra labour, and the Lieutenant-Governor requests that the Inspector-General will look into the matter and submit, for the orders of Government, any question which his enquiry may show to require its decision.

The Inspector-General and his deputies have shown much industry in the inspection of the various stations in these provinces during the year. Of Bengal Proper, Tipperah is the only district of importance left unvisited; an early opportunity should be taken of inspecting the police there and also in Noakholly. It is satisfactory to find that in most of the more important districts the

inspection of police stations by local officers has been constant. Failure in this important duty is most prominent in light districts like Pooree and Balasore. It is observable that in Moorshedabad, Purneah, and Shahabad, where there has also been neglect in this respect, there is much reason to fear that the police are inefficient, crime being frequent and unsuccessfully dealt with. The Inspector-General must insist on the Superintendents moving freely about their districts..

Crime.—In the closing months of 1873, when the general failure of the crops in many districts gave too much reason to expect that distress would be widely prevalent, and that the poor would be driven by distress to evil courses, the local officers were naturally apprehensive that there would be a large increase of crime. Arrangements were made for the temporary increase of jail accommodation, and grain was stored in anticipation of the wants of a large prospective increase in the number of inmates of various prisons. Happily these fears were not realized. As the Lieutenant-Governor has already said in reviewing the Jail Report, there was no epidemic of crime in 1873, when the effects of the famine had not yet been fully felt; nor does he believe that there was any epidemic in 1874. These inferences are fully borne out by the present report. On a comparison of the results of the past with those of the previous year, the number of cognizable offences reported, together with the results of arrests made, were as follows:—

	1872.	1873.
Cases reported	112,883	119,046
Number of persons arrested	88,821	87,478
Finally convicted	48,139	50,540
Acquitted	32,563	32,493

Deducting cases expunged as false, the whole number of true cases cognizable by the police in 1873 was 90,886, against 85,645 in 1872. The net increase of 5,241 cases, small as it is, is not entirely the direct result of the scarcity. Colonel Pughe has presented a careful analysis of the figures, and shows that there was a satisfactory decrease of crime apparent in Bankoora, Dinagepore, Rajshahye, Monghyr, and Bhagulpore, all districts where scarcity prevailed to a greater or less extent; while, on the other hand, Backergunge, Mymensingh, Tipperah, Balasore, Dacca, and Fureedpore, which were not within the famine tracts, show a large increase.

An increase in the crime returns of a district may indicate either greater efficiency of administration by which offences, which otherwise would have been undetected, have been brought to light; by which the landholders and chowkeydars have acted up to their duty of reporting crime; or by which people are encouraged to come forward with complaints who otherwise would have failed to seek redress. To all these causes may be attributed in some measure the results noticed in the returns of 1873. The duties of landholders and of the rural police have been more clearly defined and explained to them; more free use has been made of the sub-divisional system; a large addition has been made to the staff of judicial officers by the investment of selected sub-deputies with magisterial powers; honorary magistrates have been appointed, and benches have been constituted for the speedy disposal of complaints. Still in some districts there has been a real increase of crime, which has not in all cases been successfully dealt with. In all the districts of the Patna division, except Sarun, Chumparun, and Patna, there has been, the Commissioner points out, a real increase in offences against property. In Rungpore there was a marked increase, especially in the more serious offences against property. In Bogra, crime in 1873 was nearly double that in 1872. In Moorshedabad the police are deteriorating, and the effect is visible in the crime returns. In the Dacca division there has been a large increase, chiefly in minor offences against person and property.

Comparing true cases to area, the results observable are very much the same as those remarked in 1872. In Assam the proportion is much increased owing to the large proportion of the population who live subject to special penal laws. Burdwan now comes before the Presidency division, where, in 1873, crime considerably decreased.

The number of cases struck off as false were, His Honor observes, slightly more in 1873 than in the previous year. Compared with 1871, a much

greater increase is observable, amounting to 8,384 cases in all. Of a total of 119,046 cases reported in 1873, 28,160 were expunged, or 23·7 per cent. In 1872 the percentage was 24·1, 27,238 cases having been declared false out of 112,883 reported. The ratios differ so widely even in adjoining districts, that it is not possible to avoid attributing the results in some measure to peculiarities in the procedure of various officers. Making every allowance for this however, it is abundantly clear that in every district in Bengal we have still to contend with the evil of persistent and malicious attempts made to pervert the machinery of justice, and to involve innocent persons in ruin. In the quarterly reports on crime and otherwise, the Lieutenant-Governor has had frequent occasion to notice the bad faith with which charges of the most serious character were instituted; and he apprehends that the extent to which the courts of justice allow such cases to pass unchecked tends in no small measure to encourage the practice. Magistrates have already more than once had impressed upon them the necessity of adequately dealing with offences of the kind, and the Lieutenant-Governor must insist upon active steps being taken to bring to justice those who groundlessly and maliciously imperil their neighbours' liberty, or even their lives, by the fabrication of false cases. On the other hand, the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that every care will be taken to avoid anything like wholesale imputation of perjury. He is not without apprehension that the enormous percentages of cases annually declared to be false in the districts of the Chittagong, Dacca, and Assam divisions are indicative of haste on the part of the magistrate, and of some inattention to the directions issued by Sir George Campbell, insisting on the exercise by them of an independent judgment in the matter. On any other supposition it is incredible that one-half and more of the cases reported in Chittagong, Backergunge, and Mymensingh should be returned as false. The miserable failure which has attended the prosecution of persons for giving false evidence and making false complaints supports this view. Nothing can be further from the Lieutenant-Governor's wish than that indiscriminate prosecutions on such charges should be instituted, one failure undoing the benefit to be anticipated from many convictions; but he would wish to see cases for prosecution selected with judgment, and then prosecuted effectively. Touching the general question which has been raised regarding the expunging of cases as false, he would wish it to be understood that no case must be expunged unless, after sufficient enquiry to ascertain the fact, there are, in the magistrate's opinion, good grounds for considering it false. These, if called upon, he should be able to assign with sufficient distinctness. With reference to the remarks of the Commissioner of Cooch Behar, quoted in paragraph 117, the Lieutenant-Governor regrets that he should have distinctly to repeat, what is already a standing rule, that no police officer is on any account to be permitted to take the initiative in declaring a case to be false. It is the simple duty of the police, when on enquiry they find no sufficient evidence to substantiate a charge, to state, for the information of the magistrate, the nature of the enquiry they have made, the nature of the evidence forthcoming, and any facts discovered which may be material to form a judgment on it. It is for the magistrate then to come to a conclusion, which must be final, for the purposes of the returns, as to its truth or falsity

Of the 119,046 cases reported, 13,417, or 11·2 per cent. were not enquired into by the police. The percentage in the previous year was somewhat less. The inconsistencies observable between the procedure of various districts, to which prominent attention is invited by the Inspector-General, are certainly very noteworthy. The question how far a police enquiry should be pressed in every case reported, still seems to the Lieutenant-Governor to be one which should be determined very much according to local circumstances, and with regard to which much discretion should be left to district officers. Where the amount of work to be got through, compared to the staff of officers available, is very great, or when many important cases are pending, it may be inadvisable to divert the energies of the police in directions where little success is to be anticipated. On the other hand, while it is futile to pursue cases where little harm has been done, and the injured party does not wish an enquiry, there is always the danger of such a rule, if adhered to, being abused by complainants concealing the true nature of their losses. An

enquiry then, even though made at an interval of some months and unexpectedly, would have its advantages, and should be made whenever an opportunity offers. An opposite course, if persevered in, may end in failure of justice. In Sarun only 38·9 per cent. of cases reported were enquired into. Some reform is necessary here, and the Lieutenant-Governor must direct the personal attention of the Commissioner to the circumstances of a district the police of which are characterized as being below the general average of efficiency.

Excluding cases not enquired into, and cases declared by the judicial authorities to be false, and including 1,754 cases which occurred in previous years, the total number of cases brought before the courts was 79,223, against 74,954 of the previous year. In 30,018, or 38 per cent. of these, convictions were obtained. This is slightly inferior to the result obtained in the previous year. The percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested was, on the contrary, slightly better than in 1872, the figures being 57·8 per cent. against 54·2 per cent. The number of persons actually put on trial during the year amounted to 83,538, of whom 50,045, or 59·9 per cent., were convicted, and 32,493, or 41·1 per cent., were acquitted. These ratios, the Lieutenant-Governor observes, are very similar to those of the previous year. There has been a considerable improvement in the percentage of acquittals to men brought to trial, which were mentioned by the Lieutenant-Governor last year as showing very badly. The results are still far from satisfactory in Purneah; and they are quite as bad in Bogra, Noakholly, Goalpara, and Sylhet.

There has again been, the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find, an improvement in the percentage of acquittals to persons tried at the sessions. In 1872 this amounted to 49·4 per cent., and in 1873 to 43·6 per cent. The results, however, continue to be very bad in certain districts, as Maldah, Dinagepore, and Chittagong.

The value of the property stolen during the year was Rs. 11,09,028, of which Rs. 2,78,904 were recovered. The percentage of recovery was 25·1 per cent, against 28 4 in 1872 and 38·8 in 1871. The Lieutenant-Governor does not attach much importance to any inferences which can be drawn from this with regard to the working of the police. In the district of Gya, property of the value of Rs. 1,04,197 was stolen, to which no clue was obtained, and this alone disturbs the ratio of recoveries for the whole province.

Turning now to the various classes of crime under which offences are arranged in the returns, the Lieutenant-Governor observes that while there has been a diminution in offences against the State, and in miscellaneous offences (Classes I and VI), there has been an increase in the other classes, and especially in Class III, offences against the person and property, and Class V, minor offences against property. As regards Class I, the only offence calling for special notice is that of rioting. This, the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find, has decreased, while there is considerable improvement observable in the percentage of cases detected, 6,186 persons having been convicted against 5,957 in the previous year. The crime is of the most frequent occurrence in the districts of the Dacca division, in Pubna, Jessore, and Tipperah. It is, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, a matter of just congratulation to the authorities of the Presidency Division, where the crime was once so rife, that it is now unfrequent, except in Jessore, where cases, though numerous, are now of a comparatively mild character. The agrarian disputes which had for some time existed in Pubna culminated in the month of June in a series of outrages in which the ryots chiefly took an aggressive part. A large number of rioters were arrested. Of 422 persons brought to trial, 266 were convicted and 156 acquitted. All the investigations were concluded in the month of July. The excitement spread to parts of Bogra and Rajshahye, but did not result in acts of open violence there, the prompt measure taken in Pubna having had the desired effect. In Midnapore one serious case of riot, attended with murder, occurred owing to a collision between rival processions during the Churruck poojah. A still more unfortunate case occurred in Tirhoot during the Mohurrum, in which 16 lives were lost. On such occasions, where there is risk of a disturbance, the Lieutenant-Governor would wish to see the power given by law to magistrates of appointing special constables freely made use of, in case the district police is found to be insufficiently strong for the purpose of maintaining order.

The number of murders of all kinds shown by the quarterly returns to have been committed during the year was 484. The returns appended to the present report show an excess of three cases, which is not explained. Adding 19 cases shown to have been committed in previous years, but brought under enquiry in 1873, the total number to be dealt with was 506. Of these, 105 are now shown to have been declared to be false, against 98 such entered in the quarterly returns. Accepting this figure, the number of true cases to be accounted for was 401, or 7 more than in the previous year. Convictions were obtained in 145 cases, or 30·6 per cent. of the whole. This is a result slightly worse than in the previous year, when 40·5 per cent. of the cases were detected. The number of persons shown to have been arrested in murder cases in the quarterly reports was 797. This figure the Lieutenant-Governor now finds to have been most misleading, representing, as it appears to do, only those persons arrested by the police of their own motion. By adding 105 persons who are now shown to have been arrested by order of the magistrate, and by excluding altogether from the calculation 149 persons whose cases were pending at the close of the previous year, and one person whose case was transferred, the Lieutenant-Governor observes that 902, the figure adopted by the Inspector-General as representing the total number of arrests, is obtained. The percentage borne to these by the convictions, which amounted to 304, was 33·9 per cent., against 29·8 per cent. in 1872. This shows some improvement; but a slightly more favourable ratio of 35·8 per cent. is obtained by comparing the convictions with 849, the balance remaining after deducting from the total number of persons to be accounted for, those who died, were transferred, or were under trial at the close of the year. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, agrees with those officers who point out that in murder cases general inferences are not to be drawn as to the efficiency of the police from figures of this kind, as there is much difference in the degree of difficulty attendant on the investigation of cases of the kind. Of the 382 true cases reported to have occurred in 1873, 11 were cases of murder by dacoits, 19 by robbers, 28 by poisoners, while the rest were ordinary cases. The want of success which has attended the inquiry into the dacoity cases attended with murder is very marked in Backergunge, and in less degree in Dinagepore, Rungpore, Bogra, and Purneah. It is equally a matter for regret, the Lieutenant-Governor observes, that only four cases of murder by robbers out of 19 should have been detected. In Moorshedabad and Dacca the results obtained were eminently unsatisfactory. On the other hand, the skill and perseverance with which inquiries were pressed in the 24-Pergunnahs were rewarded with considerable success. The practice of adorning children with ornaments of value is still the cause of a large proportion of the cases which occur. The amount of success with which poisoning cases have been dealt with is far from encouraging, but one out of four having been detected. The old story is repeated of wives murdered by their husbands and husbands by their wives; of women and their paramours falling victims to the fury of parties dishonored by their intrigues; and of disputes about land eventuating in riots and murder. The districts where the best results have been obtained are Chittagong, Backergunge, Sylhet, Nuddea, and Monghyr. In Beerbhoom, Bankoora, Midnapore, Jessore, Dacca, Mymensingh, and Tipperah there has been, on the contrary, a lamentable want of success. Culpable homicide, committed under the influence of passion, or upon sudden impulse, is not, as a rule, so difficult to deal with as murder, which is perpetrated generally after every precaution to ensure secrecy. In the past year convictions were obtained in 97 cases out of 229 true cases, or in 42·4 per cent. of the whole. 154 persons were convicted out of 540 who were under trial.

Under grievous hurt there were 734 true cases against 760 in the previous year. The agrarian disturbances in the Rajshahye division are said to have led to an increase of the crime there. The number of convictions obtained continues to be good with regard to this offence as well as hurt by dangerous weapons, of which there were 745 true cases, against 684 in the previous year.

It is a matter for congratulation that no such thing as professional kidnapping now exists in the Lower Provinces. Complaints of kidnapping and abduction are, however, common, and result chiefly from the very low esteem in which the marriage tie is held by many classes of the community.

Omitting consideration for the present of house-breaking and house-trespass, the number of serious offences against property (Class III) was 1,358, against 1,379 in the previous year. The number of cases detected shows a falling off, having been 319 against 383 in 1872. While under other heads of the class there was a decrease of crime in 1873, under that of dacoity there was an increase.

As regards dacoity and gang robbery, increase was marked in all the districts of the Rajshahye division, except in Rajshahye itself; while there was a decrease in all the districts of the Burdwan division, except in Beerbhoom. On the whole, there was a great improvement in the number of cases detected and of convictions obtained. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that in Behar, although there was a decrease in the number of cases, the number of convictions nearly doubled. In Bengal the results were fair. In Chota Nagpore there was room for improvement. The Inspector-General has carefully analysed the increase and decrease in this crime and the success with which it has been dealt district by district. Beerbhoom, Moorshedabad, and Rungpore had together 86 cases, in 26 only of which were convictions obtained. In Rungpore much has been done to break up the gangs of dacoits, but the result of the action taken in Moorshedabad have been far from satisfactory. It seems almost incredible that in Mymensingh 18 cases should have been reported, of which 17 were false. Cowardice on the part of the villagers themselves is one great cause of failure in many districts. In the tracts north of the Ganges, in Sarun, Tirhoot, and Chumparun, where the people are ready to defend themselves, dacoity is almost unknown. In Purneah and Hazareebagh difficulty has been found in dealing with the crime, and, as a special measure, the police of both districts has been temporarily strengthened. As some criterion of the success which has attended the administration of late years, the Inspector-General points to the returns of the Presidency division, where twenty years ago dacoity was practised openly and most frequently with impunity. In Jessore and Nuddea there were but two cases. In the 24-Pergunnahs but seven, out of which the police may be said to have got at the bottom of four. The decrease in river dacoity is very satisfactory; there having been but 15 true cases against 28 in 1872.

Cases of arson are said to arise chiefly from feelings of personal ill-will and revenge. In Chittagong there has been quite an epidemic of the crime, and the ordinary means at the disposal of the magistrate have been found quite inadequate to enable him to cope with it. An attempt was made to burn down one of the chief bazars of the town, and there has been no little apprehension among the merchants for the safety of their goods in the godowns on the riverside.

An increase, similar to that noticed in the previous year, is again observable under Class IV (minor offences against the person). The number of cases reported was 7,043, of which 2,917 were declared to be false. The number of true cases was thus 4,126, against 3,994 in 1872. The mass of the complaints made consisted of charges of wrongful restraint and confinement in connection chiefly with disputes between ryots and their landlords. A very large proportion of these were declared to be false. The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the conclusion of the local magistracy in this matter. It appears that the practice of imprisoning and kidnapping recusant ryots, so prevalent even in recent times, has nearly disappeared in almost all districts.

Adding to Class V (minor offences against property) the more serious cases of house-breaking and house-trespass omitted in considering Class III, the Lieutenant-Governor observes that the total number of offences reported to have been committed during 1873 was 83,757, of which 20,297 were declared to be false. The comparative results as regards the manner in which the balance of true cases was dealt with during the past three years were as follows :—

	True cases reported.	Not enquired into.	Cases detected.	Number of persons convicted.
1871	48,763	9,864	10,141	15,310
1872	57,632	6,149	12,508	19,812
1873	63,460	13,301	13,862	21,760

These figures would show some improvement in the number of cases detected and in convictions obtained beyond what was due to the mere increase

of crime, which has occurred chiefly under the heads of thefts and burglaries. The total number of these offences shown by the quarterly returns to have been reported was 69,514, of which 16,207 were false. The gradual increase was very marked in each quarter of the year, but especially in the last, when the true cases had risen—

In Rajshahye division to	2,648	against 1,841	in 1st quarter.
,, Cooch Behar ,,	254	,, 126	,, ,,
,, Patna ,,	5,186	,, 3,150	,, ,,
,, Chota Nagpore ,,	825	,, 534	,, ,,

These figures may to some extent be taken as representing the effects of the scarcity which had begun to be felt at the close of 1873 on the criminal classes. In the Chittagong division, where there was no distress, there was a remarkable decrease of crime, the number of cases of the description under notice having been 423 only in the last quarter of the year, against 1,335 in the first. In the Bhagulpore division there was a sudden decrease from 1,093 cases in the third quarter of the year to 689 in the last, but this was fully met by the increase to 1,304 in the first quarter of 1874. It is not explained how exactly the figures given in the quarterly returns come to differ from those in paragraph 230 of the present report. The latter show, however, that, excluding cattle thefts, the number of true cases of lurking house-trespass and of theft in 1873 was 50,450, or 4,456 more than in the previous year. In the Rajshahye and the Patna divisions the increase in the number of true cases was 1,818 and 1,281 respectively. In the Dacca and Bhagulpore divisions a slight decrease in the number of true cases is explained by an increase (in the former division a very large one) in the number of those rejected as false which, together with those not inquired into, formed no less than 55 per cent. of the whole number reported in the former division and 50 per cent. in the latter. In the Dacca division the rates of convictions to cases reported was only 11 per cent., and this would seem to the Lieutenant-Governor to indicate that there had been a want of discretion exercised in the rejection of cases and some want of energy in following up those accepted. In the Cooch Behar and Orissa divisions the percentage of conviction was the highest, yet even there it is clear the police fail to cope adequately with what forms a most important branch of crime. The practical measures which the Inspector-General advocates, and which are generally admitted to be required, are the careful watching of bad characters, the breaking up of disreputable gangs, and the close surveillance of receivers of stolen property. To the success of these measures nothing is so essential as that the honest co-operation of the village police should be secured. To effect this it is indispensable that their position should be improved, and this the Lieutenant-Governor will endeavour to secure. Meanwhile, he is glad to observe that in some districts efforts are made to obtain a punctual realization of their wages, and that they have been engaged actively in the suppression of crime. As regards the system pursued by Major Gordon in Bhagulpore, however, the Lieutenant-Governor must express his dissent from that part of it (as explained at paragraph 112 of the report) which seems to him to mean that the chowkeedars, merely because they fail to detect cases, are subjected to harassment. The Commissioner is alive to the danger that such a system may directly encourage the concealment of crime. In the conclusion that it has not done so in Bhagulpore, the Lieutenant-Governor is unable to agree. In His Honor's opinion the result is inevitable, and in the case of this district plainly manifest in the fact that there the number of burglaries reported suddenly fell from an average of 1,139 in the previous year to 343 in the year under report, while the season was favourable to an increase of this crime, and while in the neighbouring districts of the Patna division, which were similarly situated, it actually occurred. Considering the class of men of whom the village police is composed, any pressure which might tempt them to press charges against innocent men cannot be too carefully avoided; and on this ground also he thinks Major Gordon's scheme objectionable.

The whole number of cases of theft of cattle reported was 3,223, against 2,702 in 1872. In 1,094 cases only were convictions obtained, the number of persons punished being 1,709. These figures, the Lieutenant-Governor

thinks, but faintly represent the extent to which this crime is prevalent in these provinces. In 1872 a large number of cases which had occurred in Monghyr and Bhagulpore were brought to light by the Tirhoot Police. In the past year similar discoveries were made in Moorshedabad and Gya. There, the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to think, something has been done to break up an organized system of crime. In Julpigoree it is admitted that but a small proportion of cases are reported, and this detracts from the value of the large percentage of convictions recorded in the Cooch Behar division.

The miscellaneous offences (under Class VI) reported in 1873 were 13,765, against 14,498 in the previous year. In each case on an average one person was convicted. This result is due chiefly to the inclusion of nuisance cases, in which, of 8,742 persons put on trial, 7,956 were punished. The number of persons imprisoned for vagrancy or bad character in default of giving security was 1,976, against 1,821 in the previous year. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that the change in the law allowing the imprisonment to be rigorous has produced a good effect. He trusts that, after all that has been said on the subject, district magistrates will realize the necessity for a strict supervision over the bad characters of their districts, and will cause frequent inquiries to be made as to their means of livelihood. The plan of having these made by the magistrates while on tour and of holding the trials in the neighbourhood of the defendant's dwelling especially commends itself to His Honor as likely best to secure the ends of justice, and he trusts that it will be found possible to adopt it freely.

The increase in the number of offences reported against the excise and opium laws is attributed to the greater activity of the authorities. In Bhagulpore and Purneah, however, the Commissioner thinks that the police have not been as vigilant as they ought. Salt cases have decreased: this is in part ascribed to the instructions the police have received to abstain from interference in petty cases. It rests with the magistrate-collectors to exercise a discretion as to the class of cases which should be prosecuted. Whilst the number of persons convicted of breaches of the salt law was only 894, against 2,059 in the previous year, the amount of fines realized was Rs. 19,316, against Rs. 13,854. This the Lieutenant-Governor considers satisfactory, as it is, he thinks, better to inflict a few sharp penalties than many almost nominal ones. The quantity of salt attached also exceeded that of the previous year by 1,721 maunds; and the proportion of it finally confiscated shows that the police generally refrained from unnecessary seizures.

Considerable success has attended the prosecution of offences committed on railways, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that convictions have been obtained in some of the 15 cases of theft of spikes and railway fencing which occurred during the year. These crimes are very serious as endangering the safety of persons travelling by rail; and the Lieutenant-Governor has, by separate orders, called the attention of magistrates to the necessity of dealing with them severely when proved.

The number of non-cognizable cases instituted during the year, whether on complaint or on the mere motion of the magistrate, was 118,766 against 107,676. The issue of process was granted in 85,673 cases, against 79,573 in 1872. Of 87,795 defendants who actually appeared in court, 12,329 were discharged, 28,663 were acquitted, and 45,255 were convicted. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs with those officers who think that a very large proportion of the cases, which though process issues, never come to trial owing to the absence of the plaintiff, are true cases, the defendant preferring a compromise out of court to the risk of conviction. This fact to some extent accounts for the small proportion borne by defendants who are finally convicted to those who actually appear. The whole number of cases where this was refused was 33,093, against 28,103 in the previous year. The analysis, however, which has been submitted by the Inspector-General shows that the proportion of cases thus rejected to the whole number instituted varies very much in different districts, and the matter is one which deserves the attention of district officers with a view to checking the issue of process unnecessarily, and especially in cases brought, not on account of any injury sustained, but with a view to obtain a decision in the criminal courts bearing indirectly on matters in dispute properly cognizable by

the civil courts. The instructions which have been issued in this matter to the magistrate of Nuddea by the Commissioner of the Presidency division are worthy of the attention of other district officers. The Commissioner of Patna has very appropriately pointed out to the magistrate of that district that it is not sufficient for him to complain that the magistrates subordinate to him have issued process indiscriminately. It is for him to supervise their action and to check at once anything in which error is apparent.

The increased extent to which, during the year under review, the police were employed to investigate crime not properly cognizable by them is not, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, entirely satisfactory. The whole number of cases was 6,944, against 4,934 in 1872. Under the head of offences against public justice, forgery, and the use of false weights and measures, where a considerable increase is observable, some good may have been secured by the intervention of the police; but it can hardly have been necessary to employ them to investigate 1,216 cases of assault, 695 cases of simple mischief, and 161 cases under the Pound Act. As the matter is one in which inexperienced magistrates are the most likely to err, it behoves district officers to exercise a strict supervision over their work in regard to it.

The Inspector-General has little to add to the account of the criminal tribes contained in his report on the previous year. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that the stringent supervision which has been exercised over the Bedyas of Jessore has been effective in reducing the number of burglaries in their neighbourhood. The question of the expediency of extending the provisions of the Criminal Tribes' Act to these and to the Muglya Domes of Behar was postponed pending the famine, but will have the early consideration of Government. The latter tribe, it is stated, have been driven for the most part to seek refuge in Nepal, and little crime has accordingly been traced to them of late. Early notice should be given to Government in case their depredations commence again.

The tables which Colonel Pughe has prepared to show the relative criminality of the various districts in these provinces are interesting, and deserve the careful study of the officers to whose charge they are entrusted.

The Lieutenant-Governor observes with satisfaction the numerous extracts from the reports of district officers and commissioners which the Inspector-General has submitted, showing that the general conduct of the police has been satisfactory.

The Lieutenant-Governor thanks Colonel Pughe for his careful administration of the Department, and would ask him to convey to the officers mentioned in the 97th and 98th paragraphs of his report an expression of the approbation of Government.

As Colonel Pughe is about to relinquish, for a considerable time, the office he has held so long, the Lieutenant-Governor desires to congratulate him on the degree of organization which the police in the Lower Provinces has reached, and the considerable improvement which has of late years been effected in dealing with and suppressing crimes.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

RIVERS THOMPSON,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE COOCH BEHAR ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1873-74.

RESOLUTION.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

CALCUTTA, THE 27TH FEBRUARY 1875.

READ—

A letter, No. 2951, dated the 21st November 1874, from the Commissioner of Cooch Behar, submitting his Annual Administration Report on the Cooch Behar State for the year 1873-74.

Read again—

The Administration Report for 1872-73.

WHILE the Lieutenant-Governor has to thank Sir William Herschel for a full report on the administration of the Cooch Behar State during the year 1873-74, he observes that it is received at a very late period. At the same time the Lieutenant-Governor is aware that Sir William Herschel did not join his appointment till towards the close of the year under report, and that almost immediately after he had joined his time was much occupied with the arrangements necessary to meet the impending scarcity.

2. *The weather and the crops.*—In Cooch Behar, as elsewhere in Bengal, the chief characteristic of the year under report was the early cessation of the autumnal rains, and the consequent absence of the usual inundations. In this State three-fourths of the food supply of the people depend on the outturn of the *aous* and *amun* crops of rice, and these were seriously affected by the drought. The north and west parts of the State escaped, but not so Dinhatta and part of Matabhanga, where the *bitai* crop, reaped in August, failed and the *amun* was ruined. There the prices of grain in ordinary use among the people, which throughout the district ruled higher than for ten years past, rose rapidly, till in the early months of 1874 they reached famine rates; and in Dinhatta less than eight seers of rice could only be had for the rupee. The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Smith, was early alive to the impending danger, and under the orders of the Commissioner prompt measures were taken by him to avert the threatened distress. Rice was purchased in the northern part of the State, and stored where required without any interference with private trade; loans were granted to the tenantry to enable them to tide over their difficulties; new roads were laid out; tanks were dug; a system of relief was organized for those who were able to work, and the indigent infirm were cared for. Success attended all these operations: and though among the old and feeble a few deaths may have been accelerated by the scarcity, there was no death from starvation even among the poorest classes of society. The abundance of the crops gathered in April and May, and the luxuriant promise of the ensuing early rice crop, put a speedy term to the anxieties of the season, and the Deputy Commissioner was able to close the relief works with the satisfaction of knowing that his people had been saved from any special hardships by the stores of food which were exported from those parts of his district which had escaped the misfortunes of the scarcity.

3. The services of Baboo Kasi Kant Mookerjee, the Superintendent of education in the State of Cooch Behar, and of Baboo Rama Kant Mazoomdar, a pensioner of the State, during this trying period, are deservedly eulogised by the Commissioner. It was due to their energy and influence, under the active Deputy Commissioner, Mr. T. Smith, that the effects of the famine were so successfully averted, and it is gratifying to find that many of the public works of utility planned and carried out under their auspices during the pressure are likely to be very serviceable to the State.

4. *Finance.*—In reviewing the report for 1872-73, the Lieutenant-Governor observed that against an ordinary income of Rs. 10,02,132, the ordinary expenditure of the State had been Rs. 11,45,136. Against this excess of expenditure of Rs. 1,43,004, the Commissioner now reports that the deficit in the past year was only Rs. 21,008, the income having increased by Rs. 68,581, and the expenditure decreased by Rs. 52,435. The entire outlay on relief operations

in the Cooch Behar State is said to have been about one and a quarter lakh, and the net cost chargeable to charitable relief Rs. 60,547. It was unavoidable that the accounts should have been to some extent deranged by the arrangements necessary to meet this unforeseen contingency, but the Lieutenant-Governor observes that the Commissioner considers the estimates, though nearly a lakh wrong on each side of the account, to have been a satisfactory forecast of the final results. His Honor concurs in the opinion expressed by the Commissioner that more of the attention of the Deputy Commissioner should be given to the finances as a whole, and requests that instructions may be issued accordingly. He observes that the Commissioner, while stating that he has gone into the subject in some detail at Cooch Behar itself, regrets that he has not had time to examine the items of miscellaneous receipts and expenditure (amounting to upwards of 16 lakhs on each side of the books) which are not brought under the head of ordinary income and expenditure. Sir Richard Temple thinks it important that an early opportunity should be taken to do so, and he would wish to receive from the Commissioner, in his next report, a statement of the results of his enquiry, more especially as regards the manner in which they affect the assets and liabilities of the State. This question is somewhat complicated by the fact that the Cooch Behar treasury has to deal with funds belonging to Government as well as with those belonging to the State. His Honor observes that of an invested balance of Rs. 15,75,900 standing in the name of the Rajah, 1⅓ lakhs will have to be realized at once owing to a call by the Accountant-General for an adjustment of accounts: and he considers it of importance that future reports should shew distinctly what part of the entire accumulations at the credit of the State really belongs to it, and how much is liable to refund on demand. It almost seems, from the present state of the Account Department, that a special officer might be deputed to the duty with advantage; and if the Commissioner concurs in his proposal, arrangements will be made to give effect to it.

5. *Land Revenue.*—The current demand for the year on account of mal and debuttar lands, excluding the Rungpore zemindaries, was Rs. 4,84,205, or more by Rs. 48,835 than in the previous year. The collections, including arrears, amounted to Rs. 4,82,317, against Rs. 4,48,293 in the previous year. The success which attended the realization of the demand of the year, notwithstanding the failure of the crops, is very satisfactory. Without any undue pressure, payments in full were obtained from the great mass of the tenants on the rent-roll, who now number over 12,000. It is gratifying to the Lieutenant-Governor to observe the testimony borne by the Commissioner to the continued success of the system of khas tehsil which was introduced under the orders of Sir G. Campbell in 1871-72. The fact that in not a single instance has it been found necessary under this system to sell up a tenure for arrears of current revenue, attests the moderation of the demands made upon the people. It is an unfavorable feature in the present returns that for the past four years there has been a gradual accumulation of arrears due on account of previous years. These now amount to Rs. 1,06,562, against Rs. 1,00,631 outstanding at the close of 1872-73. It was not to be desired that in a year of scarcity any extraordinary pressure should be brought to bear on the people to make them liquidate old demands; but their failure to pay may in no small degree be due to their being kept in uncertainty as to the amount due from them. The arrangements for keeping the collecting department advised of the operations of the settlement department would certainly seem to be defective, when it is shown that out of 12,532 jotes on the rent-roll the jummas of only 3,117 have been corrected as yet according to the settlements concluded. If necessary, the strength of the establishment at the Dewan's disposal should be temporarily strengthened for the purpose of enabling him to bring the rent-roll into accordance with the pottahs issued by the settlement officers; and where this has been done, no time should be lost in clearing up the ryots' accounts, taking from them what is due and can be realised, and expunging irrecoverable balances. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the Commissioner's next report will show that considerable progress has been made in this matter.

6. *Settlement.*—Sir Richard Temple learns with satisfaction that the field operations in connection with the settlement of Cooch Behar, which have now extended over several years, are approaching a termination. The total

area of the State is about 25,00,000 beeghas, while the measurements already executed show slightly over 26,00,000, and some small patches of land still remain to be dealt with; this discrepancy is not considered excessive. Of the 7,56,835 beeghas measured in the year under report, Messrs. Moran and Renny overtook more than half, and the Lieutenant-Governor notices the favorable mention made of their work. No less than 4,53,674 beeghas were assessed during the year, with the result of an addition to the revenue of the State of eventually Rs. 1,15,000. The final result of the settlement operations, which have cost up to date Rs. 5,92,805, will, if present anticipations are realised, double the land revenue. In the year under review the Lieutenant-Governor observes that they are credited with causing an increase of only Rs. 58,173. He desires that early arrangements may be made to utilise the results of the measurements which have now been nearly completed, and he will await with interest the submission of Mr. Beckett's final report on the settlement proceedings. Proper attention has been given to a very useful measure in the rules framed for the maintenance of boundary marks of talooks. The rules should be strictly enforced.

7. *Zemindary.*—The Lieutenant-Governor would have wished for a more detailed account of the administration of the Rungpore zemindaries. Sir George Campbell, in reviewing the last report, had characterised this as inefficient in the last degree; and the Lieutenant-Governor would have wished to have had some information as to the extent to which improvements had been effected, and in which his predecessor's instructions have been carried out. The receipts under this head, amounting to Rs. 2,37,237, were better by Rs. 10,626 than in the previous year, but they are still much below what was usual in former years. There was a diminution in expenditure of Rs. 3,056, notwithstanding the famine, which occasioned an unforeseen demand on the funds at the manager's disposal. The Government revenue payable on account of the estates amounts to Rs. 1,17,150, and the net profit to the Rajah in the past year's term amounted only to Rs. 54,279. The next report must enter more fully into the question of the management of these zemindaries and of the reasons for its past want of success.

8. *Excise.*—The excise receipts for the year were Rs. 36,727, against Rs. 34,619 in the previous year. It is satisfactory to learn that the progressive income derived from this source is due not to the increased consumption of intoxicating liquor, but to the introduction of more stringent excise rules. The duty on country spirits was increased by no less than 33 per cent. during the year, with the result of a large diminution in the amount of liquor consumed, concurrently with an increase in the amount of duty realised. Dealings in opium, ganja, and madad, appear to be under proper restrictions, and call for no special remark. Drunkenness is said to be very prevalent in the town of Cooch Behar, especially among the relatives of the young Rajah. The Lieutenant-Governor accordingly approves of the measures taken by the Commissioner to check the sale of inferior imported spirits there.

9. *Education.*—The total number of schools in the State on 31st March last is said to have been 199, of which 117 were in the receipt of State grants. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 133 and 73 respectively. The number of pupils similarly shews an increase of from 3,164 to 4,605. Considering the circumstances of the year, the Lieutenant-Governor accepts these results as satisfactory. He trusts that the educational authorities will give their attention to securing an improved attendance on the part of the boys, 26 per cent. of whom are said to be in the habit of absenting themselves. The department is under the very efficient direction of Baboo Kasi Kant Mookerjee, and has shown during the year a very steady and healthy progress under depressing circumstances. It is clear, however, that very much still remains to be done, when it is seen that out of a population of 5,33,000 there are only 4,605 pupils. The increase of private contributions to the cause of education, and success of two students, one of whom is a native of Cooch Behar, in the Calcutta University Entrance Examination, are prominent features of the year's report.

10. *Criminal Justice.*—The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the year was 2,433, against 2,204 in the previous year. In cases of the latter class there has been a slight decrease, and some increase in

those of the former. The inclusion of false cases and cases of a trivial character, in which no clue was obtained, has tended to swell the returns somewhat; but the scarcity also would seem to have had some influence in increasing the number of petty thefts. Convictions were obtained in three only out of nine cases of dacoity, and in two out of eleven cases of robbery. The latter were, however, of a very petty description. Out of 1,791 persons brought to trial, 1,134 were convicted—a result creditable on the whole to the police, whose attention is said to have been much distracted from their ordinary duties. The result of the 110 appeals was creditable to the officers whose orders were appealed against, these having been reversed in nine cases only. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that the Deputy Commissioner himself tried but few Magistrate's cases.

11. *Civil Justice.*—There was a slight increase of 42 in the number of suits instituted during the year, which amounted to 1,997; including pending cases, the number disposed of was 2,048, and the number pending at the close of the year was 192. There was a large increase of Rs. 1,02,148 in the value of the suits instituted, which, the Lieutenant-Governor observes, is attributed to the accident of several suits on bonds for large sums coming up for trial. The increase shewn in the number and amount of decrees executed is satisfactory. The result of the numerous appeals preferred from the decisions of the dewany ahilkar is very creditable to him. The Lieutenant-Governor, while accepting the explanation that the time of the sub-divisional officer at Matabhanga was much occupied with famine duties, desires that the Deputy Commissioner will impress upon him the necessity for expedition in the decision of suits which come before him for trial. In the courts of the other officers the duration of suits has not been excessive, but is, perhaps, capable of reduction.

12 *Rent Suits.*—The total number of rent suits to be disposed of during the year was 1,734, of which 1,614 were decided and 120 remained pending at the close of the year A slight decrease in the number of fresh suits instituted during the year is attributed to the scarcity. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the increase in litigation, which is anticipated from the issue by the Settlement Department of pottahs with retrospective effect, may be averted. The matter should have the attention of the Deputy Commissioner. Of 80 appeals from the decision of subordinate officers which came up for disposal during the year, 22 were decreed by the Dewan and 5 only by the Deputy Commissioner. The result of the cases, especially before the latter officer, is not unsatisfactory.

13. *Public Works.*—In reviewing the expenditure during the year 1872-73, the Lieutenant-Governor requested that prominent notice should in future be given to that incurred on public works, and ordered that the two chief roads passing through Cooch Behar should be fully completed. The Commissioner now reports that the total length of roads maintained from the revenues of the State is 112½ miles. It is more than ever important that the road from Cooch Behar towards Julpigoree should be put in order, forming, as it does, an important link in the chain of communication which it is an object to open up for emigration purposes from the western confines of Behar to Dhoobree. The account given by the Commissioner of its present condition is far from satisfactory. Money appears to be spent on bamboo bridges, which the first flood must wash away, and which under no circumstances can last for more than a very short time. The Lieutenant-Governor would wish to see the matter taken in hand in earnest, and efforts made to supply the necessary funds by retrenchment in other departments. The Dhoobree road is in a slightly better state, but here, too, much evidently remains to be done. The Rungpore and Buxa roads are also capable of much improvement. The other roads mentioned are comparatively unimportant. The total expenditure on public works during the year amounted to Rs. 83,000, or half a lakh less than was intended, the famine having caused expenditure to be restricted. Of the whole sum, Rs. 35,730 were spent on original works, including boundary pillars, an enlargement of the Deputy Commissioner's court-house, a library, and a dâk-bungalow. No less than Rs. 14,841 were spent on town improvements, including a large tank in the bazar, the earth from which has been used to fill up holes and prepare a site for a town market. All these works are indicative of useful progress, and the Lieutenant-Governor will await with interest the next report of the completion of these measures.

14. *Medical.*—The health of the district is reported to have been good, but there was an increase of attendance at the dispensary, where 4,988 patients were treated. As regards the jail, the conclusion which has been arrived at, that the previous high rate of mortality may have been partly due to insufficiency of food, reflects very seriously on the management of the district officer, who should have been alive to the necessity of careful enquiry on the subject at an earlier period. During the past year the death-rate was only 30 per thousand, against 94 in the previous year. Notwithstanding the grant of a more liberal diet, there was a considerable diminution in the cost of maintaining the prisoners, due to more careful administration.

15. *Conduct of Officers.*—In conclusion, the Lieutenant-Governor notices with pleasure the favorable mention of Mr. Smith and of his subordinate officers made by the Commissioner, to whom the acknowledgments of Government are due for the care with which he has supervised their administration.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner of Cooch Behar for information and guidance; also that a copy, together with that of the report, be sent to the Revenue Department of this Office for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

RIVERS THOMPSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

EXACTION OF ILLEGAL CESSES BY ZEMINDARS FROM THEIR RYOTS.

No. 351, dated Calcutta, the 12th February 1875.

From—H. J. REYNOLDS, ESQ., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,

To—The Secy. to the Govt. of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce.

I AM directed to reply to your letter No. 326, dated the 21th April 1874, the answer to which has been unavoidably delayed until the Lieutenant-Governor could by travelling see and learn something of the country for himself. This delay is not altogether to be regretted, as the occurrences of 1874 can hardly fail to have contributed towards the settlement of the question upon which the expression of his opinion is called for.

2. Complaints of the excessive levy of illegal cesses by zemindars from their ryots were first made in the district of Orissa, and the inquiries which were instituted in those districts were afterwards extended to the other districts of the Lower Provinces. It was the conclusion of Sir George Campbell, after full consideration of the evidence adduced upon the subject, that in Orissa some special measures were necessary for the protection of the ryots, and for the punishment of those zemindars who were shown to have most flagrantly violated the law. These proposals were submitted to the Government of India in Mr. Bernard's letter, No. 821, dated the 5th March 1873. The policy which Sir George Campbell desired to pursue in the remaining districts of the Lower Provinces was set forth in a Resolution recorded on the 30th May 1873, and communicated to the Government of India by Mr. Bernard's letter, No. 1483 of that date.

3. The Governor-General in Council, while approving the policy indicated in the Resolution of the 30th May 1873, declined to sanction the special measures recommended by the late Lieutenant-Governor for the protection of the Orissa ryots. Your letter under reply conveys an expression of the concurrence of the Secretary of State in the decision of the Government of India regarding the action proposed to be taken in Orissa, and draws attention to the 6th paragraph of the despatch, in which it is intimated that a further communication from the Governor-General in Council is awaited on the subject of the measures which may be ultimately deemed necessary for dealing with cases of gross oppression and illegal exactions by zemindars.

4. I am directed to say that in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, the evidence leaves no room for doubt that cesses unauthorized by law have been very generally levied; that in many—perhaps in the majority of cases—they have been levied with the assent of those concerned; but that in some cases, and in some parts of the country, they have been exacted in an oppressive manner.

5. At the same time, Sir Richard Temple recognizes the fact that in many districts of Bengal cesses not authorized by the law have been demanded and paid by a kind of tacit composition between landlord and tenant in lieu of any enhancement of rent. This is specially the case in the Eastern and East Central districts, where rents are in general extremely low; and though on some estates they have been raised during the last few years, they have nowhere been enhanced in a degree corresponding with the rise of general prices and the increased value of agricultural produce. In these districts, 8 annas and 12 annas per beegha are still common rates of rent for lands, of good quality, producing valuable crops. The agricultural classes in Eastern Bengal are in a very prosperous condition, and the zemindars might reasonably claim some share of the increased returns from the land. Rents, however, in these districts, are regulated rather by custom than by competition; enhancements are rare, and ejectments are almost unknown. The increased payments by the tenantry consequently took the form of cesses,—a form not recognized by the law, but in harmony with native ideas; and the amount of them was seldom more than the landlords might equitably have claimed in the shape of enhanced rent.

6. Under such circumstances, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that any active and general interference on the part of the officers of Government to prevent the payment of these cesses, would not only bear harshly upon the landholding class, but might lead to consequences greatly to be deprecated. There would be a general rise of rents; and in the end the law would perhaps make the ryot liable for as much as he is now paying, while large sums would have been spent in litigation; and the embittered feelings which the contest would have produced would tend to make a lasting breach between landlords and tenants.

7. It is not contended that the social condition described in the two foregoing paragraphs obtains generally throughout the districts of the Lower Provinces. The evidence before the Lieutenant-Governor tends to show that in particular places in the Presidency and Burdwan divisions exorbitant cesses have been levied from ryots who were already paying the full value of their land as rent, and similar cases have been brought to light in some parts of the province of Behar If there were reason to fear that these evils would be permanent; if it were likely that the power and influence of the landlords would be greater than at present, and that the ryots would remain ignorant of their rights and helpless to enforce them, it would be necessary that Government should be prepared to interfere in certain classes of cases. But the tendency of affairs is in the opposite direction to this. Education is spreading among the ryot class, and there is much of legal protection for probably the majority of ryots; while tenant-right is being more widely recognized, apparently with the tacit acquiescence of the zemindars. Many circumstances have helped to disseminate among the ryots a knowledge of the distinction between the legal dues which they are required to pay, and the illegal cesses which no one has a right to exact from them. In these districts, the Lieutenant-Governor does not think that any action on the part of Government is required beyond such as is indicated in the Resolution of the 30th May 1873. In that Resolution Sir George Campbell expressed a doubt whether any general or very stringent interference by the officers of Government was desirable. District officers were directed to interfere in the case of any extreme oppression, where inordinate cesses were levied, or where violence was used to enforce the collection of them; but beyond this matters were to be left to adjust themselves, as the people should get better protected, better educated, and better able to understand and maintain their own rights and position. Sir Richard Temple concurs in these opinions, and desires to carry out this policy. He hopes, however, that the cases which call for interference under the above rule will gradually decrease till they almost cease to appear.

8. The circumstances of the province of Orissa are in some respects exceptional. The ryots there are in general poorer and more ignorant than those of Bengal or Behar; and the inquiries made by local officers in 1871, brought to notice numerous instances of high-handed oppression and excessive exactions on the part of the zemindars. These considerations induced Sir George Campbell to recommend the adoption, in Orissa, of special measures for the effectual protection of the people. It has been already remarked that these proposals were not approved by the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

9. It appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that if interference is not to be exercised in Orissa, in the direction and to the extent which Sir George Campbell desired, no other action need be taken than such as is indicated in the Resolution of the 30th May 1873. An action of this kind, Sir Richard Temple is inclined to think, will now supply all that is necessary. I am to point out that the conditions of the questions have somewhat altered since the inquiries on the subject were held in 1871. The peasantry of Orissa are probably still in a more backward state than the ryots of other districts in the Lower Provinces; they are imperfectly acquainted with their rights, and are but little disposed to claim the protection of the law. But from recent reports from the local authorities, and from what the Lieutenant-Governor himself saw of the condition of the province during his recent visit, it appears certain that the ignorance, obstructiveness, and timidity which formerly characterized the people, are steadily, though it may be slowly, giving place to a spirit of intelligence and independence. The last administration report of the Commissioner of Orissa contains some striking remarks upon the advance which the province is making, not only in material wealth, but in social and intellectual progress; while there is a noteworthy absence of the complaints which were formerly rife, of oppression on the part of the zemindars towards their tenantry. On the whole, the Lieutenant-Governor finds reason to believe that in Orissa the question

of zemindary cesses is tending towards a natural and peaceful solution, and consequently he does not think it necessary to recommend that any special measures should be adopted in that province.

10. Finally, I am to represent that the events of 1874 have exhibited the zemindars in a very favourable light. Throughout the distressed districts the great majority of the zemindars have not merely exhibited the passive charity of forbearing to press their ryots for rent, but they have displayed an active benevolence, a readiness to assist and to contribute, which the Lieutenant-Governor has already publicly acknowledged, and without which he feels that the utmost efforts of Government might have failed to wholly avert the impending calamity. Sir Richard Temple hopes and believes that the occurrences of the past year will not be without their permanent fruits; that the zemindars will persevere in moderate courses towards their ryots; and that the questions still unsettled between them will be approached by both parties in a spirit of mutual kindliness and forbearance.

11. I am therefore to say, with reference to your letter under reply, that the Lieutenant-Governor has no further suggestions to offer than those which have been already submitted to the Government of India in the Resolution of this Government, dated the 30th May 1873. He concurs with his predecessor in thinking that while cases of the extortion of illegal cesses by violence should not be suffered to go unpunished, and while District Officers may properly interfere in instances of clear oppression (if such instances should unhappily occur), the question may in general be left to adjust itself in the manner which will naturally result from the gradual spread of education, intelligence, and independence among the classes from whom these cesses have hitherto been levied.

12. Although, as seen above, the Lieutenant-Governor is hopeful that both parties concerned, landlord and tenant, will see that their true interest lies in respecting each other's rights, still he is prepared to watch for and note any indications of a contrary tendency, to collect and compare from time to time the best informed opinion in the interior of the country, and to adopt any protective or preventive measures which may appear necessary, and which may be within the competency of executive authority. If in any case or cases the zemindars were to really oppress the ryots, or if the ryots were to combine to resist the lawful requirements of the zemindars, the Governor-General in Council may depend upon prompt action being taken by the Government of Bengal.

No. 169, dated Calcutta, the 20th February 1875.

From—C. J. LYALL, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

IN reply to your letter No. 351 of the 12th instant, I am directed to say that the Governor-General in Council concurs in the views of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor as to the manner in which cases of oppression and illegal exactions by zemindars in the Lower Provinces of Bengal should be dealt with.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

Number.	DISTRICTS	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL															
	Western Districts															
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan	A 14 0	15 0	12 0	17 8	17 0	10 0	19 8	19 0	11 12	20 8	20 0	13 8	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	B 15 8	15 8	12 4	20 0	20 0	16 0	18 8	14 0	12 8	19 0	20 8	13 12	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	C 15 0	16 0	10 8	...	...	..	16 0	16 0	10 8	21 8	21 8	12 6	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	10 5	.	...	...	11 0	12 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	D 14 0	14 0	12 0	E 16 0 to 22 0	16 0 to 22 0	16 0 to 22 0	9 8 to 10 0	9 8 to 10 0	9 8 to 10 0	17 0 to 17 8	17 0 to 17 8	11 0 to 12 8	...	...	...
	Howrah	13 4	13 8	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 8	16 0	16 0	13 4	...	...	...
	Central Districts															
	Calcutta	15 0	15 0	...	18 0	18 0	...	12 0	11 0	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	.
6	24-Pergunnahs	E 13 5 to 14 8	13 5 to 14 8	10 8 to 11 10	E 16 0 to 16 7	16 0 to 18 14	16 0	F 8 0	8 0	8 4	16 0	16 0	11 0	E 13 4	...	...
7	Nuddea	20 0	20 0	12 12½	...	..	...	14 8	14 8	11 0	G 16 0	16 0	11 3	...	...	...
8	Jessore	H 14 8	12 12	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	19 8	18 12	14 8	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	I 17 0 to 18 0	19 0	13 0	E 14 0 to 25 0	14 0 to 25 0	22 0	12 0 to 13 0	12 0	9 8	20 0 to 20 8	20 0 to 21 0	11 12	E 31 0	31 0	15 0
10	Dinagepore	14 0	14 0	9 8	12 4	12 4	10 8	22 0	22 0	12 8	28 0	28 0	14 0	...	...	...
11	Maldah	20 0	20 0	12 12	35 0	35 0	20 0	23 0	23 0 to 24 0	11 12	24 0	26 0 to 27 0	12 0	30 0	24 0	16 0
12	Rajshahye	16 0 to 17 4	18 0	12 0	..	.	...	18 12 to 19 8	21 0	11 4	23 4 to 25 5	24 6	13 8	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	14 1	14 0	11 2	.	.	...	7 7	7 7	9 0	20 0	22 8	11 4	...	...	...
14	Bogra	12 0	12 0	12 0	..	..	.	9 12	9 12	7 14	26 4	26 4	13 8	..	..	...
15	Pubna	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	.	...	8 0	8 & 12	8 0	20 12	21 0	14 4	..	...	..
16	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	..	...	...
17	Julpigoree	J 13 3	15 3	8 0	..	..	..	16 0	16 0	10 0	26 6	24 0	11 5	.	.	..
	Eastern Districts															
18	Dacca	13 5	14 0	12 8	17 0	17 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	...
19	Fureedpore	K 12 0	12 0	...	...	...	... L	7 0	6 0	8 0	20 0	21 0	13 8	.	..	...
20	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	15 0	...	.	...
21	Mymensingh	M 12 12	12 12	11 4	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	21 4	21 4	17 0	...	...	...

A In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 18 seers, barley 20 to 25 seers, rice best sort 14 to 20 seers, common rice 15 to 20-14 seers, and gram 17-4 to 18 seers per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-8 to 16 seers, barley 14 to 20 seers, best rice 15 to 21 seers, common rice 18-8 to 24 seers, maize 17 to 34 seers, and gram 12-8 to 17 seers per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10-8 to 18 seers, best rice 14-4 to 23 seers, common rice 18 to 26-8 seers, and gram 10 to 18 seers per rupee.

D In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 7-8 to 10 seers, common rice 13 to 19 seers, and gram 13-8 to 18-8 seers per rupee.

E In the interior only.

F In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 8-12 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, and gram 16 seers per rupee.

G Coarse rice at 18-5 seers per rupee.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 27th February 1875.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Present return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Next preceding return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Corresponding return of last year.	Maize or Indian-corn. Present return.	Maize or Indian-corn. Next preceding return.	Maize or Indian-corn. Corresponding return of last year.	Gram. Present return.	Gram. Next preceding return.	Gram. Corresponding return of last year.	Fire-wood. Present return.	Fire-wood. Next preceding return.	Fire-wood. Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	Districts.
																		BENGAL.
																		Western Districts
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	20 12	12 8	220 0	210 0	110 0	8 8	8 12	9 0	Burdwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	39 0	39 0	18 8	16 0	15 8	13 2	180 0	480 0	320 0	8 8	8 8	7 12	Bankoora.
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	15 0	13 8	11 0	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Beerbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	8 8	8 4	Midnapore.
...	...		..	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 to 16 8	16 0 to 16 8	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	9 0	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	17 0	17 0	13 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Howrah.
																		Central Districts.
15 14	15 14	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	18 0	18 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta.
E 16 0	16 0	.	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	15 8	14 8	13 5	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	20 0	20 0	13 14½	120 0	130 0	120 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 10½	Nuddea.
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	14 8	14 6	10 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	20 0	18 0	15 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Moorshedabad.
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	13 8	13 8	13 12	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Dinagepore
...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	160 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	Maldah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8 to 18 0	16 8 to 18 0	13 8 to 14 4	240 0	240 0	320 0	7 15½	8 2½	7 4	Rajshahye
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	12 1	11 1½	11 4	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	9 12	67 8	67 8	60 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bogra.
...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...		15 0	15 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Pubna.
..	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Darjeeling.
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Julpigoree.
																		Eastern Districts.
15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...		...	16 0	16 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	11 0	11 0	..	.	..	.	8 0	8 0	8 0	Furreedpore.
..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	14 0	14 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge.
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	12 0	.	.	..	8 6	8 6	8 0	Mymensingh.

H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 12 seers, best rice 12 to 18 seers, common rice 16 to 22-12 seers, and gram 11 to 13-8 seers per rupee.

I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 18 seers, best rice 12 to 22 seers, common rice 20-8 to 2[illegible] seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers per rupee.

J In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 6 to 10 seers, best rice 8 to 21 seers, common rice 16 to 30 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

K In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 8 8 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers per rupee.

L In the interior prices range as follow .—Best rice 17 to 19 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, paddy 30 to 42-8 seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers per rupee.

M In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 13 seers, best rice 9 to 20 seers, common rice 17-8 to 23 seers, and gram 9 to 15-8 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts—(Contd.)	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
22	Chittagong*	N 10 0	9 0	8 0	...	..	...	15 0	16 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	...	...	...
23	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	O ...	16 0	15 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	...
24	Tipperah	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	12 8	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	.	..	...	...	...	...	13 5	12 4	12 8	14 8	13 5	14 4	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	9 6	8 8	8 8	...	...	.	14 0	14 0	12 2	22 0	22 0	15 2	...	...	...
	BEHAR.															
26	Patna	18 8	19 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	13 8	...	...	...
27	Gya	P 17 8	15 0	10 8	26 0	26 0	15 8	11 0	11 0	8 0	23 0	22 8	10 4	...	...	...
28	Shahabad	Q 16 0	16&17	14 0	10 8	19 0	18 0	13 8 to 15 0	11 8 and 14 0	11 8	16 8 and 17 0	16&17	12 8	E 21 0	21 0	17 0
29	Mozufferpore	R 13 0	14 0	12 0	E 23 0 to 26 0	17 0 to 27 0	16 4 to 17 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	18 0	18 0	10 0	...	...	...
30	Sarun	16 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	12 8	...	...	...
31	Chumparun.†															
32	Monghyr	16 8	17 8	14 7	23 1	23 1		9 4	12 6	8 6	18 9	19 9	12 3	..	...	..
33	Bhagulpore	17 11	18 5	12 10	...	...	...	20 3	20 3	9 7	22 11	21 7	12 10	...	...	...
34	Purneah	16 0	16 0	11 0	.	...	...	21 0	20 0	9 8	23 0	22 0	10 8	...	..	...
35	Southal Pergunnahs . .	S 16 0	16 0	11 0	E 19 0 to 20 0	19 0 to 20 0	16 0	12 0	13 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	16 0
	ORISSA.															
36	Cuttack*	19 11	21 0	15 12	.	...	..	18 6	18 6	22 5	21 15	24 15	27 0	...	.	...
37	Pooree	15 12	15 12	11 13	...	...	...	23 10	17 1	18 6	27 9	23 10	23 10	...	...	...
38	Balasore.†															
	CHOTA NAGPORE.															
	South-Western Frontier Agency.															
39	Hazareebagh	12 4	12 0	10 8	E 20 0	20 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	22 0	21 0	13 0	...	...	...
40	Lohardugga	9 8	10 0	9 0	..	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...
41	Singbhoom	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	.	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	...
42	Maunbhoom	T 13 0	12 0	11 0	E 16 0	16 0	30 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	22 8	22 8	14 8	E 17 0	17 0	40 0

* Returns for next preceding week received after publication of last *Gazette*.
† Returns not received.
N In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 16 to 18 seers, and common rice 19 to 20 seers per rupee.
O In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 17 to 22 seers, and common rice 18 to 25 seers per rupee.
P In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 17 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 19 to 20 seers, common rice 21-4 to 29 seers, maize 24 to 32 seers, and gram 17-8 to 23 seers per rupee.
Q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16-8 to 17 seers, barley 22 seers, best rice 9 to 14 seers, common rice 19 to 19-8 seers, bulrush millet 22 seers, maize 22 seers, and gram 21 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA.

The 2nd March 1875.

Districts of Bengal on the 27th February 1875.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt			DISTRICTS
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Eastern Districts*—(Contd.)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Chittagong.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	280 0	280 0	.	7 8	7 8	6 8	Noakholly.
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	13 0	13 0	12 0	..	...	..	8 8	8 8	7 12	Tipperah.
...	...	...	..	..	..	.	..	.	.		.	280 0	280 0	320 0	7 4	6 10	7 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	.	11 8	10 0	8 0	.		...	8 0	7 6	7 2	Hill Tipperah.
																		BEHAR
28 0	28 0	19 0	..		..	27 0	27 0	16 8	24 8	25 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.
...	...		26 0 to 35 0	27 0 to 35 0	14 8 to 28 0	26 4	26 0	13 4	16 8	18 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Gya.
23 0	23 0	17 0	.	..	...	23 0	23 8	19 8	19 0 to 21 0	22 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Shahabad.
...		..	29 0	29 0	14 0	27 0	26 8	12 8	25 0	25 0	13 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	West Tirhoot.
25 0	25 0	19 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	25 8	25 4	16 0	19 0	20 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	8 0	8 0	Sarun.
																		Chumparun.†
...	.	...	..	.	..	26 2	20 2	14 7	21 0	21 7	17 8	147 0	147 0	168 0	8 4	7 8	7 6	Monghyr.
...	...	..	E 38 0	15 0	12 0 to 34 6	29 0	31 9	14 8	18 15	18 15	16 7	151 8	151 8	176 12	8 3	8 3	8 3	Bhagulpore.
...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	20 0	2[illegible] 0	10 0	180 0	100 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Purneah.
..	...	..	..	...	...	50 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	...	12 0	330 0	320 0	480 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.
																		ORISSA
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	..	..	17 11	17 1	28 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	9 2	Cuttack.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	18 6	23 10	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	6 8	Pooree.
																		Balasore.†
																		CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*
...	...	...	30 0	33 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	...	12 0	14 0	12 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Hazareebagh.
...	...	...	40 0	44 0	23 0	[illegible]8 0	20 0	16 0	12 4	13 0	10 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 4	7 4	6 8	Lohardugga.
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	13 0	13 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Maunbhoom.

R In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 17-8 seers, best rice 17 to 19 seers, common rice 18-12 to 27 seers, maize 22-8 to 26-8 seers, and gram 20 to 21 seers per rupee.

S In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, best rice 17 to 24 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, bulrush millet 30 to 35 seers, maize 30 to 37-8 seers, and gram 14-8 to 20 seers per rupee.

T In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 7-8 to 12 seers, best rice 16 to 22 seers, common rice 21 to 24 seers, maize 24 to 45 seers, and gram 7-8 to 16 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

R. Knight,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 27th February 1875.

Division	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL				
		Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVN.	1	Burdwan, 1st* Mar. 1875	Nil	No change in the weather or prospects of the crops. Cold-weather crops being harvested. Cholera has appeared at Culna.
	2	Bankoora, 27th Feb. 1875	Nil	Weather fair and getting warm Some *boro* or spring rice has been sown in the north and south of the district. Wheat and gram coming to maturity.
	3	Beerbhoom, 27th „ „	Nil	Bright and cool for the season. State and prospects of the crops continue good.
	4	Midnapore, 27th „ „	Nil	Weather dry, and rapidly getting hot No change in the prospects of the crops. Cholera continues bad both in the south and north-east of the district.
	5	Hooghly, 27th „ „	Nil	Clear throughout; wind chiefly from south. Cold-weather crops are nearly reaped; yield pretty fair. Water rather scarce. Small-pox and cholera in places.
		Howrah, 27th „ „	Nil	Weather bright and warm No crops
		Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6	24-Pergunnahs, 1st† Mar. 1875	Nil	Weather rather warm. Cold-weather crops are being gathered. Cholera still prevailing in Thanas Muthurapore, Sultanpore, and Baukipore. Fever and cholera decreasing at Barripore.
	7	Nuddea, 27th Feb. 1875	Nil	Very hot early in the week, but cooler the last day or two. Crop prospects generally good. Indigo very promising in Ranaghat. Prices much as before Cholera reported in Bongong and Ranaghat.
	8	Jessore, 27th „ „	Nil	Clear weather. All *boro dhan* plantings finished under favorable circumstances. All spring crops have given a fair return.
RAJSHAHYE DIVN.	9	Moorshedabad, 27th Feb. 1875.	Nil	Weather fine and warmer. State and prospects of the crops good.
	10	Dinagepore, 26th Feb. 1875.	Nil	Weather fine and warm State and prospects of crops good. Lands in some places begun to be broken up for *bhadoi* or early crops.
	11	Maldah, 27th Feb. 1875	Nil	The days are warmer with occasional westerly winds; nights are still cool. A fair harvest of cold-weather crops is expected, but the mustard crop has in some places fallen short. *Boro* or spring rice is being sown.
	12	Rajshahye	......	Return not received.
	13	Rungpore, 26th „ „	Nil	Very little change in the temperature. The two last days there has been a strong west wind during the great part of the day The winter crops are being cut. Mustard does not turn out as well as last year, and the other crops are good.
	14	Bogra, 27th „ „	Nil	Weather fine and getting hot. A good crop has been reaped, and the crops not yet reaped are healthy.
	15	Pubna, 27th „ „	Nil	Fine, cool, and seasonable weather. Harvesting of mustard finished, and the outturn is tolerable The prospects of *motor*, *khesarie*, &c., pulses continue good. Sowing of *cheena* millet completed; and in some places the seedlings are above the ground. Small-pox reported from Pubna police station.
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16	Darjeeling, 26th „ „	Nil	The weather still continues unsettled; there have been two or three bright days, but the rest of the week has been misty, and rain is now threatening. The few unimportant crops on the grounds are doing well. Land is being prepared for sowing seed.
	17	Julpigoree, 27th „ „	Nil	Weather getting warmer. Prospects of crops are satisfactory.
		Cooch Behar, 25th Feb. 1875	Nil	The weather is beginning to be hot in the noon. The cold-weather crops are tolerably good; wheat in particular looks very well.

* Telegram of the 1st March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 1st March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Division	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)				
		* *Eastern Districts.*		
Dacca Divn.	18	Dacca, 1st* Mar. 1875	Nil	Seasonable weather, rather cooler than usual. Crops very favorable
Dacca Divn.	19	Fureedpore, 27th Feb. 1875.	Nil	Wheather bright and clear: mornings and evenings cool; days rather hot. Crops progressing favorably everywhere. Price of common rice has risen slightly at Fureedpore on account of imports falling off. General health of the district good.
Dacca Divn.	20	Backergunge, 25th Feb. 1875.	Nil	The condition of the district is generally favorable both as respects food-supply and the health of the people.
Dacca Divn.	21	Mymensing, 26th Feb 1875.	Nil	Seasonable weather: high winds are reported in some neighbourhoods. *Boro* rice crop flourishing; rain wanted for sowing the *cheena* and *kawnee* millets.
Chittagong Divn.	22	Chittagong, 25th Feb. 1875.	Nil	Weather fine, and getting much closer and hotter. State and prospects of cold-weather crops good. Small-pox prevails amongst cattle to some extent.
Chittagong Divn.	23	Noakholly, 25th Feb. 1875.	Nil	The hot weather is setting in; the mornings of the last three days of the week were foggy. The cold-weather crops are progressing fairly.
Chittagong Divn.	24	Tipperah, 26th Feb. 1875	Nil	Very warm for the time of the year; clear and dry atmosphere. Sugarcane being cut. Prospects of the early spring rice good.
Chittagong Divn.	25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, 23rd Feb 1875	Nil	Latter part of the nights and the mornings foggy and cool; days clear. No signs of the spring rains yet. The hill people have commenced to cut their jhooms. Mustard being gathered.
Chittagong Divn.		Hill Tipperah, 24th Feb. 1875.	Nil	Fair weather. No crops on the ground except chillies and onions.
BEHAR.				
Patna Divn.	26	Patna, 1st* Mar. 1875	Nil	Mornings and evenings still cool, but hot in the day. The harvestings of the cold-weather crops have now commenced, and the yield is expected to be considerably above the average Health of the district good
Patna Divn.	27	Gya, 27th Feb 1875	Nil	Seasonable weather The prospects of the cold-weather crops continue excellent In some places peas are being gathered. Health of the district good.
Patna Divn.	28	Shahabad 27th „ „	Nil	Seasonable weather. Cool in the mornings and evenings. State and prospects of the crops are very good Cold-weather crops promise to yield a full harvest. Opium is being extracted from the pods; the yield will be good this year.
Patna Divn.	29	Durbhunga, 27th „ „	Nil	Seasonable weather. Prospects of the crops generally favorable.
Patna Divn.	30	Mozufferpore, 26th Feb. 1875	Nil	Fine weather. Prospects of the cold-weather crops are excellent up to date Public health good
Patna Divn.	31	Sarun. 27th Feb 1875	Nil	Weather fine, clear, and seasonable. West find (favorable to the cold-weather crops) prevailing The prospects of the cold-weather crops are generally favorable Wheat and barley are fast ripening: peas, mustard, and *moosoor* pulse are being harvested. *Rahur* pulse doing well; poppy heads are being tapped. Sugarcane cuttings are being put into the ground. Indigo fields are ready for sowing. Prices fluctuating. New peas, *moosoor*, and *khesaree* pulses are coming into the market in small quantities. General health good.
Patna Divn.	32	Chumparun, 26th „ „	Nil	Hot during the day; morning and evening cool. Cold-weather crops growing well, and if there be no hailstorm for a month, or even a fortnight, there is every prospect of the cultivators reaping more than an average harvest. The lancetting of poppy pods at several places has commenced, and the cultivation of opium is estimated at 11 annas The season is also good for all the other crops, and indigo sowings.
Bhagulpore Divn.	33	Monghyr, 27th „ „	Nil	Weather fine, with strong westerly winds. State and prospects of the crops are good.
Bhagulpore Divn.	34	Bhagulpore, 1st* Mar. 1875.	Nil	Cold-weather crops are finer than have been seen for many years General health very good.
Bhagulpore Divn.	35	Purneah, 27th Feb. 1875	Nil	Seasonable weather, with strong westerly winds. State and prospects of the cold-weather crops are good
Bhagulpore Divn.	36	Sonthal Pergunnahs, 27th Feb. 1875.	Nil	Weather fair, but little hot during the day. State and prospects of the crops continue excellent

* Telegrams of the 1st March, received on the same day. show rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
ORISSA.				
ORISSA DIVISION.	37	Cuttack, 20th Feb. 1875	Nil	Weather growing hotter every day. Cold-weather crops now being reaped with fair outturn. Sugarcane and tobacco promising well. Public health good.
	38	Pooree, 26th " "	Nil	Weather generally fine and cool. Tillage for the next rice crop has commenced, and requires rain to soften the ground. The pulses are generally indifferent. Sugarcane continues to be gathered with a good outturn. Cotton is growing. *Dalua* rice is coming on. Mango is very indifferent.
	39	Balasore, 26th " " 1875.	Nil	Weather warmer and at times threatening. Agricultural operations at a minimum. Prices steady. Deaths from cholera in the north of the district.
CHOTA NAGPORE.				
		South-West Frontier Agency.		
	40	Hazareebagh, 26th Feb.	0·05	Weather seasonable and cold. State and prospects of the crops excellent and most promising. Small-pox still continues, but the cases are few and far between.
	41	Lohardugga, 27th Feb. 1875.	Nil	Cloudy weather during the early part of the week, afterwards clear with strong westerly wind. The crops throughout the district are excellent. General health good.
	42	Singbhoom, 26th Feb. 1875.	Nil	Seasonable weather. State and prospects of crops favorable.
	43	Manbhoom, 27th Feb. 1875.	Nil	Favorable weather. The barley and wheat crops promise to give a fair yield.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 2nd March 1875.

R. KNIGHT.
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall, compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 7th to 13th Feb. 1875.	Rain from 14th to 20th Feb. 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
Burdwan.	Western Districts.						
	Burdwan	Burdwan	0·17	Nil	1·59	20th Feb.	
		Cutwa	0·30	Nil	3·19	ditto	
		Culna	0·17	Nil	1·37	ditto	Not rec. 31st Jan. to 6th Feb.
		Bood-bood	0·43	Nil	1·93	ditto	
		Raneegunge	0·65	Nil	2·27	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	1·22	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	0·30	Nil	0·93	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	0·96	Nil	3·14	ditto	
		Hetampore	0·78	Not rec.	2·76	13th Feb.	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	0·11	Nil	0·86	20th Feb.	
		Tumlook	Nil	Nil	0·12	ditto	
		Gurbeta	0·30	Nil	1·07	ditto	
		Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office	Nil	Nil	0·20	ditto	
		Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office	Nil	Nil	0·18	ditto	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	Nil	Nil	0·86	ditto	
		Serampore	0·50	Nil	2·14	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	0·14	Nil	1·[illegible]3	ditto	
Presidency.	Central Districts.			Nil			
	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	Nil	Nil	0·50	ditto	
		Calcutta	Nil	Nil	1·27	ditto	
		Alipore { Dispensary	0·26	Nil	1·84	ditto	
		Alipore { Jail	0·23	Nil	1·23	ditto	
		Busseerhat	0·50	Nil	2·16	ditto	
		Barraset	0·16	Nil	2·81	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour	Nil	Nil	1·28	ditto	
		Barripore	0·17	Nil	0·78	ditto	
		Satkhira	0·01	Nil	1·70	ditto	
		Barrackpore	0·35	Nil	2·11	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	0·51	Nil	1·83	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	0·16	Nil	1·77	ditto	
		Bongong	Nil	Nil	1·72	ditto	
		Meherpore	0·35	Nil	2·19	ditto	
		Chooadangah	0·20	Nil	1·71	ditto	
		Kooshtea	1·12	Nil	2·77	ditto	
		Ranaghat	0·17	Nil	1·68	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	0·12	Nil	2·78	ditto	
		Narail	0·03	Nil	2·37	ditto	
		Khoolna	Nil	Nil	2·60	ditto	
		Jhenida	0·02	Nil	0·09	ditto	
		Bagirhat	Nil	Nil	3·03	ditto	
		Magoorah	0·21	Nil	0·80	ditto	
Rajshahye.	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	0·51	Nil	2·75	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	0·59	Nil	2·18	ditto	
		Lalbagh	0·48	Nil	2·21	ditto	
		Jungypore	0·68	Nil	1·54	ditto	
		Azimgunge	0·27	Nil	2·08	ditto	
		Lalgolla	0·60	Nil	2·54	ditto	
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	Nil	Nil	0·67	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	0·10	Nil	1·00	ditto	
		Chanchal	Nil	0·06	1·02	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Bauleah	0·42	Nil	2·60	ditto	
		Nattore	Not rec.	Not rec.	2·80	6th Feb.	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	Nil	Nil	0·38	20th Feb	
		Bhowanigunge	0·16	Nil	1·20	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra	0·11	Nil	1·91	ditto	
	Pubna	Pubna	0·40	Nil	1·78	ditto	
		[illegible]	0·2[illegible]	Nil	1·01	ditto	
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	[illegible] { Telegraph Office	0·36	Not rec.	2·36	15th Feb.	
		[illegible] { Hospital	0·30	0·55	2·53	20th Feb	
	Julpigoree	[illegible]	Nil	Nil	0·71	ditto	
		[illegible]	Nil	Nil	0·30	ditto	Not rec. 31st Jan. to 6th Feb.
		[illegible] Commissioner's Office	Nil	0·35	1·0[illegible]	ditto	
		[illegible] Surgeon's Office	Nil	0·13	1·26	ditto	
		[illegible]	Nil	Nil	0·81	ditto	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States	Cooch Behar	Nil	Nil	0·20	ditto	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 7th to 13th Feb. 1875.	Rain from 14th to 20th Feb. 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL—(*Continued.*)			Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
	EASTERN DISTRICTS.						
DACCA.	Dacca ...	Dacca ... Telegraph Office ..	0·05	Nil	1·94	20th Feb.	
		Dacca ... Hospital .	0·08	Nil	1·82	ditto	
		Moonsheegunge	0·10	Nil	2·24	ditto	
		Manickgunge	0·14	Nil	1·44	ditto	
	Fureedpore ..	Fureedpore	0·21	Nil	2·15	ditto	
		Goalundo	0·21	Nil	2·07	ditto	
		Madaripore	Nil	Nil	4·46	ditto	
	Backergunge ...	Burrisal	Nil	Nil	3·46	ditto	
		Perozepore	Nil	Nil	1·75	ditto	
		Patooakhally	Nil	Nil	3·83	ditto	
		Dowlatkhan	Nil	Nil	1·06	ditto	
	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh	0·16	Nil	1·52	ditto	
		Jamalpore	0·35	Nil	2·00	ditto	
		Atia	0·30	Nil	2·58	ditto	
		Kishoregunge	0·05	Nil	3·21	ditto	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong ..	Chittagong Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	5·10	ditto	
		Chittagong Jail ..	Nil	Nil	5·68	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	Nil	Nil	2·55	ditto	
	Noakholly.	Noakholly	Nil	Nil	2·60	ditto	
	Tipperah	Comillah	Nil	Nil	4·43	ditto	
		Brahmunberiah	0·12	Nil	2·67	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ...	Nil	Nil	2·38	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah	0·03	Not rec.	3·75	13th Feb.	
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna	Nil	Nil	1·38	20th Feb.	
		Behar	0·26	Nil	1·16	ditto	
		Barh	Nil	Nil	0·37	ditto	
		Dinapore .. Jail ...	Nil	Nil	0·80	ditto	
		Dinapore .. Cantonment ...	Nil	Nil	0·62	ditto	
	Gya	Gya	0·57	Nil	1·60	ditto	
		Nowadah	0·20	Nil	0·88	ditto	
		Arungabad	0·83	Nil	1·83	ditto	
		Jehanabad	0·13	Nil	1·29	ditto	
	Shahabad	Arrah	0·05	Nil	1·07	ditto	
		Sasseram	Not rec.	Not rec.	0·54	30th Jan.	Not recd. 3rd to 9th Jan.
		Buxar	Nil	Nil	0·72	20th Feb.	
		Bhuboorah	0·33	Nil	0·89	ditto	
	Tirhoot	Mozufferpore	Not rec.	Not rec.	1·11	23rd Jan.	
		Durbhunga	ditto	ditto	0·58	ditto	
		Hajeepore	ditto	ditto	0·65	ditto	
		Mudhoobunnee .. .	ditto	ditto	1·63	ditto	
		Seetamurhee	ditto	ditto	0·90	ditto	
		Tajpore	ditto	ditto	0·90	30th Jan.	
	Sarun	Chupra	Nil	Nil	0·93	20th Feb.	
		Sewan	Nil	0·55	1·24	ditto	
	Chumparun ..	Motiharee	Nil	Nil	0·47	ditto ...	Not rec. 31st Jan. to 6th Feb.
		Bettiah	Nil	0·10	0·50	ditto	
BHAGULPORE.	Monghyr	Monghyr	Nil	Nil	0·97	ditto	
		Begoo Serai	Nil	Nil	0·55	ditto	
		Jamooee	Not rec.	Nil	0·60	ditto ...	Not rec. 7th to 13th Feb.
	Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore	0·16	Nil	1·14	ditto	
		Soopool	Nil	Nil	0·34	ditto	
		Muddehpoora .. .	Nil	Nil	1·26	ditto	
		Banka	Nil	Not rec.	1·31	13th Feb.	
		Sonbursa	Nil	Nil	0·69	20th Feb.	
	Purneah ...	Purneah	Nil	Nil	0·68	ditto	
		Kissengunge	Nil	Nil	0·96	ditto ...	Not rec. 31st Jan. to 6th Feb.
		Arrareah	Nil	0·01	0·55	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Naya Doomka	0·57	Nil	2·86	ditto	
		Rajmehal	Nil	Nil	0·10	ditto	
		Deoghur	0·14	Nil	1·22	ditto	
		Jamtara	0·33	Nil	1·30	ditto ...	Ditto ditto
		Godda	Nil	Nil	0·84	ditto	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 7th to 13th Feb. 1875.	Rain from 14th to 20th Feb. 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Cuttack ... Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	1·00	20th Feb.	
		Cuttack ... Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	1·03	ditto	
		Jajpore	Nil	Nil	1 00	ditto	
		Kendraparah	Nil	Nil	2·20	ditto	
		Jugutsingpore	Nil	Nil	0·30	ditto	
		False Point	Nil	Nil	2 85	ditto	
	Pooree ...	Pooree	Nil	Nil	2·15	ditto	
		Khoordah	0·28	Nil	1·56	ditto	
	Balasore ...	Balasore	Nil	Not rec.	2·76	13th Feb.	
		Bhuddruck	Nil	ditto	0·67	ditto	
		Jellasore	Nil	ditto	0·21	ditto	
		Soroh	Nil	ditto	0·65	ditto	
		Chandbally	Nil	ditto	0·87	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sumbulpore	Nil	Nil	0·80	20th Feb.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.							
	South-Western Frontier Agency.						
	Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh ... Jail ...	1·68	Nil	3·55	ditto	
		Hazareebagh ... Dispensary ...	1·63	Nil	3·45	ditto	
		Pachumba	0·59	Nil	2·01	ditto	
	Lohardugga ...	Ranchee	1·51	Nil	3·21	ditto	
		Palamow	0·42	Nil	1·60	ditto	
	Singbhoom ...	Chybassa	1·23	Nil	3·14	ditto	
	Manbhoom ...	Purulia	0 82	Nil	2·10	ditto	
		Govindpore	0·75	Nil	2·12	ditto	
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.							
	Sylhet	Sylhet	0·21	Nil	1·81	ditto	
	Seebsaugor ...	Seebsaugor	0·86	Not rec.	2·52	13th Feb.	
		Golaghât	0·97	ditto	3·10	ditto	
		Jorehaut	0·73	ditto	2·52	ditto	
		Nazeerah	1·06	ditto	3·90	ditto	
		Deopanie	1·55	ditto	4·17	ditto	
		Hattiepootie	0·59	ditto	3·85	ditto	
		Mazongah	1·00	ditto	3·15	ditto	
		Suntock	1·83	ditto	4·34	ditto	
		Cherideo . ..	1·39	ditto	3·31	ditto	
		Benares	0·02	ditto	1·46	ditto	
		Akyab	Nil	Nil	0·50	20th Feb.	

CALCUTTA,
The 27th February 1875

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 21st to 27th Feb., 1875.

Station.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet.	Humidity Sat.=100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. * Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Calcutta.	Feb. 21st	10	30·064	30·082	75·8	66·0	56	E N E	2·9	...	......	b
		16	29·917	29·935	84·4	68·0	39	E N E	5·2	...	......	b
	22nd	10	30·000	30·018	78·0	69·6	63	S E	2·4	...	......	b
		16	29·867	29·885	86·2	70·6	42	N W	4·0	...	......	b
	23rd	10	29·963	29·981	78·5	71·4	69	S W	4·4	...	......	b
		16	29·847	29·865	86·7	70·0	40	W S W	3·5	...	CK	
	24th	10	29·944	29·962	79·7	70·5	61	W N W	3·6	...	......	b
		16	29·836	29·85	88·8	70·8	37	W	9·3	...	K	
	25th	10	30·001	30·019	81·5	68·4	48	N E	4·7	...	......	b
		16	29·889	29·907	87·8	71·0	42	N N E	5·5	...	C	
	26th	10	30·048	30·066	78·5	61·6	32	N by E	3·7	...	......	b
		16	29·910	29·928	84·8	64·6	28	W	7·5	...	......	b
	27th	10	29·996	30·014	76·4	62·5	40	W	3·3	...	......	b
		16	29·826	29·844	85·5	63·5	23	W N W	9·5	...	......	b
Saugor Island.	21st	10	30·070	30·076	76	67	60	N N W	1·3	...	......	b, m
		16	29·929	29·935	81	69	51	S W	8·8	...	......	b, m
	22nd	10	30·018	30·024	79	74	77	W	6·8	...	C	b, m
		16	29·897	29·903	79	74	77	S	8·9	...	......	b, m
	23rd	10	30·019	30·025	78	73	77	N W	7·7	...	......	b, m
		16	29·867	29·873	83	75	67	S S W	9·0	...	C	b, m
	24th	10	29·965	29·971	79	74	77	W S W	5·3	...	......	b, m
		16	29·855	29·861	82	74	66	S S E	11·0	...	KS	b, m
	25th	10	30·004	30·010	81	71	59	N W	4·2	...	......	b, m
		16	29·915	29·921	83	75	67	S	8·6	...	KS	b, m
	26th	10	30·039	30·045	83	63	27	N	12·4	...	......	b, m
		16	29·919	29·925	85	64	26	N N W	15·2	...	......	b, v
	27th	10	29·995	30·001	81	66	41	N W	5·3	...	......	b, m
		16	29·855	29·861	82	70	52	S W	8·5	...	......	b, v
Chittagong.	21st	10	29·958	30·052	76	66	56	N	3·6	...	......	b, m
		16	29·830	29·923	80	68	51	W	7·0	...	......	b, m
	22nd	10	29·928	30·022	75	68	68	N N W	4·2	...	......	b, m
		16	29·807	29·900	81	69	51	W S W	5·7	...	......	b, v
	23rd	10	29·903	29·996	78	69	61	W S W	3·3	...	......	b, m
		16	29·794	29·886	83	73	60	S W	7·8	...	......	b, v
	24th	10	29·888	29·981	81	73	66	E N E	3·3	..	K	b
		16	29·799	29·891	86	73	51	S W	6·5	...	......	b, m
	25th	10	29·925	30·018	80	71	62	N N E	3·3	...	......	b, m
		16	29·832	29·924	84	74	60	S W	6·3	...	......	b, m
	26th	10	29·950	30·043	78	71	69	N N W	3·2	...	......	b, m
		16	29·832	29·924	85	68	37	W	6·7	...	......	b, v
	27th	10	29·963	30·057	77	63	41	N	5·7	...	......	b, m
		16	29·775	29·868	82	64	32	W S W	6·8	...	......	b, m
Madras.	20th	10	30·030	30·060	84	74	60	E N E	6	...	......	b
	21st	16	29·908	29·938	83	73	60	E by N	7	...	......	b, c
		10	30·044	30·074	84	71	50	N E by E	11	...	......	b, c
	22nd	16	29·919	29·949	83	71	52	E N E	9	...	......	b, c
		10	30·001	30·031	84	72	53	N E by E	5	...	......	b, c
	23rd	16	29·889	29·919	83	72	56	E N E	10	...	......	c, c
		10	29·975	30·005	83	70	49	N E by N	7	..	......	b
	24th	16	29·860	29·890	82	70	52	N E	11	...	......	c
		10	29·964	29·994	80	70	58	N N E	7	...	......	
	25th	16	29·868	29·898	83	71	52	E	11	...	......	b, c
		10	30·029	30·050	82	69	48	E N E	7	...	......	b, c
	26th	16	29·908	29·938	83	71	52	E N E	10		......	b
		10	30·037	30·067	81	72	62	N E by E	5	..	......	c
		16	29·917	29·947	84	74	60	N E by E	12	..	......	c
Cuttack.	21st	10	29·996	30·079	80	72	66	N N E	0·7	...	O	b
		16	29·833	29·915	89	72	40	E N E	2·7	...	......	b
	22nd	10	29·923	30·006	81	72	62	S	1·1	...	......	b
		16	29·797	29·878	90	72	38	S E	2·9	...	CK	b
	23rd	10	29·801	29·974	81	69	51	W	2·2	...	C	b
		16	29·765	29·846	91	70	31	N N E	3·3	...	K, CK	b
	24th	10	29·881	29·961	82	68	45	W	1·3	...	......	b
		16	29·759	29·840	92	71	31	N N W	2·7	...	C	b
	25th	10	29·946	30·029	80	71	62	E N E	1·6	...	......	b
		16	29·822	29·903	92	69	26	W N W	2·4	...	C	b
	26th	10	29·955	30·037	84	63	25	E N E	1·1	...	......	b
		16	29·835	29·916	90	66	22	N E	3·5	...	......	b
	27th	10	29·921	30·004	77	65	49	W S W	0·5	...	......	b
		16	29·752	29·833	91	68	25	W	3·5	...	......	b
Akyab.	21st	10	30·020	30·042	78	68	57	E N E	2·6	...	......	b
		16	29·886	29·907	83	72	56	W	5·8	...	......	b
	22nd	10	29·988	30·010	77	69	64	E N E	2·7	...	......	b, l
		16	29·869	29·891	81	71	59	W	5·1	...	......	b
	23rd	10	29·930	29·951	83	72	56	N N W	2·8	...	......	b
		16	29·814	29·835	83	74	63	N W	8·0	...	......	b
	24th	10	29·940	29·962	81	72	62	E	3·9	...	......	b
		16	29·846	29·867	83	75	67	W N W	5·8		......	b
	25th	10	29·997	30·018	83	71	52	N	4·0		......	b
		16	29·878	29·899	85	75	60	W N W	9·8	...	......	b
	26th	10	29·987	30·008	83	71	52	N N W	3·7	...	......	b
		16	29·818	29·869	84	72	53	W N W	10·5	..	......	b
	27th	10	29·934	29·955	83	74	63	N N W	5·8	...	......	b
		16	29·824	29·846	82	65	35	W N W	12·5	...	......	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 27th February 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 22nd to 28th February 1875.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer. Highest reading.	Thermometer. Lowest reading.	Thermometer. Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Max. pressure.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
Feb.	22nd	29.932	86·2	65·0	133·5	75·6	67·6	62·0	0·64	E N E & S W	...	12·8	...	...	Clear.
	23rd	·897	88·7	68·5	132·5	77·2	69·3	63·8	·65	S W, W S W & W by N	...	8·0	...	...	Clear & cirrocumuli.
	24th	·882	88·8	70·0	133·0	78·5	69·4	63·0	·60	W	...	13·8	...	...	Cirrostrati, clear & cirri.
	25th	·933	87·8	70·7	131·4	78·5	68·7	61·8	·58	W	...	54·6	...	...	Chiefly clear.
	26th	·962	84·8	66·8	130·0	75·4	61·0	56·0	·53	W & W N W	...	30·6	...	...	Clear.
	27th	·907	85·5	64·5	131·8	74·1	62·5	54·4	·52	W by S W & W by N	..	18·7	...	...	Clear.
	28th	·854	86·5	65·3	135·0	74·6	64·4	57·3	·57	W S W	..	39·5	...	(	Clear.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

		°
The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	24·3
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	88·8
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	89·3
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·58
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·69
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 28th .. by lower rain gauge	...	Nil
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 28th .. by anemometer gauge	...	Nil
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	0·13
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 28th February	..	1·27
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	1·46

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 2nd March 1875.

Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of January 1875.

LATITUDE 22° 33′ 1″ North. Longitude 88° 20′ 34″ East. Height of the cistern of the standard barometer above the sea level, 18·11 feet.

MONTHLY RESULTS.

	Inches.
Mean height of the barometer for the month	29·966
Max. height of the barometer, occurred at 9 A.M. on the 2nd	30·146
Min. height of the barometer, occurred at 4 A.M. on the 19th	29·726
Extreme range of the barometer during the month	0·420
Mean of the daily max. pressures	30·038
Ditto ditto min. ditto	29·912
Mean daily range of the barometer during the month	0·126

	°
Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month	66·4
Max. temperature occurred at 3 P.M. on the 12th	80·0
Min. temperature occurred at 7 A.M. on the 23rd	53·8
Extreme range of the temperature during the month	26·2
Mean of the daily max. temperature	74·8
Ditto ditto min. ditto	59·8
Mean daily range of the temperature during the month	15·0

Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month	61·7
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer	4·7
Computed mean dew-point for the month	57·9
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point	8·5
	Inches.
Mean elastic force of vapour for the month	0·488
	Troy grains.
Mean weight of vapour for the month	5·39
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation	1·78
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity ...	0·75
Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month	125·0
	Inches.
Rained 8 days,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours	1·00
Total amount of rain during the month	1·27
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the anemometer during the month	1·04
Prevailing direction of the wind	N W, S E & N E.

* Height, 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 25th February 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

RUBBEE SEASON, 1874-75, COMMENCING ON THE 1st DECEMBER 1874.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of January 1875.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of Water in the Canals. — Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Supply of Water in the Canals. — Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Dalwa Rice Irrigation. — Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Dalwa Rice Irrigation. — Area leased during the month.	Dalwa Rice Irrigation. — Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Tobacco, Cotton, Huldee, Ginger, Wheat, and Garden Produce. — Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Tobacco, Cotton, Huldee, Ginger, Wheat, and Garden Produce. — Area leased during the month.	Tobacco, Cotton, Huldee, Ginger, Wheat, and Garden Produce. — Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses. — Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses. — Area leased during the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses. — Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Sugarcane and other crops. — Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Sugarcane and other crops. — Area leased during the month.	Sugarcane and other crops. — Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Grand total of area leased up to the end of month (total of columns 8, 11, 14, and 17).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall. — Inches during month.	Rainfall. — Inches during Rubbee Season.	Rainfall. — Average of ten previous years for the same period.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Kendraparah .	1,269	180	9	21	30	799	1,192	1,990	45	33	78	1	2	3	2,101	1,915				*a.*—The details of Column 18 are— Acres. At the rate of Rs. 4 ... 1; Ditto „ 2 ... 16; Ditto „ 1-8... 1,748; Ditto „ 1-6... 12; Ditto „ 1 ... 10; Ditto annas 10 ... 4; Total ... 1,790
		High Level. Section I.	675	157	.	22	22	15	16	31	6	3	9	...	2	2	64	65	1·05	1·13	0·63	
		Taldundah ...	1,300	73·33	..	...	.	62	92	154	4	5	9	2	15	17	180	94				
		Machgong ...	650	25·18	...	..	...	79	62	141	22	6	28	2	9	11	190	65				
	Total of the month ...		..	...	9	43	52	954	1,362	2,316	77	47	124	5	28	33	2,525	2,139		......	......	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		..	..	...	71	71	1,218	734	1,952	52	46	99	1	17	18	2,139	...	......	......	......	
South-Western.	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	875	59·06	...	...	...	28	...	28	14	...	14	1	...	1	43	43	0·78	0·78	0·55 5 years,	
	Howrah ..	Panchkoorah ...	309	58·70	1,376	367	1,743	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1,743	153	......	......	0·39	
	Total of the month ...		..	...	1,376	367	1,743	28	...	28	14	...	14	1	...	1	1,786*a*	226	......	......	......	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		..	...	178	5	183	28	...	28	14	...	14	1	...	1	226	...	......	......	......	
	Grand total of the month			.	1,385	[illegible]	1,795	982	1,362	2,344	91	47	138	6	28	34	4,311	...	......	......	......	
	Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year		..	.	178	76	254	1,246	734	1,980	66	46	112	2	17	19	2,365	...	......	......	......	

G. A. SEARLE, *Lieut.-Col., S.C.,*
For Offg. Asst. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 1st March 1875.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 13th February 1875, on 158¼ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d
Total traffic for the week	30,909	25,075 8 9	2,298 11 10	1,45,528 10	33,613 1 8	3,081 14 0	5,380 5 10
Or per mile of railway	195	158 7 3	14 10 6	920 0	212 6 6	19 9 6	34 0
For previous 6 weeks of half-year ...	177,546½	1,20,793 0 0	11,072 13 9	7,43,886 0	1,61,694 8 4	14,821 19 10	25,894 13 7
Total for 7 weeks	2,08,455½	1,45,868 8 9	13,371 5 7	8,89,414 10	1,95,307 10 0	17,903 13 10	31,274 19 5
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	29,822	26,719 2 2	2,449 5 1	2,26,622 1	46,714 6 3	4,284 18 1	6,734 3 2
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year.	188	168 13 5	15 9 7	1,432 0	295 6 2	27 1 6	42 11 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year.	2,00,333½	1,58,480 8 5	14,527 18 7	13,09,091 19	2,66,394 11 6	24,419 10 5	38,947 9 0

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 20th February 1875, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	10,278½	1,370 0 0	137 0 0	22,169 0	761 0 0	76 2 0	213 2 0
Or per mile of railway	367	49 0 0	4 18 0	792 0	27 0 0	2 14 0	7 12 0
For previous 7 weeks of half-year ...	62,169	7,852 0 0	785 4 0	1,04,059 0	3,465 0 0	346 10 0	1,131 14 0
Total for 8 weeks ...	72,447½	9,222 0 0	922 4 0	1,26,228 0	4,226 0 0	422 12 0	1,344 16 0
Comparison							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	9,264	1,288 0 0	128 16 0	19,644 0	657 4 9	65 14 7	194 10 7
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	331	46 0 0	4 12 0	702 0	23 7 7	2 6 11	6 18 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	73,152	9,714 14 0	971 9 9	1,32,661 0	4,726 0 6	472 12 0	1,444 1 9

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 20th February 1875, on 1,279¾ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	115,382	1,94,575 3 1	17,836 1 3	9,74,486 10	4,00,712 15 6	36,732 0 5	54,568 1 8
Or per mile of railway . .		152 0 8	13 18 9		313 1 11	28 14 1	42 12 10
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	687,879	10,38,241 11 10	95,172 3 2	58,85,357 30	24,58,294 0 0	225,343 12 4	320,515 15 6
Total for 7 weeks ..	803,261	12,32,816 14 11	113,008 4 5	68,59,844 0	28,59,006 15 6	262,075 12 9	375,083 17 2
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year . ..	113,252	1,75,662 4 3	16,102 7 6	14,92,506 20	6,32,054 10 6	57,938 6 10	74,040 14 4
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year .	...	137 4 2	12 11 8	..	493 14 3	45 5 5	57 17 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year . . .	789,420	12,32,006 13 2	112,933 19 2	103,87,04[illegible]	44,15,715 1[illegible] 3	404,773 19 0	517,707 18 2

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 20th February 1875, on 223¾ miles open.

		Rs A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	4,830	30,934 2 3	2,835 12 7	1,15,153 0	35,785 14 0	3,280 7 [illegible]	6,116 0 0
Or per mile of railway	..	138 4 0	12 13 5		159 15 0	14 13 3	27 6 8
For previous 6 weeks of half-year .	34,669	1,08,609 9 3	9,955 17 7	6,40,174 10	1,72,886 5 0	15,847 18 3	25,803 15 10
Total for 7 weeks .	39,508	139,543 11 6	12,791 10 2	7,53,327 10	2,08,672 3 0	19,128 5 8	31,919 15 10
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,756	28,080 2 9	2,656 10 4	1,20,981 10	34,345 5 0	3,148 6 5	5,804 16 9
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	.....	129 8 4	11 17 5	......	153 8 0	14 1 5	25 18 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year	38,567	1,30,071 13 0	11,923 5 0	7,42,517 10	2,04,182 2 6	18,716 14 0	30,639 10 0

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ended 20th February 1875, on 27¼ miles.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,540	1,069 0 0	106 18 0	6,650 0	600 0 0	60 0 0	166 18 0
Or per mile of railway	57	39 0 0	3 18 0	244 0	22 0 0	2 4 0	6 2 0
For previous 7 weeks of half-year .	9,458	6,750 0 0	675 0 0	46,133 0	3,733 0 0	373 6 0	1,048 6 0
Total for 8 weeks ...	10,998	7,819 0 0	781 18 0	52,783 0	4,333 0 0	433 6 0	1,215 4 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,878	1,291 0 0	129 2 0	8,250 30	617 3 0	61 14 5	190 16 [illegible]
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ..	69	47 6 0	4 14 9	302 31	22 10 4	2 5 3	7 0 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	11,444	8,552 8 0	855 5 0	55,471 0	4,069 0 6	406 18 1	1,262 [illegible] 1

Printed and published by Edwin Morris Lewis at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta, March 3, 1875.

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 10] 1875.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1875.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN wishing to see the Lieutenant-Governor on business are requested to write to the Private Secretary at Belvedere, stating the object for which an interview is desired.

BELVEDERE,
The 7th December 1874.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Private Secretary.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

No. 776C.S

GENERAL.—*The 3rd March* 1875.—Mr. Villiers Thomas Taylor, Magistrate and Collector of Bhagulpore, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 8th April 1875.

Moulvi Willaut Hossain, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Bhuboosh Division of the Shahabad District, is allowed leave for one month and eighteen days, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Medini Pershad Sing, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Bhuboosh Division of the Shahabad District during the absence, on leave, of Moulvi Willaut Hossain, or until further orders.

The 4th March 1875.—Mr. William Henry Verner, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 25th March 1875.

The 5th March 1875.—The services of the following officers, who were placed temporarily at the disposal of this Government for famine duty, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department :—

Captain T. J. Fitz Simon, Her Majesty's 62nd Foot, from 10th January 1875.
" M. P. Moriarty, s.c., 41st Native Infantry, from 17th February 1875.

The following Acting Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors are confirmed in the ... Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service:—

Moulvi Mohamed Abdul Kadir, Acting Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cuttack, *vice* Baboo Heralall Mookerjea, deceased.

Baboo Nil Chunder Chuckerbutty, Acting Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore, *vice* Mr H. Billon, deceased.

Baboo Gouri Sunker Biswas, Acting Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sarun, *vice* Baboo Poran Chunder Neogy, deceased.

Mr. George Baptiste, Acting Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna, *vice* Baboo Lucki Kant Roy, retired.

Baboo Umakant Das, Acting Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, with effect from the date on which Moulvi Zainuddin Hossein retires.

Baboo Mohanund Goopta, B.A., Acting Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, with effect from the date on which Baboo Dwarka Nath Day retires

Mohes Chunder Sen, Acting Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Fureedpore, with effect from the date on which Mr. W. S. R. Davies retires.

The following gentlemen are appointed to act until further orders as Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors of the Sixth Grade, and are posted to the Sudder Stations of the districts mentioned against their respective names:—

Mr. C. N Banerjei, Shahabad.
,, T. J. Mendes, Nuddea.
Baboo Mohendro Nath Bhuttacherjea, M A., Dinagepore.

Mr. Edward Maxwell Reily, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is transferred to Mymensingh.

Mr. Alonzo Money, C.B., a Member of the Board of Revenue, is allowed subsidiary leave for fifteen days, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it, to enable him to proceed on furlough.

During the absence of Mr. Money on furlough, the Hon'ble Henry Lucius Dampier will, with the approval of the Government of India, act as a Member of the Board of Revenue.

The 8th March 1875.—The following appointments are made with effect from the 17th March 1875, the date on which Mr. C. E. Lance retires from the Civil Service:—

Mr. Ross Lowis Mangles, District and Sessions Judge of the 2nd grade, is appointed to be a District and Sessions Judge of the First Grade

Mr John Peter Grant, C S., is confirmed in the Second Grade of District and Sessions Judges.

Mr James Cruickshank Geddes, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade, is appointed to be Judge of the Small Cause Courts at Kishnaghur, Ranaghat, and Meherpore, and of the Principal Courts of Small Causes in Nuddea and Jessore.

Mr. Augustus John Elliot, District and Sessions Judge, Shahabad, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding 30 days preparatory to retirement from the Civil Service.

Mr. Archdale Villiers Palmer Magistrate and Collector, Gya, is appointed to act until further orders as District and Sessions Judge of Shahabad in the First Grade, with effect from the date on which Mr. A. J. Elliot makes over charge to him.

Mr Fredrick Mytton Halliday, Magistrate and Collector of the First Grade, on leave, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Gya during the absence, on duty, of Mr. A. V. Palmer, or until further orders.

Mr. James Sutherland Drummond, Magistrate and Collector of Sarun, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding 30 days, with effect from the 1st April 1875, to enable him to proceed on furlough.

Mr. George Edward Porter, Deputy Commissioner, Wards' Estate, Patna, is appointed to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade, with effect from the 1st April 1875, *vice* Mr. J. C. Geddes, promoted.

Mr. Porter is, however, appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Sarun during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J S. Drummond, or until further orders.

Mr. Francis William Rice Cowley, Canal Revenue Superintendent, Behar, is appointed to be Deputy Commissioner, Wards' Estate, Patna, *vice* Mr. G. E. Porter.

Mr William Vansittart Graham Tayler, Magistrate and Collector, Pubna, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding 30 days, with effect from the 9th April 1875, to enable him to proceed on furlough.

Mr. Frederick William Joseph Rees, B.A., Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Pubna during the absence of Mr W. V. G. Tayler, or until further orders.

Mr. James Anderson, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, is appointed to be a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade, *vice* Mr. W. R. Larminie, promoted

Mr. Charles Campbell Quinn, Acting Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahye, is appointed to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, *vice* Mr J. Anderson, but to continue to act as Magistrate and Collector of Rajshahye during Mr. W. H. D'Oyly's absence.

The orders of the 13th February 1875, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th idem, transferring Mr. James Anderson, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, from the Sub-Division of Cox's Bazar to the Sudder Station of Chittagong, and Mr. W. R. Johnston, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, from the Sudder Station of Chittagong to the Sub-Division of Cox's Bazar, are cancelled.

The services of Mr. Henry Thoby Prinsep are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

The 9th March 1875.—Baboo Rajendro Nath Roy, Deputy Collector, on special duty under the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department, is allowed leave for two months, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—*The 5th March* 1875.—The Rev. Edgar Jacob acted as Second Chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral from 1st to 28th February 1875.

The services of the Rev. Edgar Jacob are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department, with effect from the 1st March 1875.

The Rev. A. N. W. Spens is appointed to be Second Chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral, with effect from the 1st March 1875.

REGISTRATION.—*The 6th March* 1875.—Baboo Kali Mohon Ghosal is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of the newly opened Sub-Registry Office at Chanchal, in the district of Maldah, with effect from the 1st April 1875.

EDUCATION.—*The 4th March* 1875.—Baboo Moti Lal Moitra, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Moorshedabad, is allowed leave for two months, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 2nd September 1874.

The 5th March 1875.—Mr. Daniel Walter McMullen Testro, B.A., Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan, is appointed to be a member of the District School Committee of that district, *vice* Mr. A. Weekes, transferred.

The services of Mr. Alexander Pedler, Professor, Presidency College, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce.

The 9th March 1875.—Baboo Mothoora Nath Chatterjea, M.A., is appointed temporarily to act as an Assistant Professor in the Dacca College in addition to his duties as Lecturer, with effect from the 22nd February 1875, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. James Wilson, or until further orders.

MEDICAL.—*The 6th March* 1875.—Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Rojonee Lall Set is appointed to have charge of the Charitable Dispensary at Motiharee.

Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Mohendro Lall Bose is appointed to have medical charge of the Sub division of Raneegunge and of the Charitable Dispensary at that station.

The 8th March 1875.—Baboo Chunder Kant Pain, Superintendent of the Affairs of the Kakina Zemindars, is appointed to be a member of the Committee for the Management of the Charitable Dispensary at that place.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Committee for the Management of the Charitable Dispensary at Burhee :—

Mr. G. deC. Hobson.
Baboo Nam Narain Sing, Zemindar
Fakeer Chand Lall, Vakeel.

The 9th March 1875.—The services of Surgeon George Hutcheson, Civil Surgeon, Tipperah, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department, with effect from this date, at his request.

JAILS.—*The 4th March* 1875.—Mr. W. L. Heeley, Inspector General of Jails, Lower Provinces, is allowed two days' subsidiary leave, with effect from the 16th March 1875, to enable him to proceed on furlough.

The 8th March 1875.—Major George McHardy Bowie, District Superintendent of Police, Nuddea, is appointed to act as Inspector-General of Jails, Lower Provinces, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. L. Heeley, or until further orders.

Captain Linley Blathwayt, Assistant Commissioner, Hazareebagh, is appointed to act temporarily as Superintendent of the Central Jail and of the European Penitentiary at Hazareebagh.

MUNICIPAL.—*The 5th March* 1875.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be Municipal Commissioners for the town of Chittagong :—

Mr. John Charles Veasey, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong.
,, A. Hooper, Agent of the Bank of Bengal at Chittagong, *vice* Mr. W. E. Carbery.
Sheik Mobarruck Ally Choudry, Zemindar.
,, Abdulla Khan, Zemindar.

The 6th March 1875.—Baboo Denonath Bose is appointed to be a Municipal Commissioner for the town of Ranaghat.

The 9th March 1875.—The following gentlemen are, under Section 2 of Act II (B.C.) of 1873, reappointed to be Municipal Commissioners for the towns of Hooghly and Chinsurah:—

Baboo Lall Behary Dutt,
Prince Busseeruddin Mohammed,

Baboos Bhogobutty Churn Laha and Huro Chunder Ghose are also appointed to be Municipal Commissioners for the said towns, with effect from the 1st April 1875.

ROAD CESS.—*The 5th March* 1875.—Mr. W. U. Eddis, Indigo Planter, is appointed, under Section 76, Act X (B.C.) of 1871, to be a member of the Branch Road Cess Committee of Magoorah, *vice* Mr. C. Silby.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 9th March 1875.—It is hereby notified for general information that the next half-yearly departmental examination of Assistants, Extra Assistant Commissioners, and Deputy Magistrates in the Regulation and Non regulation Districts, and of Officers in the Police and Opium Departments, will begin on Monday, the 26th April 1875.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 6th March 1875.—It is hereby declared, in modification of the notification published at page 1010 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 27th August 1873, under date the 21st idem, that that portion of the second strip of land therein notified, and extending from the southern boundary of the premises of Messrs. Ralli Brothers to the northern boundary of the Port in Cossipore, is bounded on the south by the land in possession of the Port Commissioners; on the north by the northern boundary of the Port of Calcutta; on the west by the river Hooghly, and on the east by a line running parallel to the river bank, and, more or less, 150 feet from low water-mark

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

The 9th March 1875.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to order the publication of the following notification for general information.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The adopted Latitude of the New Observatory at Pamplemousses, from which the time-ball on the Signal Mountain at Port Louis is dropped at 1 P.M., mean solar time, is 20° 6′ 6″ South, and the adopted Longitude, 3h. 50m. 12·6s. East of Greenwich.

OBSERVATORY PAMPLEMOUSSES,
MAURITIUS,
The 20th January 1875.

C. MELDRUM,
Government Observer.

[First Publication.]

The 9th March 1875.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to order the publication of the following notification for general information.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

On the 30th November 1874, ship *Java*, on her passage from London to Akyab, when in Lat. 26-22 S., Long. 26-11 W., sighted a wreck, which evidently had been rigged as a ship or barque. At 0·30 P.M. sent a boat alongside, and found that the vessel had been destroyed by fire and the cargo burnt out; masts and gear hanging alongside. On the stern they read "The Foundling, Liv." The remainder of the word destroyed supposed to be Liverpool. The bowsprit was still standing; but whether iron or wood, cannot say. Her rail is about 24 feet above the water, and her deck line about 20 feet. Nothing of the hull appeared to be injured except a little of the bulwork injured in the wake of the foremast. The vessel is in the track for outward bounders round Cape of Good Hope, and homeward bounders round Cape Horn.

The above has been communicated to the Master Attendant at Akyab by Captain W. D. R. Bergstrom, of the *Java*, who is of opinion that the wreck is not likely to sink for a long time, consequently very dangerous. She was evidently a coal-laden vessel.

(Sd.) W. PORTER,
Master-Attendant, Akyab.

AKYAB, the 23rd February 1875.

No. 3137, dated Calcutta, the 15th February 187 .

From—The Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

We the undersigned Commissioners for making Improvements in the port of Calcutta, do hereby apply to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for a loan to be granted us under the provisions of Act XXIV of 1871, the Public Works Loan Act. The particulars to be set forth in accordance with the rules published under the aforesaid Act are annexed hereto.

(1.) The work for the construction or repair of which the loan is required and an estimate of the cost thereof.

Water-works for watering jetty enclosure, Grey's wharf, &c., as sanctioned by Government in letter No. 3710, dated 12th December 187 .

Rs. 80,000.

(2.) The amount of loan applied for.

Rs. 80,000.

(3.) The funds, cesses, rates, duties or taxes, and the property, if any, on the security of which it is proposed that the loan shall be made.

The landing and shipping charges, wharf rents, and removal charges levied at the jetties and inland wharves, the jetties, quays, wharves, machinery, &c., &c., belonging to the Port Commissioners, and the Strand Bank lands.

(4.) The law or laws under which the said funds, cesses, rates, duties, taxes levied or received, and the title on which the said property is held.

Act V (B.C.) of 1870.

(5.) The period for which the loan is required.

30 years.

The number and amount of the instalments, if any, in which it is proposed the loan shall be made.

Dates proposed for receiving such instalments.

The whole amount to be available on 1st April 1875.—Rs. 80,000.

And the instalments in which it is proposed to repay the loan.

In accordance with the provisions of Rule X of the rules published under the Act modified by clause (D) of the rule, the Commissioners will pay a fixed sum half-yearly on the 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of Rs. 3,053-5-0 for each lakh of rupees borrowed. The table showing the proportion in which this half-yearly amount is divided between payment of interest and repayment of principal which was forwarded with the Commissioner's letter No. 4785, dated 12th January 1874, will show that the terms of the rule above quoted are complied with, and that one-fifth of the amount borrowed will be repaid within ten years, one-half within twenty years, and the whole within thirty years.

(6.) The proceeds of each of the funds, cesses, rates, duties or taxes, and all other incomes received by the Port Commissioners for the purposes of the Act.

The ordinary Income and Expenditure of the Commissioners for 1871-72, 1872-73, and 1873-74, exclusive of Repayment of Loans.

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross receipts derived from jetties	3,63,707	4,00,440	4,21,773
Ditto Inland wharves	1,98,456	2,01,834	2,16,755
Ditto Strand Bank lands	73,260	79,118	81,590
Ditto Port charges	4,48,111	5,43,020	4,26,074
Total	10,83,534	12,24,412	11,47,092
Expenditure at jetties	2,04,779	2,43,911	2,68,412
Ditto Inland wharves	46,013	68,381	65,046
Ditto on account of Strand Bank lands	19,849	28,725	68,065
Ditto Port establishment	2,80,939	3,90,168	3,85,177
Total	5,51,580	7,31,185	7,82,600

(7). The value of the property, if any, offered as security.

	Rs.
Value of land south of Aheereetollah Ghât, measuring about 2,404 cottahs, at Rs. 1,000 per cottah	24,04,000
Value of land already purchased for new wharf north of Aheereetollah Ghât	9,75,000
Value of buildings, jetties, cranes, and other appliances	34,83,473
„ of floating property, moorings, &c., belonging to the port	18,90,146
„ of investment in Government paper	4,55,337
Total	92,07956

No.	Sanctioned Loans. Amount.	Sanctioned Loans. Works.	Sanction. Date.	Sanction. No. of letter.	When drawn. Date.	When drawn. Amount.	When re-paid. Date.	When re-paid. Amount.	Balance due to Government.	Balance of loan not drawn up to the 15th February 1875.
	Rs.					Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.
1	10,00,000	Jetties and Inland Wharf.	Act V (B.C.) of 1870	......	Previous to 1st April 1870.	10,00,000	August 1873 ..	1,00,000 0 0		
							September 1874...	40,000 0 0		
	10,00,000					10,00,000		1,40,000 0 0	8,60,000	......
2	6,00,000	Jetty works ...	18th January 1873 ...	374	7th January 1873...	2,00,000	30th June 1873...	4,821 0 0		
					7th March 1874 ...	4,00,000	31st December " ...	4,929 8 0		
							30th June 1874...	5,040 6 9		
							31st December " ...	5,153 13 1		
	6,00,000					6,00,000		19,944 11 10	5,80,055	......
3	5,49,100	Export Sheds ..	27th January 1873 ...	477	31st July 1873...	2,00,000	31st December 1873 ..	2,410 8 0		
					4th November " ..	1,00,000	30th June 1874 ..	3,662 12 0		
					2nd April 1874 ...	1,49,100	31st December " ...	4,548 10 10		
					4th July " ...	1,00,000				
	5,49,100					5,49,100		10,621 14 10	5,38,478	......
4	3,00,000	New road	15th February 1873	983	11th December 1873	1,00,000	31st December 1873 ..	803 8 0		
					17th February 1874	1,50,000	30th June 1874.	2,026 13 3		
					17th August " ...	50,000	31st December " ...	2,474 3 0		
	3,00,000					3,00,000		5,304 8 3	2,94,696	......
5	2,00,000	Jute Warehouse ..	27th February 1873	1336	16th September 1873	1,00,000	31st December 1873...	803 8 0		
					5th March 1874.	1,00 000	30th June 1874.	1,625 1 3		
							31st December " ...	1,661 10 4		
	2,00,000					2,00,000		4,090 3 7	1,95,910	......
6	1,55,000	Jetty works ...	31st March 1874 ...	2023	30th April " ..	1,55,000	30th June 1874 ..	1,245 6 9		
							31st December " ..	1,273 7 0		
	1,55,000					1,55,000		2,518 13 9	1,52,481	......
7	1,30,000	Officer's quarters	31st March 1874 ...	2023	17th August " ...	50,000	31st December 1874 .	803 8 0		
					1st December " ..	50,000				
	1,30,000					1,00,000		803 8 0	99,196	30,000
8	1,00,000	Floating Crane ..	31st March 1874 ...	2023	12th ditto " .	50,000	31st December 1874 .	401 12 0		
	20,000	Ditto	15th September 1874	151						
	1,20,000					50,000		401 12 0	49,598	70,000
9	2,50,000	New road ..	21st September 1874	157	26th September " ...	1,00,000	31st December 1874 ..	2,008 12 0		
					2nd October " .	1,00,000				
					12th November "	50,000				
	2,50,000					2,50,000		2,008 12 0	2,47,991	......
10	1,40,000	Pitching slope, Grey's Wharf.	3rd November 1874	3380	22nd October "	50,000	31st December 1874	401 12 0		
	1,10,000	Pitching slope in front of Export Sheds.								
	2,50,000					50,000		401 12 0	49,598	2,00,000
11	6,00,000	New road .	22nd December 1874	7359	4th January " .	3,00,000	.....	...		
					13th ditto " ..	1,00,000				
	6,00,000					4,00,000		... .	4,00,000	2,00,000
	41,54,100					36,54,100		1,86,096 0 3	34,68,003	5,00,000

Loan not Repayable.

No.	Amount.	Works.	Sanction Date.	No. of letter.	When drawn. Date.	When drawn. Amount.	When re-paid. Date.	When re-paid. Amount.	Balance due to Government.	Balance of loan not drawn.
12	17,65,000	Port debt	7[illegible] July 1871 ..	1832	Previous to 1st April 1870.	17,65,000	Not repayable ...	....	17,65,000	......
	17,65,000					17,65,000				

All existing prior charges upon any source of income received for the purpose of Act V (B.C.) of 1870, or of any property vested in the Commissioners.

We have, &c.,

V. H. Schalch, *Chairman.*
W. D Bruce, *Vice-Chairman.*
J. C. Murray.
T. M. Russell.
T. B. Lane.
C. Stephenson.
} *Commissioners.*

Wm. Smith.
Thos. A. Apcar.
H. P. Lovell.
Doorga Churn Law.
S. Hogg.
J. R. Bullen-Smith.
} *Commissioners.*

NOTIFICATION.

The 9th March 1875.

READ—

A letter (No. 577, dated the 1st March 1875) from the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, submitting an application for a loan of Rs. 25,000, required by the Hooghly District Road Cess Committee, under the provisions of the Local Public Works Loan Act of 1871.

WHEREAS it appears probable to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that the loan of Rs. 25,000 (twenty-five thousand) applied for by the Hooghly District Road Cess Committee should be granted :

It is hereby ordered that the application be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, required by the fifth of the rules passed by the Governor General in Council under Sectio 4 of the Local Public Works Loan Act XXIV of 1871, and published on the 15th of Octo 1873.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. REYNOLDS,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Application to the Government of Bengal for a loan to the Hooghly and Howrah District Road Fund Commissioners, made under the provisions of the Local Public Works Loan Act XXIV of 1871.

The works for the repair of which the loan is applied for are noted below. Detailed estimates for each are enclosed. The sum noted against each work is the aggregate of the estimate for that work; all these works are situated within the local limits of the authority of the Hooghly and Howrah District Road Fund Commissioners. They are all of public utility, and are intended for the benefit of the general community dwelling within the local limits of the District Road Fund Commissioners.

Repair of the road from—	Rs.
Phullaghat to Sulkea	3,000
Old Benares Road	3,500
Bydebatty to Bhola	1,500
Howrah to Juggutbullubpore	4,000
Juggutbullubpore to Ampta	1,000
Hooghly to Dhuniakhally	3,000
Hooghly to Dwarbasieny	1,275
Nowgong to Borai Road	600
Serampore to Dankooney	300
Chundernagore to Nunda	300
Mugrah to Mohanad	600
Pandooah to Mohanad	300
Kajeedangah to Hooghly Railway Station	100
Boinchee to Bhastorah	400
Mugrah to Trebany	300
Mugrah to Meriah	300
Snakegunge to Trebany	1,000
Trebany to Juchoorah	2,000
Utterparah to Callipore	250
Mugrah Feeder Road	25
Pandooah Feeder Road	150
Pandooah branch and village roads	500
Mugrah branch and village roads	600
Total	25,000

2. The amount of the loan applied for is Rs. 25,000.

3. The cesses, rates, duties, taxes, and the receipts from property, on the security of which this loan is applied for, together with the laws under which they are leviable, are as follows:—

(*a.*) Cess on lands.
,, on houses.
,, on mines and railways.
Fines.
} Under the District Road Cess Act of 1871.

The rate of cess for the year 1875-76 has not yet been fixed by the Road Fund Commissioners; it will be fixed at a meeting to be held in October 1875 under Government Circular No. 15, dated 18th June 1873.

(*b.*) Road Fund leviable under the directions contained in the letter of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, No. 36A, dated 17th January 1874.

(*c*) Receipts from the following ferries :—

Poorsoorah ferry.	Mancoor ferry.
Tilimparah „	Gopigunge „
Sankrail „	Buxee „

These receipts are levied under Regulation VI of 1819, and are placed to the credit of the District Road Fund under Government orders, in the Revenue Department, of the 17th August 1871.

(*d*) Receipts from the following tolls :—

Gyegatty and Buxee navigation tolls.	Dabeerparah toll-gate.
Kullisree toll-gate.	Jhumperdah „
Bydebatty „	Juggutbullubpore „

These tolls are collected under Act VIII of 1851, and are credited to the District Road Fund under the authority of the orders of Government, in the Revenue Department, of the 22nd August 1871.

4. The loan is asked for one year, *i.e.* the cess year 1874-75. It is required in one lump sum, and on the earliest date at which the loan can be granted. It is proposed to repay the loan during the cess year 1875-76 in four quarterly instalments.

5. Copies of the accounts of the Hooghly and Howrah District Road Fund for the years 1871-72 and 1872-73 are herewith forwarded. The accounts for the year 1873-74 are now being audited.

6. The prior charges on the sources of income of the District Road Fund falling under the provisions of Section 5 of Act XXIV of 1871 are the following :—

(1.) The repair of the ghâts and ferry boats (Regulation VI of 1819, Section 7).

(2.) The charges of collection of the road cess under Act X (B.C.) of 1871 (Section 70 of Act X (B.C.) of 1871.)

(3.) The cost of printing the Annual Report of the Commissioners in the *Calcutta Gazette* (Section 79 of Act X (B.C.) of 1871.)

The expenditure under each of these heads since the establishment of the Hooghly and Howrah District Road Fund is noted below :—

	1871-72. Rs. A. P.	1872-73. Rs. A. P.	1873-74. Rs. A. P.
Repairs of boats and ghâts ...	......	181 1 6	....
Charges arising from preparation of statistics for collection of the cess...	2,937 5 3	7,223 4 11	3,938 1 10
Cost of printing the Annual Report ...	......	......	Nil.

There are fourteen members of the Hooghly and Howrah District Road Fund Committee, of whom the following sign this application :—

(Sd.) F. PELLEW, *Chairman.*
„ W. F. MERES, *Vice-Chairman.*
„ W. D. PRATT, *District Supdt. of Police.*
„ OBHOY CHURN NUNDY.
„ OPENDRO NARAIN NUNDY.
„ POORNA CHUNDER ROY.
„ T. GRANT, *Magistrate of Howrah.*
„ CHUNDER CANTO MOOKERJEE.
„ JOYKISSEN MOOKERJEE.
„ T. D. BEIGHTON.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 9th March 1875.—It is hereby notified that the declarations for the acquisition of [illegible] land required for the construction and repair of part of the Rajbari Feeder Road, in the [illegible] of Fureedpore, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 25th November and 2nd [illegible] 1874 respectively, are cancelled.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 22nd February 1875.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction the following re-arrangement of the zillah and thana boundaries of the district of Maldah, and the transfer of the villages named in the following lists from the districts of Dinagepore, Rajshahye, Moorshedabad, and Southal Pergunnahs to the district of Maldah :—

ZILLAH MALDAH.

Commencing from the village of Batahal on the west, the northern boundary of this zillah shall pass along the limits of the following villages, viz. Batahal, Hureechurpore, Talgaon, Potheca, Dateea, Chuksalun, Koosail, Kandoul, Peergunge Melik, Joyrampore, Khurmpore, Madhapore, Bartobaree, Chumrekole, Waree, Dakoole, Bijhut, [illegible]aedpore, Mukoondpore, Rampore, Nundeebatee, Seemuleea, Dhoondeepara, Buraee, Gehla, [illegible]olehpore, Ramnuggur, Suroopgunge-gola, Bishenpore, Noonotor, Joth Chunakahuranee, [illegible]hamudpore, Peetigunge, again Muhahundpore, Hureean, Duheebutta, Ratolee or Ra[illegible], Kuleeanpara, again Ratolee or Ratul, Ramdaopore, Oodehgunge, Burhampore, Bhugwanpore, Bheba Futtehpore, Oodehygunge, Oodehgunge Kulundurpore, Tarapore, Sukteear, Koojla-or-Koorhela, Jugdeespore, again Koojla or Koorhela, Doomurhul, Kismut Doomurhul, again Sukteear, Asapore, Sreekishunpore, Turhanda Arazee, Gobindbatee, Chundeepore, Khezurpore, Kismut Bhowaneepore Guch, again Khezurpore, Purbutpore or Chirmutpore, Islampore, Joth Alee, Malcha, Gobindpore, Mathoorapore, Jadoopore Oghyreh, Bundureea, Kunchaepore Joth Munee, Burchareea Arazee, Joth Runee or Kismut Janeepore, Chundeepore Khulsunan, Darman, Bulrampore, Chandpara *oorf* Chundurpara, Julalpore, Gobindpore, Melikpore, Undersoul, Kalimnuggur, Modafut Kalimnuggur, Julkur Sreeputtee Purjaputtee, Kagasoora, Badh Mynan, Rughoonathpore, Mynan, Anuntrampore Chuk, Deelollbatee, Abdoul, Maldanga Arazee, Pachahar *oorf* Maheenuggur, Bachahar, Sonadanga, Husunpore, Bachahar, Doas, Lochunpore, Gobindpore, Dhoul Bajyghora *oorf* Ghoghurra, Bedolbaree, Sakroul, Kanapokur, Masompore, Gholabaree, Jamalpore, Maleepara, Chaknuggur, Modafat Meerahattee, Soondurpore, Beelkunchun, Bereedanga, Khoksun, Kishenpore, Guneegara, Jobka, Hureeshunkurpore, Mirzadpore, Chundroul, Hureesunkurpore, Shumshabad, Norgaon, Moharanee, Dowlutpore, Bhyar, and Beekar on the east. Thence—

The eastern boundary shall be as defined on the Revenue Survey Maps of seasons 1847-48-49, from the village of Beekar on the north, to that of Chateegram on the south ; and then the following villages, viz. Beelbultcha, Kunaiteekur, Sibrampore, Pulsa, Dureeapore, Neemgachee, and Shahalall Anoopnuggur.

Then the southern, south-western and western boundary shall be the flowing stream of the rivers "Ganges" and "Pudda" up to the village of Rajgunge; and then the following villages, viz. Rajgunge, Seetulpore, Rampore *oorf* Shahanuggur, Bazeedpore, Bhulookarie, Chowdreeputtee, Futtehpore, Dowlutnuggur, Bhukoorea, Joth Mohesh Kasimpore, Nowapara, Bhoonan, Mohurapara, Bulubhpore, and Batahal.

NOTE.—The villages mentioned in the list marked C, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 8th September 1869, were transferred from zillah Purneah to zillah Maldah, in accordance with the Government Notification dated 2nd June 1869.

NOTE.—The villages in the annexed list have been transferred from zillah Dinagepore to zillah Maldah.

NOTE.—The villages in the enclosed list have been transferred from zillah Rajshahye to zillah Maldah.

NOTE.—The villages, as per annexed list, are transferred from zillahs Moorshedabad and Southal Pergunnahs to zillah Maldah.

List of Villages transferred from Zillah Dinagepore to Zillah Maldah.

Number.	Names of Villages.	Thakbust number.	Names of Pergunnahs.
1	Anuntrampore Chuk	153	Rajnuggur.
	Deelalbatee	154	Ditto.
	Mynan	452	Ditto.
	Rughonathpore	151	Ditto
5	Badh Mynan	155	Ditto
	Atgaon	162	Ditto.
	Bachahar or Maheenugur	156	Ditto.
	Hussunpore	158	Ditto
	Bazeh Soheel	166	Ditto.
10	Soheel	465	Ditto.
	Simaneh Soheel	164	Ditto.
	Joth Bunoo	163	Ditto.
	Sreeputteepore	303	Ditto.
	Arjoonpore	305	Ditto.
15	Amaietore	160	Ditto.
	Kismut Arjoonpore	501	Ditto.
	Jugdeespore	461	Ditto.
	Bazeh Malaneepore	300	Ditto.
	Molaneepore	302	Ditto.

Number.	Names of Villages.	Thakbust number.	Names of Pergunnahs.
20	Bazeh C[illegible]sul	301	Rajnuggur.
	Modaf[illegible] Kaleehur	325	Ditto.
	Kalee[illegible]ur	299	Ditto.
	Kutr[illegible]n	298	Ditto.
	Dh[illegible]wa	297	Ditto.
25	Ta[illegible]irkhaneo	306	Ditto.
	D[illegible]as	459	Ditto.
	[illegible]pchunpore	315	Ditto.
	G[illegible]bindpore	314	Ditto.
	B[illegible]oora	312	Ditto.
30	Goaltbree	311	Ditto.
	Byanpore	313	Ditto.
	Rampore	308	Ditto.
	Bhour Khas	309	Ditto.
	Nowda Bhour	307	Ditto.
35	Moorleedanga	310	Ditto.
	Dobundee	510	Ditto.
	Nogaon	511	Ditto.
	Chotee Kandur	509	Ditto.
	Chaoghatee	512	Ditto.
40	Pantheemaree	508	Ditto.
	Imals	507	Ditto.
	Judoopore	516	Ditto.
	Burbaree	513	Ditto.
	Darapore	515	Ditto.
45	Supaiepore	514	Ditto.
	Teghureea	517	Ditto.
	Andheea	518	Ditto.
	Sirdarpore	519	Ditto.
	Bateechora	520	Ditto.
50	Aolakandur	521	Ditto.
	Poteemaree	522	Ditto.
	Gungoreea	523	Ditto.
	Tahurpore	506	Ditto.
	Busoo Chuk	505	Ditto.
55	Nuchaipore	504	Ditto.
	Chungtour	503	Ditto.
	Rusoolpore	498	Ditto.
	Kureeja	502	Ditto.
	Buneeakadur	501	Ditto.
60	Bazeh Kureeja	499	Ditto.
	Bunkatee	497	Ditto.
	Joth Apoocha	480	Ditto.
	Mudhimdanga	479	Ditto.
	Almaspoor	478	Ditto.
65	Shaikhpara	477	Ditto.
	Maheenuggur	476	Ditto.
	Bhalunder	482	Ditto.
	Neelkatee	481	Ditto.
	Mooradpore	496	Ditto.
70	Ruheempore	495	Ditto.
	Imleedanga	500	Ditto.
	Ekundur	475	Ditto.
	Kusbah	483	Ditto.
	Baghnee	484	Ditto.
75	Gopalpore	485	Ditto.
	Koosumba	469	Ditto.
	Baghdighee	470	Ditto.
	Gobutto	474	Ditto.
	Salbunch	472	Ditto.
80	Manjra	473	Ditto.
	Bulrampore	488	Ditto.
	Mirzadpore	487	Ditto.
	Futehoolapore	486	Ditto.
	Joth Ghasee	490	Ditto.

Number.	Names of Villages.	Thakbust number.	Names of Pergunnahs.
85	Raneepore or Baneepore	491	Rajnuggur.
	Bahurgaon	494	Ditto.
	Buhadoorpore	493	Ditto.
	Hureerampore	492	Ditto.
	Badh Nugra	489	Ditto.
90	Lukheepore	294	Ditto.
	Raiepore	296	Ditto.
	Anuntpore	293	Ditto.
	Mokeempore	292	Ditto.
	Sulaiedanga	283	Ditto.
95	Bansthoopee	291	Ditto.
	Julalpore	290	Ditto.
	Madhubpara	289	Ditto.
	Gopalbatee	285	Ditto.
	Suleempore	284	Ditto.
100	Sunkpara	286	Ditto.
	Radhanuggur	287	Ditto.
	Anuntpore	288	Ditto.
	Daodpore	524	Ditto.
	Jusoul	282	Ditto.
105	Madhoul	281	Ditto.
	Melikpore	279	Ditto.
	Gung Chuk	280	Ditto.
	Rajnuggur	278	Ditto.
	Jharsabeel	276	Ditto.
110	Bazeh Jharsabeel	277	Ditto.
	Goorundur	326	Ditto.
	Deotullah Khoord	271	Ditto.
	Kupoorhaut	272	Ditto.
	Birudh Deotullah	328	Ditto.
115	Sakroul	273	Ditto.
	Kanapookhur	263	Ditto.
	Julungapara	274	Ditto.
	Peerpore	275	Ditto.
	Masoompoor	262	Ditto.
120	Gohalbaree	216	Ditto.
	Jumalpoor	255	Ditto.
	Maleepara	240	Ditto.
	Rangamatee	254	Ditto.
	Balookapara	251	Ditto.
125	Bazeh Sonbundha	250	Ditto.
	Sonbundha	249	Ditto.
	Katee Kandar	248	Ditto.
	Muhummudpore	252	Ditto.
	Patapokhur	253	Ditto.
130	Chaknuggur	241	Ditto.
	Beel Kanchun	242	Ditto.
	Gungarampore	243	Ditto.
	Jajeel	244	Ditto.
	Bazbohur	245	Ditto.
135	Phoolbaree	247	Ditto
	Hubeebnuggur	246	Ditto.
	Chandroul	27	Ditto.
	Mirzadapore	28	Ditto
	Hureesunkurpore	29	Ditto.
140	Jobka	32	Ditto.
	Shahzadpore	31	Ditto.
	Shumshabad	30	Ditto.
	Guneegara	33	Ditto.
	Kishunpore	34	Ditto.
145	Kusbah	35	Ditto.
	Madhobatee	36	Ditto.
	Doldaha	37	Ditto.
	Bazeh Doldaha	39	Ditto.
	Bheemdangee	40	Ditto.

Number.	Names of Villages.	Thakbust number.	Names of Pergunnahs.
		38	Rajnuggur.
150	Nowanuggur	56	Ditto.
	Soondurpore	57	Ditto.
	Moodafat Meerahattee	55	Ditto.
	Bareedanga	53	Ditto.
	Kholan	41	Ditto.
155	Maharanee	52	Ditto.
	Buharpore	42	Ditto.
	Puharpore	43	Ditto.
	Joth Puharpore	44	Ditto.
	Doulutpore	45	Ditto.
160	Muhumudpore	51	Ditto.
	Fureedpore	50	Ditto.
	Naopara	46	Ditto.
	Garapara	48	Ditto.
	Ashakpore	49	Ditto.
165	Joth Ashakpore	47	Ditto.
	Jhakooldanga Arazee	47	Ditto.
	Jhakooldanga	84	Kasimpore.
	Agumpore	61	Ditto.
	Bamungaon	62	Ditto.
170	Joth Munee	63	Ditto.
	Shahzadpore	64	Ditto.
	Goalnugra	65	Ditto.
	Doheel Khoord	66	Ditto.
	Doheel	75	Ditto.
175	Dangapara	74	Ditto.
	Peerpara	67	Ditto.
	Moheel Oorf Muheshpookhureea	76	Ditto.
	Rughoonathpore	73	Ditto.
	Mahanuggur	77	Ditto.
180	Soondur Chuk	78	Ditto.
	Ratole	72	Ditto.
	Nundrampore	81	Ditto.
	Shekhpara Chuk	79	Ditto
	Sydpore Chuk	80	Ditto.
185	Atgura	105	Ditto.
	Singhael	58	Ditto.
	Nijgaon	69	Ditto
	Echahar	70	Ditto
	Kaurur	68	Ditto.
190	Koheel	71	Ditto.
	Gobindpore	106	Ditto.
	Bazeh Doas	114	Ditto.
	Bazeh Mowra	83	Ditto.
	Aostore	86	Ditto.
195	Aheet	82	Ditto.
	Meekpore ...	103	Ditto.
	Kastore	102	Ditto.
	Dhoopchee	104	Ditto.
	Humseem	94	Ditto.
200	Chakole ...	95	Ditto.
	Bishnasur or Bisasur ...	96	Ditto.
	Bahur	9	Radhabullubpore.
	Abdoul ...	8	Ditto.
	Seetulkooree	6	Ditto.
205	Noagaon	5	Ditto.
	Shampore	......	Ditto.
	Alooadanga	1	Ditto.
	Garapara ...	21	Baeeshazaree.
	Bedolbaree	22	Ditto.
210	Deotulla	12	Ditto.
	Beekar	13	Ditto.
	Bhyar	128	Kankjole.
	Hujoorambatee	24	Rookunpore.
	Chundeepore	23	Ditto.
215	Khunta ...		

Number.	Names of Villages.	Thakbust number.	Names of Pergunnahs.
	Powreea	5	Bhalasuree.
	Kazeepore or Baboopore Kulan	1	Ditto
	Dhoul Bazghora, &c.	2	Ditto.
	Raiepore	64	Rajnuggur.
220	Mosadanga	1	Ditto.
	Moladanga Arazee	12	Ditto.
	Beelahora Arazee	98	Ditto.
	Muthranee	23	Bae[illegible]zaree.
	Suhududee	90	Rookunpore.
225	Gurhora	1	Mudnabatee.
	Bazeh Dholdoh	3	Ditto.
	Tatoolmoonda	96	Rookunpore.
	Bhowaneepore	1	Surhur Mankole.
	Amgachee	4	Ditto.
230	Bachahar	52	Delawurpore.
	Sonadangee	54	Mahunuggur.
	Dusrae	323	Rajnuggur.
	Khyrae	324	Ditto.
	Khelumba	3	Bhalasuree.
235	Amsoul	7	Radhabullubpore.
	Naopara	295	Rajnuggur.
237	Dholdaha	2	Mudnabatee.

NOTE.—In the above list the names given are those of the villages as demarcated and surveyed by the revenue survey establishments and as shown on their maps and records.

List of villages transferred from Zillah Rajshahye to Zillah Maldah.

Number.	Names of Villages.	Thakbust number.	Names of Pergunnahs.
1	Bateegram	26	Rookunpore.
	Suroopnuggur	27	Ditto.
	Hoojrapore	39	Ditto.
	Baedbureea	23	Ditto.
5	Bedeerpore	17	Lushkurpore.
	Ghorghat	146	Muhumudpore.
	Noonapokhur	162	Ditto.
	Kismut Gopeenathpore	163	Ditto.
	Kumaiteekur	164	Ditto.
10	Kismut Ajaepore	61	Hijrapore.
	Ajaepore	54	Ditto.
	Muhumudeegunge	16	Ditto.
	Sheebrampore	20	Ditto.
	Chur Jot Purtab	233	Chandlaie.
15	Daoodpore	232	Ditto.
	Nidheebatee	58	Hijrapore.
	Kulanpore	57	Ditto.
	Pulsa	60	Ditto.
	Datumbareea	237	Chandlaie.
20	Bheel Peepra	236	Ditto.
	Maharajpore	18	Ditto.
	Jot Purtab	234	Ditto.
	Beenakheeter	154	Ditto.
	Ghurpore	1	Kazeehutta.
25	Saihala	2	Ditto.
	Mulikpore	19	Wuzeerpore.
	Neemgatchee Arazee	154	Sheershahabad.
	Kaloopore	16	Lushkurpore.
	Mulook or Milkee	19	Hijrapore.
30	Ghorapukheea Arazee	7	Rookunpore.
	Ditto	7	Ditto.
	Kusbah Hoojrapore	55	Hijrapore.
	Kismut Hureeshunkur	152	Muhumudpore.

Number.	Names of Villages.	Thakbust number.	Names of Pergunnahs.
	Shaht[illegible] Anoopnuggur	50	Lushkurpore.
35	Chu[illegible]asimpore	61	Chandlaie.
	Ch[illegible] Baleeaghutta	59	Ditto.
	H[illegible]reepore	56	Sheershahabad.
	[illegible]reeapore	57	Hijrapore.
	[illegible]jgram Rajarampore	55	Muhumudpore.
40	S[illegible]nkurbatee	54	Hijrapore.
	Ny[illegible]okh	53	Muhummudpore.
	Neemgatchee	42	Sheershahabad.
	Churusеea	38	Lushkurpore.
	Gopeenathpore	32	Ditto.
45	Islampore	33	Ditto.
	Kuraree Bararusseea	31	Ditto.
	Dorusseea	30	Ditto.
	Terarusseea	29	Ditto.
	Bhuwaneepore	28	Rookunpore.
50	Dabeenuggur	49	Islampore.
	Churusseea	48	Lushkurpore.
	Churusseea	47	Ditto.
	Churusseea	46	Ditto.
	Anoopnuggur Arazee	45	Ditto.
55	Turuf Islampore	44	Ditto.
	Dusrusseea	40	Ditto.
	Panchrusseea	39	Ditto.
	Doorusseea	37	Ditto.
	Churusseea	36	Ditto.
60	Ayrairusseea	35	Ditto.
	Nowrusseea	34	Ditto.
	Buraree Basdeopore	62	Ditto.
	Jot Purtab Arazee	52	Chandlaie.
	Choonakhalee	26	Rookunpore.
65	Mohunpore	25	Ditto.
	Kishun Gobin Daotur Arazee	7	Ditto.
	Arazee Narainpore	2	Sheershahabad.
	Arazee Kumlakuntpore	1	Ditto.
	Arazee Kumlakuntpore	3	Ditto.
70	Rajnuggur	4	Rookunpore.
	Gora Pukeea	10	Sheershahabad.
	Radhakistopore	11	Ditto.
	Chuck Buhram	12	Ditto.
	Gora Pukeea	5	Rookunpore.
75	Sundurpore	13	Ditto.
	Arazee Sundurpore	9	Ditto.
	Kishun Gobind Daotur	6	Ditto.
	Kishun Gobind Daotur	8	Ditto.
	Kaleenuggur	15	Ditto.
80	Soondurpore Arazee	21	Ditto.
	Jyndeepore	14	Ditto.
	Kaleenuggur	17	Ditto.
	Bishnathpore Arazee	18	Ditto.
	Soondurpore	19	Ditto.
85	Kaleenuggur Arazee	20	Ditto.
	Ramkishunpore	23	Rookunpore.
	Ghorapukheea Chuk	277	Sheershahabad.
	Choto Ghorapukheea	276	Ditto.
	Jahangeerpara Arazee	274	Ditto.
90	Wuzeerpore	268	Rookunpore.
	Jahangeerpara Arazee	272	Sheershahabad
	Kishunchunderpore	271	Ditto.
	Wuzeerpore	273	Rookunpore.
	Muheeooddeenpore	267	Sheershahabad
95	Baboopore Arazee	275	Ditto.
	Wuzeerpore Arazee	264	Rookunpore.
	Wuzeerpore Arazee	266	Ditto.
	Rusoolpore Arazee	265	Ditto.
	Wuzeerpore Arazee	262	Ditto.

Number.	Names of Villages.	Thakbust number.	Names of Pergunnahs.
100	Rusoolpore Arazee	260	Sheershahabad.
	Anundeegunge	259	Ditto.
	Jahangeerpara	269	Ditto.
	Wuzeerpore Arazee	270	Rc kunpore
	Bishnathpore	22	Ditto.
105	Chur Nynsookh	51	Muh mudpore.
	Dusruseea	43	Lush urpore.
107	Turuf Islampore	41	Ditto.

NOTE.—In the above list the names given are those of the villages as demarcated and surveyed by the revenue sur establishments, and as shown on their records and maps.

List of Villages transferred from Zillah Moorshedabad to Zillah Maldah.

Number.	Names of Villages.	Thakbust number.	Names of Pergunnahs.
1	Muhudeepore or Susnee	58	Kasimnuggur.
	Churee Anuntpore	60	Chukla Donapore
	Gopalnuggur	59	Ditto.
	Churee Anuntpore Melik	61	Ditto
5	Mohunpore Arazee	62	Buhruh.
	Muhumudpore or Mohubutpore	278	Akberabad.
	Gopalpore	72	Furukhabad.
	Baidrabad	73	Ditto.
	Shaban Chuk	71	Ditto.
10	Jot Sheerodeen Arazee	69	Ditto.
	Nundlalpore	68	Ditto.
	Bhugwanpore	67	Ditto.
	Mohunpore	65	Kasimnuggur.
	Jampore	85	Chukla Donapore
15	Chaieupara	39	Kasimnuggur
	Kishunpore	78	Ditto.
	Sutungapara	70	Furukhabad.
	Dureeapore	74	Ditto
	Bishtumuggur	75	Ditto
20	Jot Sheeroodeen	76	Ditto.
	Soorjapore Mundaie	83-84	Ditto.
	Sookhpara	86	Chukla Donapore
	Burbunnau	87	Kasimnuggur
	Mohunpore Muhal Khas	66	Ditto.
25	Nowgeenuggur	63	Ditto
	Hadeenuggur	279	Akburabad
	Noornuggur	91	Donapore.
	Subdulpore	93	Islampore.
	Koomhureea	88	Kasimnuggur.
30	Donapore	92	Chukla Donapore
	Bakrabad	90	Kasimnuggur
	Rughoonathpore	89	Koourpurtab
	Dabeedaspore	216	Buhadoorpore
	Koolhee	82	Dushazaree.
35	Bunmaleepara	81	Ditto.
	Buneeagaon	80	Furukhabad
	Buhadoorpore Chuk	79	Kankjole
	Lukheepore	77	Furukhabad.
	Chuk Mohunpore	64	Kasimnuggur.
40	Sookdeopore	217	Ditto.
	Shookooroonapore or Tarapore	111	Ditto.
	Shampore	112	Ditto.
	Shahapara	113	Islampore.
	Tarapore, Khanpoor, or Rajnuggur	110	Kasimnuggur
45	Chandpore	109	Ditto.
	Ragobatty	108	Islampore.

Number.	Names of Villages.	Thakbust number.	Names of Pergunnahs.
	Ramnathpore	103	Kasimnuggur.
	Gopalpore	104	Islampore.
	Choukah	102	Kasimnuggur.
50	Sathbhyeea Arazee	101	Islampore.
	Bishnathpore	100	Ditto.
	Armaree	99	Ditto.
	Rajnugger	98	Ditto.
	Choukah or Monakussa, &c.	97	Kasimnuggur.
55	Rajnuggur Arazee	96	Islampore.
	Choukah Arazee or Doobootee Bola	95	Kasimnuggur.
	Benodepore	94	Islampore.
	Choukah	119	Kasimnuggur.
	Choukah Arazee	118	Ditto.
60	Jugurnathpore or Kidderpore	116 & 117	Ditto.
	Bhuwaneepore	115	Islampore.
	Raneenuggur	106	Ditto.
	Choukee Arazee	107	Kasimnuggur.
	Sathbhyeea	105	Islampore.
65	Choukee Arazee	120	Kasimnuggur.

NOTE.—In the above list the names given are those of the villages as demarcated and surveyed by the revenue survey establishments, and as shown on their records and maps.

List of Villages transferred from Zillah Sonthal Pergunnahs to Zillah Maldah.

Number.	Names of Villages.	Thakbust number.	Names of Pergunnahs.
1	Sreeghur (situated to the Maldah side of the river Ganges)	164	Buhadoorpore.

NOTE.—In the above list the name given is that of the village as demarcated and surveyed by the revenue survey establishments, and as shown on their maps and records.

ZILLAH MALDAH.

Zillah.	Thanas.	Boundaries.
Maldah ..	Khurba ..	On the north and east, the boundary of the zillah. On the south, the following villages, viz. Julalpore, Gopalpore, Gungadabee, Chundooa, Bhagbhado, Koonurpore, Sunbhoonuggur, Domunbhetee, Kundarun, Sreepore, Bijlee, Kasimpore, Luleeabaree, and Bhulookarai. On the west, the boundary of the zillah.
	Dabeepore ..	On the north, by the Khurba thana. On the east, the Mahanunda River. from the village of Gobindpore to that of Burael Melik; and thence the said river to the village of Chowdwar. On the south-east and south, the following villages, viz. Chowdwar, Marcha Bishoonpore, Nowghureea, Sooltanpore, Dumodurpore, Khanpore, Khanpore Arazee Kittehs first and second, Gopalpore, Gopalpore Arazee, Goomanmurdun, Huldeebaree, and Ruheempore. On the west, the boundary of the zillah.

Zillah.	Thanas.	Boundaries.
Maldah	Gajole	On the north and east, the boundary of [illegible]e zillah. On the south, the following villages, viz. Puthar Simla, Surmoora, Suhorabaree, Nepalpore, Bur[illegible]re, Pubhunkandeer, Bahadoorpore, Kansar, Khureep[illegible]a, Sheikhpara, Bepurbattee, Boozoorg Khull, Hur[illegible]enundunbatee, Beela Ahora, Chansa Arazee, Beel Aho[illegible] Arazee, Sunobur or Raneegunge, Judoopore, Chi[illegible]ghattee, Nogoan, Dobundee, Parahar, Homandighee, [illegible]iseepore or Baboopore Khoord, Burdoar or Pr[illegible]oa, again Miseepore or Baboopore Khoord, Palkhandighee or Raegadighee, Benodepore, and again Palkhandighee or Raegadighee. On the west, by the thana of Dabeepore.
	Maldah	On the north, by thana Gajole. On the east, the boundary of the zillah. On the south-east and south, the following villages, viz. Puthar-Bhatoosingra, Pur Jankee, Pur Bola, Bawuna, Pur Koondee, Noonchocha, Rampoor Arazee, Pur Aleeyarpore, Pur Daboor, Pur Mirzabad, Pur Purbutdanga, Pur Chapree, Pur Chundeebaree, Puthar Boozoorg Chapra, Pur Sufaipore, Pur Noorpore, Pur Singabad, Ramkishunpore, Tukeepore, Singabad, Telasun, Pur Kishenbatee, Pur Tukeepore, Pur Nyamutpore, Puthar Nowghur, Pur Dandkee, Knooerpore, Nawul, Sereerampore, Kismut Meanugur, Chandpore, and Ushrufpoor. Thence— On the south-west and west, the Mahanunda river.
	Angrazabad	On the north, by thanas Dabeepore and Maldah. On the north-east and east, by the thana of Maldah. On the south, the following villages, viz. Tirpoorapore or Adatolah, Bhuwaneepore, Kaneh-Alumpore, Julkurkulluk-Suja, Ghoorneemudeea, Manjagudh-Gurkola-Chunakhanee, Chunakhanee, Nazirkhanee, Azumpore, Lalbazar Melik, Nundunbaree, and Kootoobpore-Munglumpore. Then— On the west, the following villages, viz. Kootoobpore-Munghumpore, Khirkee, Ghunnee Buhadoor Khan Arazee Inglish, Rughoonathpore, Jot Nursingh or Hawaskhan, Butanee-Nischeetpore, Gunaishbaree, Byaspore-Inglis, Ramchundurpore, Chouhutta, Gopeenathp[illegible]e, Kailahutta, Jot Tekayet, Jot Pirthee, Madapore, Sereemanpore, Jot Gureeb, Nursingpore, Junardunpore, Goshaenpore, Gunga Gobindpore, Nursingpore, and Kismut Chundeepore or Khaskole; and th[illegible] by thana Dabeepore.
	Kaleea Chuk	On the north, by the thanas of Dabeepore and Angrazabad. On the east, by thana Angrazabad southward to the village of Neejgram-Sohlapore; then the following villages, viz. Neejgram Sohlapore, Pondapara, Neejgaon Nuwadeh, Hureerampore Arazee, Soodpore or Sooltanpore, and Delalpore; then on the south and south-east, the following villages, viz. Delalpore, Muhudeepore or Sasnee, Gopalnuggur, Churee Anuntpore, Arazee Mohunpore, Muhumudpore-Mohubutpore, Sookdeopore, Subdulpore, and Donapore. Then— On the south and west, the zillah boundary.

Zillah.	Thanas.	Boundaries.
Maldah ...	Gomastapore..	On the north and north-west, by the thanas of Maldah and Angrazabad. On the west, the following villages, viz. Ugurpore, Futtehpore, Meerpore, Kuseeabarce, Bhubungaon, Aundepore, Buraiegachee, Jambaree Khoord, Jambaree Kulan, Shahpore Kulan, and Ramchunderpore. On the south, the following villages, viz. Ramchunderpore, Nagurbarce or Tultulla, Sookurareehat, Gomastapore, Hogla, Chuk Pursotim, Muhesdanga, Manjechattee, Beelputooreca, Kalore Maic Beelkalore, Pakhurpore, Ramaisurpore, Choperapore, Akheela and Kuleearbadee-Kuleear. On the east, the zillah boundary.
	Sheebgunge ..	On the north, by the Angrazabad thana. On the west and north-west, by the thana of Kaleea Chuk. On the south-west and south, the zillah boundary. On the south-east and east, the following villages :—Ramkishunpore, Choonakhalee, Mohunpore, Chur Nynsookh, Jot Purtab Arazee; the Mahanunda river up to the village of Chundpore; and then by the thana of Gomastapore.
	Nowabgunge..	On the north, by the thana of Gomastapore and the zillah boundary. On the east, south-east, and south, the boundary of the zillah. On the west, by the thana of Sheebgunge.

NOTE.—In the above description all villages named as situated on the boundaries of thanas are included in the limits of thanas to which reference is being made.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 23rd February 1875.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction the following re-arrangement of the zillah and thana boundaries of the district of Rungpore, and the transfer of the villages named in the following list from the district of Dinagepore to the district of Rungpore :—

ZILLAH RUNGPORE.

The northern boundary of this zillah, starting from the village of Bhogdabree on the north-west, shall pass eastward along the limits of the following villages, viz. Bhogdabree, Ketkeebaree, Goomnatee, Soobhangunj, Kismut Balahpara, Kismut Chatnaie, Talook Jharsingasur, Kismut Chatnaie, Talook Khureebaree, Arazee Talook Khureebaree, Thengjhara, Arazee Saik Soondur, and Borokhata; thence it shall be as defined on the revenue survey maps of 1856-60, as far as east of the village of Dhungacha.

The eastern boundary, commencing from the village of Dhungacha, shall accord with the revenue survey definition, as far south as the village of Juaneer Chur; then it shall be the Brahmapootra river along the following villages, viz. Juaneer Chur, Kismut Chur Nowajee Oghyreh, Kismut Sooneeaseekandee, Kismut Borobair, Kismut Jogeepara, Chuk Anundeeram, Bajeh Chitoleea, Kismut Sidhai, Batkamaree, Kismut Dholee, Goojeea, Kismut Ghatsoa, Arundabaree, Magooreeghat, Chowmahut, Raiejheerpara, Chundunsoor, Bhajundanga, Khateeamara, Kholabaree, Gaubgachee, Khunjpara, Baghbaree, Duloöabaree, Jameerah, Ghurbanga, Chapeeleeah, Goabaree, Kunaerpara, Goramara, and Nulchao.

The southern boundary shall run westward along the limits of the following villages, viz. Nulchao, Koondpara, Bussuntaerpara, Doheechoora or Bogarbheeta, Kamarpara, Besoopara Arazee, Oojeerairpara, Bygoonee, Hureebaer, Kismut Bygoonee Arazee, Hyathpore, Kolakata Hunchapore, Neelkantpore, Boropakheea, Boorabooree, Bhaggareel, Hureepore Arazee, Bungram, Ruttunpore, Dhurmpore, Singha, Mumudpore, Juggurnathpore, Mahanugur, Kumarduha, Parbutteepore, Burna Augur, Peerpore, Dogachee, Russulpore, Kundruppore, Mahabala, Nagerbhita, Ateeatala, Ghoga, Koonkhalashpore, Rajukpore, Allipoor, Konchmooree, Soondarkol, Gaurakol, Dogariya, Kachooa, Sibipore, Narasingpore, Sehipore, and Beroogaon.

The western boundary shall pass along the limits of the following villages, viz. Beroogaon, Kookrail, Jhijrail, Dhanail, Barahatta, Moheshat, Dashnal Gonrail, Gobindapore, Ambhangee, Jalta, Jagadispore, Aligaon &c., Poneyagar, Nasherpara, Nakooriya, Dhawa China, Teluri, Sreemuntbattee, Satiyan-Chuk, Deogaon, Shampore &c., Burgaon &c., Rushiknuggur, Gureshurpore, Nowagaon, Katabaree, Shahapore, Khasbaree, Chuk Melik, Boozoorg Barbukpore or Kursteeapara, Munglishpore, Jhapra, Gunukpara, Husunkhore, Ramchunderpore, Goalpara, Chuk Bala, Taikanee, and Kesoregaree; thence the boundary shall agree with the revenue survey definition, up to the village of Talook Goregram; and thence it shall pass along the limits of the following villages, viz. Talook Goregram, Kismut Goregram, Arazee Dulooapara Oomurkhan, Kismut Dulooa, Dulooah, Khatooreea, Cheelia, Buro Rowta, Baitgaree, Dewangunge, Hulhuleea, Jorabaree, Chandkhuna, and Bhogdabree, on to the northern limit of this zillah.

NOTE.—Pergunnah Patgram (composing main circuit No. 14) with the exception of village Thengjhara, and pergunnahs Bykuntpore and Bykuntpore jungle Muhal (comprising main circuits Nos. 20, 21, and 22), situated north of the above-described northern boundary, have been transferred from zillah Rungpore to zillah Julpigoree.

NOTE.—Village "Kismut Butreegach," lying detached in Cooch Behar, appertains to thana Kaleegunge of district Rungpore.

NOTE.—The village of Borogaon Choolka of Cooch Behar lies detached in thana Nagessuree of district Rungpore.

NOTE.—The villages of Buspuchai and Daser Churra of Cooch Behar lie detached in thana Burobaree of zillah Rungpore.

NOTE.—The portion of pergunnah Pateeladuha, situated east of the above-described eastern boundary, has been transferred from zillah Rungpore to zillah Mymensingh.

NOTE.—Villages Paeekdanga and Jhowkootee, of district Goalpara, lie detached in thana Nagessuree of district Rungpore.

NOTE.—Pergunnahs Mookteepore and Poladassee (composing entire main circuit No. 3, and part of main circuit No. 1 of zillah Rungpore), lying north of the above-described southern boundary, have been excluded from zillah Bogra and restored to zillah Rungpore.

NOTE.—The villages mentioned in the annexed list have been transferred from zillah Dinagepore to zillah Rungpore.

NOTE.—Pergunnah Chukla Boda (composing entire main circuits 18 and 19), lying west of the above-described western boundary, has been transferred from zillah Rungpore to zillah Julpigoree.

N.B.—The transfers to take effect in all departments, Civil, Criminal, and Fiscal.

List of Villages transferred from Zillah Dinagepore to Zillah Rungpore.

Number.	Names of Villages.	Thakbust map number.	Names of Per
	Katabaree, &c.	6707	Ghoraghat.
	Bhewur	6709	Ditto.
	Feroosha	6710	Ditto.
	Bhubanipore	672●	Ditto.
	Bhubanipore Arazee	6724	Ditto.
	Ashkoer Khoord, &c.	6723	Ditto.
	Beyara Boozoog	6711	Ditto.
	Nepaliya	6712	Ditto.
	Bishulliya	6715	Ditto.

Number.	Names of Villages.	Thakbust map number.	Names of Pergunnahs.
10	Ashkoor Chuk	6725	Ghoraghat.
	Deonol[illegible]	6721	Ditto.
	Jhiray[illegible]	6720	Ditto.
	Biya[illegible] Boozoog, &c.	6716	Ditto.
	Na[illegible]omasta	6717	Ditto.
15	Do[illegible]diya	6718	Ditto.
	K[illegible]gariya, &c.	6719	Ditto.
	Molla	6700	Ditto.
	J[illegible]ylahad	6706½	Ditto.
	Sh[illegible]apore, &c.	6706	Ditto.
20	Betai[illegible]	6705	Ditto.
	Bogdoho	6682	Ditto.
	Beyara Boozoog Arazee	6713	Ditto.
	Bishulhya Chuk	6714	Ditto.
	Bera Bishulliya or Hidrakoori	6704	Ditto.
25	Katalpore	6703	Ditto.
	Gunrail	6277	Ditto.
	Deogoan	6812	Ditto.
	Mohespore Chuk	6824	Ditto.
	Koochmooree	6811	Ditto.
30	Rughonathpore	6810	Ditto.
	Saliyan Chuck	6813	Ditto.
	Mohespore	6814	Ditto.
	Khajooriya	6815	Ditto.
	Pooroosuttumpore	6809	Ditto.
35	Sayidpore Arazee	6805	Ditto.
	Sreemunthatee Arazee	6806	Ditto.
	Sreemunthatee	6816	Ditto
	Paka	6800	Ditto.
	Mohespore	6807	Ditto.
40	Kamdeya	6808	Ditto.
	Soyedpore	6796	Ditto.
	Guriya	6795	Ditto.
	Tilura	6794	Ditto.
	Dhawa China	6792	Ditto.
45	Rohimpore	6793	Ditto.
	Dhurmapore	6797	Ditto.
	Ashain	6785	Ditto.
	Pooniyagaree	6786	Ditto.
	Nasherpara	6788	Ditto.
50	Nakooiya	6789	Ditto.
	Jagadispore	6229	Poladassee.
	Jallah ...	6230	Ditto.
	Paikal	6231	Ditto.
	Ambhungee	6232	Ditto.
55	Gobindpore	6233	Ditto.
	Shampore	6803	Ghoraghat.
	Olanee	6802	Ditto.
	Olut	6804	Ditto.
	Dalal	6801	Ditto.
60	Burgaon	6734	Ditto.
	Gokhrool	6733	Ditto.
	Rushiknagur	6732	Ditto.
	Gureshurpore	6731	Ditto.
	Nowagaon	6708	Ditto.
65	Kholahatee	6729	Ditto.
	Changara	6730	Ditto.
	Chalita	6735	Ditto.
	Pullashuttiya	6799	Ditto.
	Chiyurgaon	6727	Ditto.
70	Koktara	6728	Ditto.
	Shamroo Chuk	6739	Ditto.
	Oghuri	6738	Ditto.
	Dhamakeshub	6737	Ditto.
	Beshaina	6736	Ditto.
75	Pullashuttiya	6798	Ditto.

Number.	Names of Villages.	Thakbust map number.	Names of Pergunnahs.
	Ootturta	6742	Ghoraghat.
	Oghuri	6740	Ditto.
	Kanoopara	6741	Ditto.
	Hatiyara	6722	Ditto.
80	Nurhuripore	6752	Ditto.
	Manikpore, &c	6743	Ditto.
	Muttipore	6745	Ditto.
	Sheikpore	6751	Ditto.
	Balihara	6749	Ditto.
85	Boilgaon	6746	Ditto.
	Kharita	6747	Ditto.
	Anahar	6784	Ditto.
	Alaye Chapur	6783	Ditto.
	Aligaon, &c.	6782	Ditto.
90	Gunaye	6748	Ditto.
	Daihara	6781	Ditto.
	Baliliara Chuk	6780	Ditto.
	Salpara	6750	Ditto.
	Rampoor	6778	Ditto.
95	Rowagaon	6753	Ditto.
	Shibrampoor Chuk	6754	Ditto.
	Dighipara	6755	Ditto.
	Khoorshan	6757	Ditto.
	Belgachee	6777	Ditto.
100	Seknahar	6775	Ditto.
	Dhamachalita	6756	Ditto.
	Amgaon	6779	Ditto.
	Shonaicchapur	6284	Ditto.
	Badsinga	6285	Ditto.
105	Zumeen Singa	6776	Ditto.
	Sehigaon	6279	Ditto.
	Dashusla	6278	Polladassee
	Jaukhoor	6280	Ditto.
	Huripore	6281	Ditto.
110	Khokarpara	6282	Ditto.
	Gopalpore	6283	Ditto.
	Dosurutpara	6702	Ghoraghat.
	Krishtopore	6701	Ditto.
	Rajpoor	6699	Ditto.
115	Banihari or Balliya	6698	Ditto.
	Chahutpore	6686	Ditto.
	Hatishala	6685	Ditto.
	Huripore	6684	Ditto.
	Chandpore	6681	Ditto.
120	Karmangachi	6680	Ditto.
	Ghoraghat Kushba Arazee	6679	Ditto.
	Madarpore	6683	Ditto.
	Shapmara	6675	Ditto.
	Rampore	6676	Ditto.
125	Kalikapore	6467	Polladassee.
	Bishonathpore	6469	Ditto.
	Rohimapore Talook	6468	Ditto.
	Rohimapore Chuk	6466	Ditto.
	Manoo Tarof	6465	Ditto.
130	Khalshee	6470	Ditto.
	Nager Bhita	6484	Ditto.
	Baranopara	6483	Ditto.
	Gumanigunj	6481	Ditto.
	Baloobhara	6480	Ditto.
135	Khoreepaika	6479	Ditto.
	Muduntari Arazee	6478	Ditto.
	Madantair Kalikamay Chuk	6474	Polladassee.
	Khalshee Arazee	6473	Ditto.
	Chakla	6472	Ditto.
140	Majuldoho	6471	Ditto.
	Gaerapor	6475½	Ditto.

Number.	Names of Villages.	Thakbust. map number.	Names of Pergunnahs.
	Ana[illegible].pore Kodam Chuk	6464	Polladassee.
	Cha[illegible]dpore	6678	Ghoraghat.
	K[illegible].ampore	6475	Polladassee.
145	Kochmordun Chuk	6477	Ditto.
	Kochmordun Baroaepara	6476	Ditto.
	Kristopore Choyeghuria	6482	Ditto.
	Atecatula	6485	Ditto.
	Ghoga	6462	Ditto.
150	Jaripore	6463	Ditto.
	Gowalpara	6677	Ghoraghat.
	Koond Kholoshpore	6669	Ditto.
	Rajukpore	6670	Ditto.
	Dilalpore	6672	Ditto.
155	Alipore	6671	Ditto.
	Sataishteekree	6673	Ditto.
	Kouchmooree	6457	Polladascee.
	Soondorkole	6456	Ditto.
	Shepore	6674	Ghoraghat.
160	Madunpore	6689	Ditto.
	Punditpore	6687	Ditto.
	Suraye	6688	Ditto.
	Peyarapore	6692	Ditto.
	Katgura	6696	Ditto.
165	Siyala	6697	Ditto.
	Mateena	6759	Ditto.
	Benihara or Boosta	6758	Ditto.
	Paroil or Buttula	6760	Ditto.
	Bangalpara	6693	Ditto.
170	Chukungaree	6694	Ditto.
	Soorjagaree	6695	Ditto.
	Keehooka or Kelooka	6763	Ditto.
	Piyarapore Arazee	6764	Ditto.
	Soorjgaree	6765	Ditto.
175	Jamgaree or Damgaree	6766	Ditto.
	Burshown Chuk	6767	Ditto.
	Burshown	6768	Ditto.
	Chandpore	6769	Ditto.
	Jugdeshee	6770	Ditto.
180	Bhatpara	6762	Ditto.
	Paraul	6761	Ditto.
	Pashta	6771	Ditto.
	Rajush	6772	Ditto.
	Sonapara	6774	Ditto.
185	Borohatta	6286	Polladassee.
	Moheshnol	6287	Ditto.
	Aema	6350	Ditto.
	Deoola	6349	Ditto.
	Dhanail	6291	Ditto.
190	Chaprapara	6348	Ditto.
	Jhijrail	6347	Ditto.
	Kankshakamdebpore	6346	Ditto.
	Dooblagaree	6351	Ditto.
	Jinoohoot	6345	Ditto.
195	Kookrail	6344	Ditto.
	Beroogaon	6342	Ditto.
	Rajahar Jinoohoot	6343	Ditto.
	Rajahar	6352	Ditto.
	Bangshar	6353	Ditto.
200	Nowgaon	6354	Ditto.
	Probhoogrampore	6355	Ditto.
	Dhooturbaree	6451	Ditto.
	Gopalpore	6452	Ditto.
	Gourakol	6454	Ditto.
205	Dogariya	6453	Ditto.
	Rajohar Arazee	6450	Ditto.

Number.	Names of Villages.	Thakbust map number.	Names of Pergunnahs.
	Anundeepore	6449	Polladassee.
	Kachooa	6448	Ditto.
	Chooturpara	6356	Ditto.
210	Sihipore	6357	Ditto.
	Narasinghpore	6446	Ditto.
	Muhobola	6512	Ditto.
	Makhlan	6744	Ghoraghat.
	Soorail or Dhawa Banka	6773	Ditto.
215	Parbuttepore	6690	Ditto.
216	Gowalpara	6691	Ditto.

NOTE.—In the above list, the names given are those of the villages as demarcated and surveyed by the revenue survey establishments, and as shown on their maps and records.

ZILLAH RUNGPORE.

Zillah.	Thanas.	Boundaries.
Rungpore ...	Dimlah ...	On the north and west, the zillah boundary. On the south, the following villages, viz. Doolooah, Jameerbaree, Bara Burgacha, Salmarah, Hung-oraj, Saotegaree, Atteeabane, Hurinchura, Motookpore, Pangah, Soondurkhata, Dimlah Nuggur Muhumudgunge, Talook Sanhuttee, Khamar Cheera Sathjan, and Nuggur Kalpanee. On the east, the following villages, viz. Nuggur Kalpanee, Khumar Cheera Sathjan, Nowtara, Gyabaree, Talook Khureebaree, and Arazee Saiksoonder.
	Juldhaka ...	On the north, by thana Dimlah. On the west and south, the following villages, viz. Kuchooa, Sohodeb Burgacha, Kismut Nursing, Doorachooree, Akaskooree, Lukheemarooee, Kismut Hurischundropat, Bowna Bownee, Kismut Buttulla, Kismut Poorakootee, Ooturpara, Kaleekapore, Pooteemaree, Kismut Kaseba, Kismut Nuggur Kishoregunge, Khamar Bhagurkoonda, Kismut Islam, Juffurgunje Nuggur, Moosapaneeghat, Poosoona, Singurgaree-oh-Akilpore, Magoora, Syragonda, Ismail Syragonda, Talook Meehneekonda, Talook Pykan, Nuggur Baraiebaree, Arazee Kooreebeesa, Bhoobun talook, Talook Pykan, and Bagdobra. Then— On the east, the River Teesta.
	Durwanee ...	On the north and east, by thanas Dimlah and Juldhaka. On the south, the following villages, viz. Chandkhana, Boglagaree, Katgaree, Khalisa Dhooleea, Dhooleea Moenaranee, Moosrut Dhoolee, Kholsee Dhoolee Arazee, Kismut Balepokhur, Oosurkhaie, Moosrut Dhooleea, Isedhal, Moosrut Dhoolee Arazee, Koojeepokhur, Dulooa, Kamarpokhur, Kismut Kamarpokhureea, Talook Dholgacha, Koyah and Koondole. On the west, the zillah boundary.
	Kaleegunj ...	On the north, the zillah boundary. On the west and south, by thana Juldhaka and River Teesta. On the east, the following villages, viz. Komerlochun, Goburdhun, Moishkocha, Bhadoe, Kismut Boraiebaree, Bhadoe, Shurumkhandigur, Talook Sharpokur, Nuggur Sapteebaree, Khatapara, Khatamara, Doljore, Kismut Doorarkootee, Bhalabaree, Goudamoora, and Digultaree.

Zillah.	Thanas.	Boundaries.
Rungpoor	Nisbutgunj	On the north, by thana Kaleegunj and river Teesta. On the east, the following villages, viz. Hajeepara, Arazee Modafurburgacha, Kamdeh, Bamdeb, Kismut Soraie, Nowbhasa, Karlik, Chandkootee, Chungchoka, Bedookoomla, Chilman, Oomairkotee, Khalsakooree, Talook Mohubutkhan, Benode, Posooram talook, Poydhur, Arazee Posooram talook, Dabutur talook, Talook Nilkunt, Bhogee talook Khoska Ghagut, Radhabullub talook, Asuthpoor, Meelakha, Kismut Bungaon-Buder-oh-Nazirdighar, Shakepara, and Paubaree On the south, the following villages, viz. Panbaree, Kismut Bungaon-Buder-oh-Nazirdighar, Kismut Janokeedighur, Ramjeebun Choto Burro, Kismut Bhaloo &c., and Sadoopooskurnee. On the west, the following villages, viz. Sadoopooskurnee, Kismut Kesubpoor, Kismut Sampoor, Bykantpoor, Kismut Hureepoor, Kismut Rajpoor &c., Momilpoor, Jahanpoor, Mansingpoor, Kismut Kharooabhuda, Kismut Moheshpoor, and Kismut Lalchundpoor; then by thana Juldhaka.
	Kowargunj	On the north, by thanas Juldhaka and Durwanee. On the west and south, the zillah boundary. On the east, the following villages, viz. Gheernaie, Moosulmaree, Kootubpoor &c., Kheearpara Kootubpoor, Rustumabad, and Gopalpoor; then by thana Nisbutgunj.
	Meetapokhur	On the north, by thana Nisbutgunj, from the village of Khooragachee Ooturpara to that of Atharobkota; and then by Ghogut river to Bhangolee; thence— On the east, the Ghogut river down to the village of Ramanathpoor; thence— On the south, the following villages, viz. Ramanathpoor, Puddopokhureea, Teverpoor, Fureedpoor, Talooleea Khamar, Omadpoor, Ruteea &c., Bhagbutteepoor, Burro-Huzrutpoor, Makoorjanee, Islampoor, Sakheepoor, Sealkapara, Kathalee-oh-Chundronarain, Bhukteepoor, Santeepoor, Khoord Mirzapoor, Hureerampoor, Dholapara, Hureerampoor, Rajghat, Dhap-Oodaiepoor, Oodaiepoor Kismut Solunga, Solungee seven annas, Sabik Solungee, Kunaiepoor, Gokurno, Kooteepara Narainpoor, Gopeenathpoor, Turuf Lukhun, Doorgamuttee, Chuk Kishtopoor, Turuf Sadee, Mokeempoor, Mokeempoor Khamar, Gopalpoor, Suntoseepoor, and Needeerampoor. On the west, the zillah boundary and thana Kowargunj.
	Mygunj	On the north and east, the Teesta river. On the south-east and south, the following villages, viz. Ghagooa, Kandee talook, Bagmara kismut Bagmara, Moneeram-hissa, kismut Moneeram-hissa 3 annas, Kandee talook, Digdaer, kismut Digdaer, kismut Moneeram-hissa 3 annas, Moneeram-hissa, Arazee Patuk Seekur, Jot Patuk Seekur, Patuk Seekur talook, Chara talook, Arazee Moneeram, Mukrumpore talook, kismut Meerarpara, Koykooree kismut, and talook Koykooree. On the south-west and west, by thanas Meetapokhur and Nisbutgunj.
	Nagasuree	On the north and east, the zillah boundary. On the south, the following villages, viz. Arazee Peepulbaree, Parbutteepore turuf Jatrapore, and Gobindpore; then— On the west, the Durlah river to the village of Turuf Kooerpore; then the following villages, viz. Turuf Kooerpore, Husnabad, Turuf Nawasee, Shampore, Arazee Nawasee, and Ajooataree; and then the zillah boundary.

Zillah.	Thanas.	Boundaries.
Rungpore	Burobaree	On the north the zillah boundary. On the east, the boundary of thana Nagasuree. On the south, the following villages, viz. Pulasbaree, Hureesur Kaloosh, Jot Goburdhun, Protab, Hurnarain Kedra, Kendra, Chat Madhaie, Doorgaram, Goburdhun or Dolah, Jot Phoolbaree Oopun Chaky, talook, Makoorlaree, kismut Chakeer Pasar Oopun Chaky, Sudagur, Chandmaree and Khetapkhan, then by thanas Mygunj and Nisbutgunj. On the west, by thana Kaleegunj.
	Oleepore	On the north, by thanas Burobaree and Nagasuree. On the east, the zillah boundary. On the south, the limits of the zillah. On the west by river Teesta and thana Mygunj.
	Sondurgunj	On the north, by thanas Mygunj and Oleepore. On the east, by thana Oleepore. On the south, the following villages, viz. Bhatee Boorail, Bochagaree, Sreepoor-oh-Niansook Oghyreh, Somosh, kismut Boaleea, Doolal, Soteerjan, Dhopnee Khamar-oh-Ramchanderpore, Santeerambazar Panchgachee, Poran, kismut Jheela, Jurmonuddee, Hooratarakagird Dahobund, Bashattee talook, talook Rambhudro, Sureep, talook Bazeet, Radhagobind, talook Surbanund, and Shahabad talook. On the west, by thana Meetapokhur.
	Peergunj	On the north, by thana Meetapokhur. On the east, the following villages, viz. Panchgachee, Moojafurpore, Paneeah, Sadoollapore, Akburpore, Hushunpore, Dhukkal, Roshaneepore, Abdoolapore, Phoolashoeesta, Soestapore, Juggonathpore, Jamdanee, Bistapore, Rusoolpore, Gopeenathpore, Doorgapore, Niz Kabilpore, Mirzapore, Chuk Solagaree, and Solagaree. On the south, the following villages, viz. Azimpore &c., Dureeabad, Ghonashampore, Fureedpore, Ganajeear, Huldeebaree, and Boro Bodnapara. On the west, the limits of the zillah and of thana Meetapokhur.
	Sadoollapore	On the north, by thanas Meetapokhur and Sondurgunj. On the east, by thana Sondurgunj from Panchgachee to Barbaldeea; then the following villages, viz. Barbaldeea, Geeduree, and Ghagooa. On the south the following villages, viz. Korelai, Gobindpore, Dhangureea &c. Buhadoorpore, Kourpore, kismut Shahapore, Peergacha, Buro Bhowanipore, Bhajonerkhamar. Seebpore, chuk Jeebun, Seereeputteepara, Chukchukeeapara, Gopalpore, Janeepore, chuk Moteeram, Majumpore, Doorgapore chuk, Koonjoo Moheepore, Moheedeepore, Bagjunna, Dabuttur Gobindraie, kismut Ambaree, Dhuraie, Goopeepore Nischindpore, Sonatulla, and Soneghureea. On the west by thana Peergunj.
	Bhowaneegunj	On the north, by thana Sondurgunj. On the east, the boundary of the zillah. On the south, the village of Ghurbhanga. On the west, the following villages, viz. Jameerah, Dulooabara, Baghbaree, Khunjpara, Jhupjhupeea, Chowbhageea, Jhupjhupeea, Pipoleea, Gajureea, Kalamaree, Oodakhalee, Cholooa, Boorab, Chundeea, kismut Dhonerpara, kismut Mudnairpara; and then by thana Sadoollapore.
	Gobindgunj	On the north, by thanas Peergunj and Sadoollapore. On the east, by thana Bhowaneegunj and the zillah boundary. On the south and west, the boundaries of the zillah.

NOTE.—In the above description all villages named as situated on the boundaries of thanas are included in the limits of thanas to which reference is being made.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 24th February 1875.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction the following re-arrangement of the zillah and thana boundaries of the district of Rajshahye, and the transfer of the villages named in the following lists from the districts of Pubna and Dinagepore to the district of Rajshahye :—

ZILLAH RAJSHAHYE.

The northern boundary of this zillah, starting from the village of Gunpore on the north-west, shall be as defined on the revenue survey maps of 1848 to 51, as far east as the village of Dola Singra. Thence—

The eastern boundary shall pass southward along the limits of the following villages, viz. Dola Singra, Chuk Rampore, Khoord Polee, Shershabad, Goombaree, Olasoen, Hazurkeepara, Bunkoorail, Jykooree &c., Nischindpore, Peepulsone, Kheerpota, Singra, Taraie, Aiksing, Chuk Seebatee, Burgaon, Burbareea, Jat Beeas, Melick Pakhoorea, Deobagee, Garabaree Arazee, Sureeshabaree, Kreelor, Kowah Tikureea, Beel Aureebaree, Khoreebareea, Balsadeegur, Rohee, Peepla, Musinda, Beel Chulum, Dareekoosee, Chamta, Bornee, Manoor, Seengrampore, Gurpha, Dear-Gurpha, Bhortek or Bhundarduha, Thelo, Notabareea, and Raota. Then—

The southern boundary shall pass along the limits of the following villages, viz. Astikpara, Poornookulus, Gosainpore Kuchooa, Majgaon, Kotaerdaer Tilheea, Duhursaola, Simulchura, Eshurdee, Chuk Doarkee, Sadeepore, Paelduha and Gowreepore; then it shall be the River Ganges or Pudda as far west as the village of Sarungpore.

The western boundary shall run along the limits of the following villages, viz. Sarungpore, Maharajpore, Suraeebaree, Seebpore Arazee, Kabootarpara, Doomkolee, Luskerhatee, Basdeopore, Kismut Kasimpore Autnabad, Baleeghatta, Beel Churaie, Kismut Jhikra, and Kunditha; then it shall agree with the revenue survey definition, up to the village of Teteeharee; then it shall pass along the limits of the following villages, viz, Maklahaut, Pachrai, Mahakaltorah, Paranpore, Bawaie Chundeh, Sheerpoora, Husoora, Bailteemaie Dangapara, and Gunpore, on to the northern limit of this zillah.

NOTE.—The villages mentioned in the annexed list are transferred from zillah Pubna to zillah Rajshahye.
NOTE.—The villages mentioned in the list enclosed are transferred from zillah Dinagepore to zillah Rajshahye.

List of Villages transferred from Zillah Pubna to Zillah Rajshahye.

No.	Names of Villages.	Thakbust map number.	Names of Pergunnahs.
1	Kachooa	128	Islampore.
2	Gosainpore	9	Bajooras Mohubutpore.
3	Poornookulas	5	Ditto.
4	Seebpore	4	Ditto.
5	Gurmatee Raneebaree ..	3	Ditto.
6	Dhunaieduh	2	Ditto.
7	Kyau	1	Ditto.

NOTE.—In the above list the names given are those of the villages as demarcated and surveyed by the revenue survey establishments, and as shown on their maps and records.

List of Villages transferred from Zillah Dinagepore to Zillah Rajshahye.

No.	Names of Villages.	Thakbust map number	Names of Pergunnahs.
1	Pachrai	744	Kantonuggur.
	Maklahaut	743	Poostul.
	Mohakaltorah or Makurtulee	738	Moseeduh.
	Puranpore	739	Poostul.
5	Muhumudpore	740	Ditto.
	Kupistah	794	Kantonuggur.
	Khoord Chapah Kismut	796	Chowrah.
	Paphurah	799	Ditto.
	Sahapore	798	Ditto.
10	Noorpore	806	Ditto.
	Putkail	801	Poostul.
	Sarah	803	Ditto.
	Seelrah	804	Ditto.
	Bugdhun	807	Chowrah.

No.	Names of Villages.	Thakbust map number.	Names of Villages.
15	Chowpookhurea	808	Chowrah.
	Futehpore	809	Kantonuggur.
	Anjoyparah	811	Chowrah.
	Seikpore	810	Ditto.
	Kusbah Chowrah	813	Ditto.
20	Somrah	814	Ditto.
	Goraparah	815	Kantonuggur.
	Arjoonpore	816	Chowrah.
	Thukeepore	817	Ditto.
	Prosadpore	818	Kantonuggur.
25	Neamutpore	819	Chowrah.
	Nehundah	820	Kantonuggur.
	Bad Nehundah	821	Chowrah.
	Basdebpore	822	Poostul.
	Kootubpore	823	Ditto.
30	Amritpore	828	Chowrah.
	Maharajpore	829	Ditto.
	Peerpore	831	Ditto.
	Koochpara	832	Ditto.
	Kadeepore	830	Ditto.
35	Dostpore	812	Ditto.
	Gholekhamar	742	Ditto.
	Mosindah	741	Ditto
	Teetooleedangah	805	Futtehjungpore.
	Joogebaree	802	Moseedah.
40	Khoord Hesooreah ...	800	Chowrah.
	Patoul	795	Poostul.
	Hajeeagur	793	Chowrah.
43	Koomargarah	797	Ditto.

NOTE.—In the above list the names given are those of the villages as demarcated and surveyed by the revenue survey establishments, and as shown on their maps and records.

ZILLAH RAJSHAHYE.

Zillah	Thana	Boundaries.
RAJSHAHYE	Tanore ...	On the north and east, the following villages, viz. Koochehamora, Alugehuttur, Bungseedhurpore, Chorkhore, Inaitpore, Salbaree, Chuk Ruhmut, Chuk Ruteeram, Nureeat, Ghirt Kunehur, Peepree, Kulna, Chundunkota, Kismut Hureepore, Kaderpore, Dhunora, Chuk Husun, Chuk Sajoora, Meerpore, Mansura, Beel Peepree, Kismut Pareeso, Sreekunda, Doostumpore, Kismut Ruttundanga, Beel Pael, Beel Punnee, Kismut Umdanga, Kismut Furreedpore, Chandpara, Burael, Tangun, Laloch Surmael, Chuk Alum, Kismut Khudur Hutara, Nowagaon, Nowagaon, Maleedah, Bishura, Chatopara, Chuk Berhae, Sooktee-Baila, Tateepara, Chuk Lumba, Nonabhuttee, Futehpore, and Dhorsa Nakah. On the south the following villages, viz. Dhorsa Nakah, Muteehar, Gobindpore with Hat, Kristopore, Mogpara, Mowgachee, Poorapara, Makhunpore, Naopara, Sabik-Chandpore, Bedurpore, Bussunt Kaidar, Kismut Bugpara, Mungroul, Tama, Bairabatee, Chilimpore, Hatratoel, Akhteearpore, Kathalpara, Bakuspore, Kismut Beelghureea, Kismut Charapara, Akhteearpore Arazee, Chandreea, Gagraud, Surjunjoaee, Nubnubee, Tateehutee, Chuk Kazeegeea, Muhummudpore, Lalpokureea, Mynpore, Chorkhore, Seoorampore, Saendhara, and Mareea. On the west, the zillah boundary.

Zillah.	Thana.	Boundaries.
RAJSHAHYE.—	Godagaree ...	On the south and west, the zillah boundary. On the north, the zillah boundary and the thana of Tanore. On the east, by thana Tanore as far south as the village of Bhanpore; and thence the following villages, viz. Mahadaopore, Chowbeesnuggur, Paenpoora, Chowbeesnuggur Arazee, Deopara, Beel Doodkoree, Bhagrael, Deopara, Dhunela, Chuk Koohurun or Emamgunge, Abluckpore, Mudhoopore Arazee, Pathurghutta, Beelkholaspore, Chuk Chupal, Kunhaiedanga, Beel Bulha, and Badhulbareepara.
	Bauleah ...	On the north, by thana Tanore. On the west, by thana Godagaree. On the south, the zillah boundary. On the east, the following villages, viz Shampore, Bakrabad, Shamshadeepore, Kapaseea, Soochurun, Surupnuggur Arazee, Turf Pareela, Kismut Pareela, Chuk Pareela, Sirleea, Gagtubareea, Khidurkhols, Bazookhols, Kismut Mareea, Hureerampore, Burmpora, Auolia, and Sookhandighee.
	Pootheea ...	On the north, the following villages, viz. Pulsa, Mussooradangapara, Poorana Tahirpore, Gopalpore, Nundeegaon, Muzumpore, Mungulpore, Anoleea, Gopalpore, Chuk Doorgapore, Surgachee, Kushbah, Gobindpara, Mungulpara, Poramatee, Satghospara, Bazeh Satghospara, Jummoonagunge, Sudunpore, Bidoorpore, Kristbatee, Domaie Chakee, Jugdeespore or Bungulpara, and Sereerampore or Hajrapara. On the east, the following villages, viz. Sereerampore or Hajrapara, Jugdespore or Bungulpara, Kristbatee, Umritpara, Laibpara Arazee, Nundeepara, Durvishpore, Kuumaree, Satbareea, Chundurmareea, Hurgachee Arazee, Bharutmareea, Beelmureea, Barpakheea Madhookhalee, and Gaopara Seinbhag. On the south, the following villages, viz. Gaopara Seinbhag, Jhulmuleea, Jhulmuleea, Kathalbareea, Baroeepara, Kandra, Phoolkhanpara, Bhanra, Maheepara, Behareepara, Seebpore, Banasur, Nimazgaon, Deghulkhandee, Jameera Arazee, Jameera, and Ramnuggur. On the west, by thana Bauleah.
	Charghat ..	On the north and north-west, by thanas Pootheea and Bauleah. On the west, the zillah boundary. On the south and east, the following villages, viz. Chur Meergunj, Chur Bhalookur, Auturpara, Barsadear, Arazee Hureerampore, Rooppore, Hureerampore, Ramshapore, Moneegram Arazee, Hussunpore, Atghuree, Moneegram, Turf Toolseepore, Buleehar, Arpara, Tutarpore, Hureena, Sonadah, Panchpara, Chuk Singha, Ramchunderpore, Basdebpore, Maenbagh, Neempara, Omargaree, and Baladear.
	Manda ...	On the west, north, and north-east, the zillah boundary from the village of Gundsail to that of Gobindpore Dangapara. On the east and south-east, the following villages, viz. Gobindpore Dangapara, Par Anayutpore, Meelgaon, Ainunga, Baksabaree Arazee, Nooroolabad, Baksabaree, Hureenarain, Nooroolabad, Kaleekapoor, Chuk Kaleekapore, Budbureea, Rajnuggur, Gopalpore, Bungaon, Chuk Gowree, Chuk Kusbah, Kaseeauranga, Jusraie, Bathoel, Owl-Dowlutpore, Sujneepore, Seelgaon, Doobail, Seebgaon, Sujneepore, and Narainpore. On the south, the boundary of thana Tanore.

Zillah.	Thana	Boundaries
RAJSHAHYE.—(*Concluded*)	Bandaiekhada..	On the north and north-west, the zillah boundary from the village of Nijkullear to that of Bhurut Seebpore; thence— On the east, the zillah boundary to the village of Par Bakapore; and then the river Juboona. On the south, the following villages, viz. Raicpore, Gundgohail, Bamnoegaon, Kismut Goalbaree, Kismut Packra, Burooekoondee, Julkur, Dah Gujmutkalee, Boozoorg Puharpore, Simla, Kismut Kaloopara, Kismut Abdeepara, Futehpore, Jussopara, Doorgapore, Seebpore, Bishunpore, Pabaietoongee, and Pabaietoongee Kismut Boozoorg. On the west, by thana Manda.
	Bagmara ...	On the north and north-west, by thanas Bundaiekhada and Manda. On the west, by thanas Tanore and Bauleah. On the south, by Thana Pootheea from the village of Chuk Hyatpore to that of Kumarkhalee, then the following villages, viz. Kumarkhalee, Akdalla, and Shumuspara Arazee, Aikdalla Arazee, Shumuspara, Urjanpara, Konabarcea, Sreeputteepara, Santeepore, Goopeenathpore, Bongaon, Kusbah, Ramchundurbatee, Kasoonda and Boaleea. On the east, the River Atraie
	Singra	On the north and east, the boundary of the zillah. On the south, the following villages, viz Kowah Tikaree, Musheegaree, Bairabaree, Beel Dohar, Turf Kullumnuggurpara, Chuk Bulram, Chuk Kaleekapore, Sonapore, Bahadoorpore, Chumaree, Shaleekhan, and Ghonaiekhora. On the west, the villages of Acholkote, Hateeandah, Hateeandah, Kismut Piranpore, Sagoora, Chuk Pranpore, Kazeepore and Nullair; then the river Atraie, up to the village of Boaleea Boozoorg, and then the boundaries of thanas Bagmara and Bandaiekhada.
	Nattore .	On the north, by thanas Singra and Bagmara On the west, by thanas Pootheea and Charghat. On the south, by the Burul river On the east, the following villages, viz Nundkooja, Chundurkoel, Hut Gobindpore, Burbureea, Atghoree, Dear-Satooreea, Kudeem-Satooreea, Chuk Bulrampore, Krishtopore, Aoical, Mahesha, Hulsa, Paleh Hulsa, Hat Hulsa, and Mateekopa, and then the limit of thana Singra.
	Bureegaon ...	On the north, by thana Singra. On the east and south, the zillah boundary. On the south-west, the following villages, viz. Kuchooa, Gurmatee-Raneebaree, Dhunaiedeeh, Kyan, Mokeempore, Dholea, Mudhaiemooree, Majgoon, Sieepore, Maleepara, Gooneehatee, Nij Gooneehatee, Chuteeangacha, Manickpore, Baemal, Bowaneepore, Chundeepore, and Atghoree, and then on the west, the limit of thana Nattore.
	Lalpore ...	On the north, by thanas Nattore and Bureegaon. On the east, by thana Bureegaon. On the south, the zillah boundary. On the west, by thana Charghat

NOTE.—In the above description all villages named as situated on the boundaries of thanas are included in the limits of the thanas to which reference is being made

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 23rd February 1875.

Names of Passed Candidates for enrolment as Revenue Agents examined in August 1874.

Division.	District.	Names of the Candidates.
BURDWAN	Burdwan	1. Luish Chander Ray.
	Midnapore	1. Ram Hurry Dey.
RAJSHAHYE	Rungpore	1. Anando Chunder Ray.
		2. Ishwar Chunder Sirkar.
	Pubna	1. Peary Lall Bhuttacharjee.
DACCA	Backergunge	1. Chundee Kant Ghosh.
	Sylhet	1. Nobokishar Dhar.
		2. Prakash Chunder Dhar.
PATNA	Patna	1. Syed Ahmed Karim.
		2. Ajudhia Lall.
		3. Nemdhari Lall.
		4. Mahomed Abdool Luteef.
		5. Kooldeep Sahai.
		6. Shaik Tosudduk Hossein.
	Gya	1. Inder Deo Lall.
	Shahabad	1. Kooldeep Sahai.
		2. Nuthoo Lall.
		3. Bechun Lall.
	Tirhoot	1. Jagat Sahai.
		2. Paran Lall.
		3. Kalicharan.
		4. Jamaluddin.
		5. Ghari Buksh.
		6. Gulzar Sahai.
		7. Braj Koomar Singh.
		8. Raj Vanshi Lall.
		9. Jugdeo Sahai.
		10. Gavind Sahai.
		11. Ram Prakash Narain Singh
		12. Geo Pershad Singh.
		13. Luchman Narain Parre.
	Sarun	1. Harhanjelal.
		2. Nursing Narain.
BHAGULPORE	Monghyr	1. Mahomed Amin.
		2. Nawab Lall.
		3. Zahiul Hossein.
		4. Fuzai Huq.
		5. Latafut Hossein.
		6. Lala Madhu Pershad.
		7. Tupshe Lall.
	Bhagulpore	1. Jamaluddeen Hyder.
ORISSA	Pooree	1. Arat Bandhu Mohanty.
	Balasore	1. Krithibash Satpate.
CHOTA NAGPORE	Manbhoom	1. Dhananjoy Mookerjee.
		2. Radha Mohun Gangooly.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

[First Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 9th March 1875.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the Eastern Bengal Railway, in the village of Jagotee and Chachooa, Pergunnah Mamoodshai, zillah Nuddea, it is hereby declared that a piece of land partly in the village of Jagotee and partly in the village of Chachooa, measuring, more or less, 25 beeghas and 6¼ chittacks of standard measurement, and bounded on the north by the lands in the occupation of the Government; on the south by the lands belonging to the late Ramrutton Roy, and Shoshee Bhooshun Mozoomdar and Dwarka Nath Sen; on the east by the lands belonging to the said Ram Rutton Roy; and on the west by the lands belonging to the said Shoshee Bhooshun Mozoomdar and Dwarkanath Sen, is required in the aforesaid villages of Jagotee and Chachooa.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 23rd February 1875.—The following revised statement of the local jurisdictions of the several Moonsifees in zillah Backergunge is published for general information, in supersession of the notification dated 27th February 1871, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 5th April following :—

Moonsifees (Civil).	Head-quarters at	Thanas.	Sub-divisions (criminal).	REMARKS.
Putooakhali ...	Putooakhali ...	Mirzagunge ... Baophul .. Goolsakhaleo ... Gulachipa ..	Putooakhali	The boundaries of the thanas and sub-divisions referred herein were described in the notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 16th September 1874.
Perozepore ...	Perozepore ...	Suroopkatee .. Perozepore ... Mutbaree ...	Perozepore ..	
Burisal or Sudd ...	Burisal ...	Alligunge ... Gourunddee ... Burisal ... Jhalookatee .. Nulchittee ... Backergunge ..	Burisal or Sudder ..	
Dukhin Shahbazpore ...	Dowlut Khan ..	Dowlut Khan ... Burmoddin .. Havildars ..	Dukhin Shahbazpore	

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 23rd February 1875.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for bungalow sites of East Indian Railway Company, in the village of Assensole, pergunnah Shergurh, zillah Burdwan, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, measuring, more or less, 19 acres 1 rood 3 poles, or 58 beeghas 5 cottahs 15 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by railway line and Ram Sikhur Roy and Ram Bundoo Roy's land; on the south by Grand Trunk Road; on the east by Jeebun Roy, Mohes Roy, Ram Roy, Pochun Roy, and Ram Chunder Roy's land, and Kally Roy and Ram Coomar Roy's tank and land, and Ram Toonoo Roy, Ram Coomar Roy, Sham Roy, Ram Bundoo Roy, and Kangal Roy's land; on the west by road leading from Grand Trunk Road to station, is required within the aforesaid village of Assensole.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, is republished for general information :—

No. 76.—*Fort William, the 5th March* 1875.—*Ecclesiastical.*—The services of the Reverend W. H. Bray, late Officiating Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 3rd instant.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign Department are republished for general information :—

No. 799*P.*—*Fort William, the 3rd March* 1875.—*Political.*—The Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of "Rajah Bahadoor" as a personal distinction upon Raj Coomar Seoraj Nundun Singh, of Seohur.

No. 801*P.*—ERRATUM.—In the Appendix to Resolution No. 1740P, dated 13th August 1874, publishing the names of Civil and Military Officers who had passed the "High Proficiency" and "Honor" tests in Arabic and Persian, the name of Captain C. E. Hunter should be omitted, that Officer having passed the "High Proficiency" Examination in Oordoo, and not in Persian, as stated therein.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Financial Department, is republished for general information :—

SEPARATE REVENUE.—STAMPS.

Fort William, the 5th March 1875.

No. 1520.—In exercise of the powers respectively conferred by Section 26 and Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, and in supersession of Financial Notification No. 1756, dated 8th March 1872, and all other notifications on the subject, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following directions :—

1. From and after the 1st of April 1875, the fees chargeable under the above-mentioned Act shall be denoted only by adhesive stamps bearing the words "Court Fees"

2. Should the amount of the fee in any case involve a fraction of an anna, such fraction shall be remitted.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 235.—*Fort William, the 3rd March* 1875.—The following Administrative Battalion Order, issued to the Eastern Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is confirmed :—

Dated the 12th January 1875.—Making the following appointment :

Eastern Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr. Vincent Richards, to be Honorary Surgeon.

No. 238.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Eastern Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Captain James Brander to officiate as Commandant during the absence, on leave to Europe, of Major F. Prestage, or until further orders.

No. 239.—Quarter-Master James Dods, of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to Europe for ten months.

No. 240.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Colour Sergeant Henry William Hallett to officiate as Quarter-Master during the absence, on leave to Europe, of Quarter-Master J. Dods, or until further orders.

No. 244.—*The 4th March* 1875.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Government of Bengal, dated the 1st March 1875, the services of Surgeon R. G. Mathew, late Civil Surgeon of Midnapore, were at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief from the 18th March to the 10th September 1874.

No. 247.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify the following appointment :—

Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Major R. C. Sterndale to officiate as Commandant during the absence, on furlough to Europe, of Lieutenant-Colonel B. Walton, or until further orders.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 777C.S.

The 3rd March 1875.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates in the District of Chittagong, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class :—

Mr. A. G. Watson, Manager of the Baromaria Tea Garden, *vice* Mr. R. Macalpine.
,, J. W. Neish, Manager of the Ramoo Tea Garden, *vice* Mr. R. Windram.

The 5th March 1875.—Baboo Mohendro Nath Bose, B.L., is appointed to act as an Extra Moonsif in the District of Burdwan during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Prosonno Kumar Ghose to act as Moonsif of Culna, or until further orders.

The following gentlemen who have, under separate orders of this day's date, been appointed to act until further orders as Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class :—

Mr. C. N. Banerjee.
,, T. J. Mendes.
Baboo Mohendro Nath Bhuttacherjee, M.A.

The 6th March 1875.—Baboo Nilmoney Nag is appointed to act as Moonsif of Borobaree, in the District of Rungpore, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Deno Nath Das, or until further orders.

Baboo Munmatho Nath Chatterjea is appointed to act as Moonsif of Shahibgunge, in the District of Dinagepore, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Bance Madhub Ghose, or until further orders.

Baboo Jogendro Nath Roy is appointed to act as Moonsif of Shazadpore, in the District of Rajshahye, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Sharoda Proshad Chatterjea, or until further orders.

The 8th March 1875.—Mr. W. U. Eddis is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate in the District of Jessore, *vice* Mr. Silby, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

Baboo Nobin Kishna Sircar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pooree, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class.

The 9th March 1875.—Baboo Kristo Coomar Sen, Acting Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensing, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class.

Mr. H. J. H. Fasson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the Atia Division of the Mymensing District, is appointed under Section 3, Act II of 1869, to act as a Justice of the Peace within the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor's control.

Baboo Kally Dass Dutt, Subordinate Judge of Dinagepore and Rungpore, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him in orders of the 31st December 1874.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO MOONSIFFS.—*The 9th March* 1875.—Baboo Baneemadhub Ghose, Moonsif of Seebgunge, in the District of Dinagepore, is allowed leave of absence for three months on medical certificate, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

The leave of absence for three days from 26th to 28th February 1875, *without pay*, granted to Moulvi Enamul Huq, Moonsif of Ghattal, in the District of Midnapore, notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 3rd March 1875, page 252, is cancelled.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 3rd March 1875.—Under Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act VIII of 1871 the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to create the following registration sub-district, having the head-quarters and local jurisdiction shown opposite the name. The Lieutenant-Governor is also pleased, under Section 7 of the Act, to appoint the person named below to be Sub-Registrar of the said sub-district:—

DISTRICT.	Name of new sub-district.	Head-Quarters.	Thana included in jurisdiction.	Sub-Registrar appointed.
24-Pergunnahs	Bhaduriya	Bhaduriya ...	Bhaduriya	Baboo Uttam Chandra Chatterjee.

This change will take effect on and from the 1st of April 1875.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 4th March 1875.—Under Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act VIII of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to create the following registration sub-district, having the head-quarters and local jurisdiction shown opposite the name. The Lieutenant-Governor is also pleased, under Section 7 of the Act, to appoint the person named below to be Sub-Registrar of the said sub-district:—

DISTRICT.	Name of new sub-district.	Head-Quarters.	Thanas included in jurisdiction.	Sub-Registrar appointed.
Maldah	Chanchal ...	Chanchal ...	Kharba and Gorgoribha.	Baboo Kalimohun Ghosal.

This change will take effect on and from the 1st of April 1875.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 9th March 1875.—With a view to reduce the cost of the preparation and registration of cultivating pottahs and kabulyats, and of bonds for amounts not exceeding Rs. 100, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to sanction, as an experimental measure for six months, in the undermentioned offices, the use of register books containing printed forms of the documents in question. Blank forms corresponding with those in the registers will be issued and sold to the public at the rate of two pice for each form of a pottah or kabulyat, or for the value of the stamp only in the case of a bond. When any such printed form is presented for registration, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct, with the approval of the Governor-General in Council, that the fee to be paid shall be four annas only. Specimens of the printed forms can be seen at the offices noted below:—

LIST OF OFFICES.

1. Alipore (24-Pergunnahs).
2. Burisaul (Backergunge).
3. Commillah (Tipperah).
4. Dacca.
5. Jessore
6. Kishnaghur (Nuddea).
7. Midnapore.
8. Mymensingh.
9 Sooree (Beerbhoom).

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt of Bengal

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 1st March 1875.—It is hereby notified that, under the provisions of Section 3, Regulation VI of 1819, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to sanction the establishment of a public ferry on the line of road between Jhalokati and Perozepore, where it crosses the Rupshai Khal, in the district of Backergunge.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 23rd February 1875.—Under Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act VIII of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to create the following registration sub-districts, having the head-quarters and local jurisdiction shown opposite their names. The Lieutenant-Governor is also pleased, under Section 7 of the Act, to appoint the persons named below to be Sub-Registrars of the said sub-districts:—

DISTRICT.	Name of new sub-districts.	Head-quarters.	Thanas included in jurisdiction.	Sub-Registrars appointed.
Rungpore ...	Govindogunge..	Gobindogunge ...	Govindogunge ...	Syad Gholam Ali
	Alam Biditar ...	Alam Biditar ...	Jaldhaka, Darwanee and Dimlah.	Amiruddin Muhammad.

These changes will take effect on and from the 1st April 1875.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 23rd February 1875.—Under the provisions of Section V of the Indian Registration Act VIII of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to abolish the sub-district of Chanditala, which has its head-quarters at Baksa, in thana Chanditala, in the district of Hughli. Thana Chanditala will be re-attached to the sub-district of Serampore, and thana Kristonagar to that of Haripal. The jurisdiction of these sub-districts, as now altered, will therefore stand as follows:—

Sub-district.	*Thanas.*
Serampore	Serampore. Bydabatti. Chanditala.
Haripal	Haripal. Kristonagar.

This Notification will take effect from 1st March 1875.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 23rd February 1875.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the toll bars established under Act VIII of 1851 at Ramnagar, Simooltollah, and Kharagodah, in the Nuddea district, be abolished, and that toll shall cease to be levied there from and after the 1st March 1875.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 19th February 1875.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz for the Jail Hospital at Rungpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land situated within the town of Rungpore, in the thana of Nisbattgunja, pergunnah Monthona, Tallock Bhogee, zillah Rungpore, measuring 11 beeghas and 16½ cottahs, and bounded on the north by Tari Kholifa's jote, south by a tank and the Julpigoree road, east by Modhu and Kala Chand's jote, and west by Shaik Kiamudin and Panmamed's jote, is required.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land lies now in the Rungpore Jail Office, and can be inspected by any one who may have an interest in the land.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 22nd February 1875.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government, to be paid for by public subscription, for public purposes, viz. for sites of a burning ghât and a shelter of the people accompanying funerals, it is hereby declared that for the above purposes two plots of land at Pastogolah, beyond the limits of the Dacca Municipality, in the jurisdiction of the Lallbagh thana, each measuring, more or less, 15,000 square feet of standard measurement, one of them bounded on the north by the land belonging to Mr. David, south by the road from Petawalies bridge to Shampore, east by a portion of Mr David's land and the road joining the Naraingunge and the said Shampore roads, and west by the mango garden of the said Mr. David; and the other plot bounded on the north by the road to Shampore, east by the river-bank to the south of the said road, west by the Petawalies bridge, and south by the river Burigunga, are required within the aforesaid Pastogolah Mohullah.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 22nd February 1875.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government, to be paid for by public subscription, for a public purpose, viz. for site of a burning ghât, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a plot of land in Chur Kamrangee, near Lallbagh, in the town of Dacca, measuring, more or less, 4 acres 23 poles 24 square yards and 2 square feet of standard measurement, bounded on the north, east, and west by the land of Baboo Radha Gobindo Sha, and on the south by the river Boorigunga, within the aforesaid Chur Kamrangee, is required.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL

ESTABLISHMENT

The 6th March 1875

No. 66.—*Leave of Absence.*—Mr. E. Moriarty, Overseer, First Grade, attached to the Dinagepore and Maldah District, is allowed privilege leave for two months, under Section 12, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 18th February 1875.

No. 67.—Mr. J. Calvert, Overseer, Second Grade, attached to the West Tirhoot Special Division, is allowed privilege leave for fourteen days, under the above rules, from the 24th December 1874 to the 6th January 1875.

No. 68.—Baboo Koylas Chunder Chatterjee, Accountant, Fourth Grade, attached to the Patna District, is allowed privilege leave for two months, under the above rules.

No. 69.—*Notifications.*—Baboo Baney Madhub Mozumdar, Overseer, First Grade, joined the Nuddea District on the 13th February 1875, after noon.

No. 70.—Baboo Poran Chunder Sen, Supervisor, Second Grade, joined the Shahabad District on the 28th February 1875, before noon, on return from privilege leave.

The 8th March 1875.

No. 71.—The following orders, issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, are republished for information :—

"*No.* 99 *of the 4th March* 1875.—Baboo Satcowrie Mookerjee, Apprentice Accountant, Bengal, is appointed an Accountant, Fourth Grade, on probation, and transferred to British Burmah.

No. 100.—Mr. G. W. K. Martin, Overseer, First Grade, is transferred from Central Provinces to Port Blair.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Fort William, the 8th March 1875.

No. 72.—*Declaration under Section 6 of Act X of* 1870 *of the Government of India.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the extension of the Campbell Medical School and Hospital premises in Harreetollah, Division III, Sub-Division XIX, Panchannogram, zillah 24-Pergunnahs, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land (with houses thereon) measuring, more or less, 5 beeghas of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the Campbell Medical School and Hospital premises; on the east by the same premises and by holdings Nos. 21 and 23, belonging respectively to Debnaran Chatterjee and Pearymohun Sur; on the south by Harreetollah Road ; and on the west by holdings Nos. 38, 35, and 36, the property respectively of Government, Bebee Nasibun, and Mr. G. Sherman, and also by Mooche-para Lane, is required within the aforesaid place, Harreetollah.

2. This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Colonel*, R.E.,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D.

IRRIGATION.

ESTABLISHMENT.—NOTIFICATION.

Dated 4th March 1875.

No. 90.—*Transfer.*—Mr. A. Hayes, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, is transferred from the Sone to the South-Western Circle in the interest of the public service.

Dated 6th March 1875.

No. 91.—*Leave.*—Mr. A. Buckstuhl, Sub-Engineer, Second Grade, Eastern Sone Division, is granted leave without pay for three months, under Section 9, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 17th February 1875.

Dated 8th March 1875.

No. 92.—Babu Woodoye Narain Sing, Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, Brahminee Division, is granted sick leave for three months under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 10th February 1875.

No. 93.—Babu Heeralal Mittra, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, Dehree Division, is granted sick leave for one month, under Section 3 Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the sick leave granted him in the orders marginally noted.

Notification No. 39, dated 1st February 1875.

No. 94.—*Posting.*—Mr. J. Campbell, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, is posted to the South-Western Circle, which he joined on the afternoon of the 22nd February 1875.

No. 95.—*Leave.*—Mr. F. B. Pemberton, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, availed himself of the two years' furlough granted him in the orders marginally noted on the afternoon of the 25th February 1875.

No. 64, dated 15th February 1875.

No. 96.—*Promotions.*—The following temporary promotions are made from the 26th February 1875 in place of Mr. F. B. Pemberton, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, on furlough.

Mr. C. W. Odling, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, to be temporary Executive Engineer, Third Grade.

Mr. T. R. Roberts, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, to be temporary Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade.

Mr. C. V. S. Cotton, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, to be Assistant Engineer, First Grade.

No. 97.—*Notification.*—Colonel J. F. Stoddard, M.S.C., Superintending Engineer, Third Grade (temporary Second Grade), availed himself, on the forenoon of the 8th instant of the leave, granted him in the orders marginally noted.

Notification No. 63, dated 15th February 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Searle, S.C., Officiating Assistant Secretary, assumed charge of Colonel Stoddard's duties on the forenoon of the same date.

No. 98.—*Leave.*—Babu Mohesh Chunder Bose, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, Cossye Division, is granted furlough for six months, under Section 7, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, from the date he may avail himself of it.

No. 99.—*Transfer.*—With reference to the orders marginally noted, Babu Khetter Mohun Paulit, Sub-Overseer, First Grade, is retransferred to the Northern Drainage and Embankment Division, which he joined on the forenoon of first March 1875.

No. 429, dated 21st December 1874.

No. 100.—*Leave*—Mr. J. P. H. Walker, Superintending Engineer, Second Grade, (temporary First Grade), Orissa Circle, is granted furlough for two years, with effect from 1st April 1875, or from such date as he may avail himself of it. With the permission of the Government of India, subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, the furlough is granted under Section 10 of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 101.—Mr. W. G. L. Cotton, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, Lower Gunduck Division, is granted furlough for two years, with effect from 25th March 1875, or such date as he may avail himself of it. With the permission of the Government of India, subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, the furlough is granted under Section 10 of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 102.—*Notifications.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government in the district of Balasore at the public expense for a public purpose, namely for a navigable canal, to be designated the Third Section of the Orissa Tidal Canal, it is hereby notified, under Section 4 of Act X of 1870, that for the above purpose a strip of land about 8 miles in length and 400 feet in width, more or less, is likely to be required in the said district of Balasore, commencing from near the source of the Chetai Nuddee on the boundary of the Midnapore district, and passing through the mouzahs Sursuttipore, Balgong, Mohespore, Bamoondah, Burtonah, Bhogrie, and Kolabeira, in pergunnah Bhogrie, and terminating on the left bank of the Goocheeda Nuddee, near the village of Kolabena.

No. 103.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government in the district of Balasore at the public expense for a public purpose, namely for a navigable canal, to be designated the Fourth Section of the Orissa Tidal Canal, it is hereby notified, under Section 4 of Act X of 1870, that for the above purpose a strip of land about 24 miles in length and 400 feet in width, more or less, is likely to be required in the said district of Balasore, commencing from the right bank of the Soobunreeka river at Jamkoonda, and passing through pergunnahs Narainpore, Kutsuhee Komdachoura, Nunglesur, Boolung, Dururah, Sortha, Chanoocah, Sitmullung, Raotra, and Soonhut, and terminating at the village of Nolecool, on the left bank of the Burrobullung river.

No. 104.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government in the district of Midnapore at the public expense for a public purpose, namely for a navigable canal, to be designated the Third Section of the Orissa Tidal Canals, it is hereby notified, under Section 4 of Act X of 1870, that for the above purpose a strip of land about 20 miles in length and 400 feet in width, more or less, is likely to be required in the said district of Midnapore, commencing from the left bank of the Bagola river at Chowmook, and passing through that mouzah, mouzahs Dandpur, Dunt, and Cumulpore, in pergunnah Raipore; mouzahs Boinchea, Bharda, Pandrobatea, Doobda, Khagola, Koolticree, Solagurea, Arunga, Dabeedaspore, Soorsa, Tagurea, Paneessarool, Boolkusda, and Jookee, in the Seebpore pergunnah, and terminating near the source of the Chetai Nuddee on the boundary of the Balasore district.

H. W. GULLIVER, *Col.*, R.E.,
Offg. Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 8th March 1875.—Under Section 64 of Act V (B.C.) of 1870, the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, do hereby declare that the wharf on the east bank of the river Hooghly, extending from the premises at Cossipore, occupied by Messrs. Ralli Brothers on the north, to the jetty in front of the Hydraulic Press Company's premises on the south, is ready for receiving, landing, and shipping goods from and upon vessels not being seagoing vessels, and do order that within the limits of that portion of the Port of Calcutta situate between the landing ghât in front of the lane to the north of Messrs. Ralli Brother's premises, and which extends to a distance of 12 feet from the south boundary wall of the Cossipore Sugar Factory on the north, and Davee Roy's Ghât on the south, it shall not be lawful to land or ship any goods out of or into vessels of the class above specified except at the aforesaid wharf.

By order of the Commissioners,
W. D. BRUCE, *Vice-Chairman.*

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

ERRATUM.—*Alipore, the 3rd March* 1875.—In the line of paragraph 94 of Annual Administration Report of the Jail Department for 1873, read Baboo Juggobandhu Guha, instead of Baboo Mudoosoodun Guhu.

W. L. HEELEY,
Inspector-General of Jails, L. P.

HIGH COURT NOTICES.

Circular Orders by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Circular Order No. 1.

Dated Calcutta, the 5th February 1875.

HIGH COURT.
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.
(Criminal.)

The following Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 440, dated the 16th November 1874, is forwarded herewith to all judicial authorities subordinate to the High Court for information and guidance.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Port Blair), No 440—S, under date, Fort William, the 16th November 1874.

READ—

Circular of the Home Department, Nos. 2911-18, dated 6th May 1863, drawing attention to the ample accommodation available for convicts at Port Blair, and suggesting the desirability of freer use being made by the Sessions Courts of the power vested in them under Section 59 of the Indian Penal Code, by which sentences of transportation for not less than seven years may be substituted for sentences of imprisonment.

Circular of the Home Department, Nos. 2085-86, dated the 18th August 1861, directing that transportation may be carried into effect only in cases of convicts sentenced to fourteen years and upwards.

Resolution of the Home Department, No. 2028, dated 28th December 1868, and orders cited therein, restricting transportation to life-sentences.

Resolution of the Home Department, dated 19th May 1874, regarding the deputation of the Hon'ble Sir H. Norman, K.C.B., to inspect the Penal Settlement at the Andamans.

Report by the Hon'ble Sir H. Norman, K.C.B., dated the 13th June 1874.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council has had under consideration the question of rescinding the Resolution of 1868, by which only life-convicts were to be transported to the Andamans. This Resolution has been maintained from that date, and the proportion of term to life-convicts has, in consequence, been very largely reduced. The Superintendent of the Settlement now very strongly urges the necessity of a proportion of term-convicts being kept up, on the ground that such convicts form an important element of safety to the Settlement. In this recommendation Sir H. Norman concurs. Upon this view thus supported, His Excellency in Council has decided to waive the considerations of general policy which restricted transportation to life-convicts and to permit term-convicts to be sent to the Settlement. The maximum proportion which term convicts should bear to life-convicts will be precisely fixed hereafter, the admitted objects being to provide petty officers and to keep a certain number of term-men among the working gangs. With these objects, General Stewart has been desired to report what number of term-convicts he needs at once, and to detail the instalments by which they should subsequently arrive. He has also been requested to mention any particular class or caste of convicts whose transportation may be desirable or useful to the Settlement, as also those, if any, who should not be sent.

2. The Superintendent has replied to this reference, and has urged that steps be at once taken to send term-convicts to Port Blair as soon as the transport season opens, because a larger amount of skilled labor than the Settlement can now supply is urgently required by him.

CLASSES.	NUMBER.
Carpenters	120
Bricklayers	120
Stone-masons	20
Sawyers	50
Stone-cutters	15
Brass-makers	5
Iron-moulders and casters	5
Blacksmiths	50
Shoeingsmiths	3
Brick moulders	5
Surveyors ...	4
Draftsmen ...	3
Rattan-workers	6
Engine-drivers	3
English and Vernacular writers	15
Tile-makers	3
Potters	3
Total ...	430

He states that there is immediate work for the classes specified in the margin, and if a large proportion of them can be obtained from the Madras jails, it will be a gain, as convicts from that Presidency stand the climate of the Andamans better, and are more tractable than natives of other provinces.

3. As it is not, however, expedient, in the interests of discipline, to permit educated men to work as clerks until they have by good conduct in imprisonment become entitled to such light employment, General

Stewart recommends that convicts who have been for some years at hard labor in India should alone be selected for employment as clerks at Port Blair. This recommendation is approved by the Government of India.

4. He also requires a considerable number of sweepers for conservancy purposes; and in view to secure an ample supply of this class, he suggests that the rules regarding age and *physique* need not be strictly enforced, provided that those selected for transportation are fit for sweeper's work. For the rest, he considers that if it be possible to supply the requirements of the Settlement without having recourse to dacoits and habitual thieves, it would be desirable, as convicts of these classes rarely settle down to work or give up the practices of their early training in crime; moreover, dacoits are the most persistent concocters of schemes for escape, and thus help to unsettle the minds of their comrades. With these exceptions, the Superintendent does not think it would be expedient to place any restriction on the transportation of term-prisoners who fulfil the usual conditions required of trans-marine convicts. These recommendations are also approved.

5. It has been already observed that the deportation of term-convicts is now sanctioned in deference to authoritative opinions affirming the necessity for it. In sanctioning this important change of system, His Excellency in Council observes that the substantial reasons which have hitherto caused a different policy to be affirmed must be well known; they concern mainly the difficulty of adjusting the penal system to the two different classes of convicts for a term and convicts for life; so that it shall neither be too indulgent for the former class nor too rigorously severe for the latter. There are also other difficulties touching the status and general treatment of the convict population, which are greatly enhanced by mixing together those who are to return to civil society and those who are not to return. General Stewart believes, however, that all these difficulties can be surmounted; and His Excellency in Council agrees to the experiment, on the understanding that one essential condition of success is, that a sentence of transportation for a term must be carried out with due rigour. There has hitherto been a general impression that the deterrent effects of transportation have been considerably diminished by reports of time-expired convicts on their return to the mainland; and if this impression be well founded, it indicates the necessity of guarding against a serious drawback to the advantages of the mixed system which has now been again admitted.

6. Local Governments and Administrations are therefore requested to inform the judicial authorities of the purport of this Resolution, and to report how many convicts of the required description can be contributed from each province. The men selected should have a minimum term of seven years to serve. As one month of the transportation season has already elapsed, this information should be supplied as early as possible.

7. In future, whenever practicable, term convicts of not less than ten years' sentence should be sent to Port Blair in the proportion of one to every three life-convicts.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance, and to the Superintendent of the Andamans.

Circular Order No. 1.

Dated Calcutta, the 30th January 1875.

HIGH COURT.
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.
(*Civil.*)

The Court are pleased to prescribe the following rules for the guidance of civil court ameens in carrying out local inquiries involving the survey and measurement of lands by order of a civil court.

2. District Judges are requested to see that these instructions are exactly obeyed.

RULES.

1. All measurement must be made with chain and compass. The chain to be 30 feet in length.

2. The work must be plotted to scale, and the scale to be used by civil court ameens is the brass thakbust scale, 330 feet to the inch, or 16 inches to the mile.

3. This scale is made by dividing 4 inches into 11 equal parts, each of which will therefore be equal to a russee or beegah-side of 120 feet. Each of these parts sub divided into four represents the measuring chain of 30 feet or 5 cottahs

4. If the area of the land to be measured is too large to be conveniently shown on the 16-inch scale, the scale may be reduced to one-half. If the plot of land be very small, the scale can be increased to double, *i.e.*, 32 inches to the mile. For practical purposes the scale of 8 inches to the mile is the smallest scale civil court ameens can safely use with such instruments as they have to employ. The scales enumerated bear due proportion to the professional survey scale and facilitate comparison with the professional survey maps *

* In working from professional survey maps, it will be borne in mind that 20 Gunter's chains or 1,320 feet are generally, if not universally, represented by 1 inch. Each inch of a survey village map, therefore, is equal to 11 russees, and each Gunter's chain to 11 cottahs

5. The starting point and every bearing and measurement taken must be recorded, as the measurement proceeds, in the field book. This field book must invariably be submitted with the map prepared, and in it any prominent land-marks adjacent to or on the line of measurement should be noticed.

6. In order to secure greater clearness and uniformity, it is further directed that all water, whether running or standing, is to be indicated in blue, the land in dispute to be shaded yellow, and all writing on the maps to be so made as to be read when the map is held with the north side uppermost.

By order of the High Court,

(Sd.) W. M. SOUTTAR, *Registrar.*

Sheriff's Office, the 8th March 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Criminal Sessions of the year 1875, of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court-house, in the Town of Calcutta, on Monday, the fifth day of April next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Session be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Session be then and there to prosecute.

DEGUMBER MITTER, *Sheriff.*

শরিফ আফিস, সন ১৮৭৫ সাল ৮ই মার্চ।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার ফোর্ট উইলিয়ম ছুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্ত্য জন্য আগামি সন ১৮৭৫ সালের ৫ই এপ্রেল সোমবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাই কোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৭৫ সালের তৃতীয় ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়াম বসিবেক এবং এতদ্দ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি।

DEGUMBER MITTER, *Sheriff.*

ECCLESIASTICAL.

THE Reverend Andrew Nathaniel Wadham Spens, of Durham University, Junior Chaplain, has been appointed by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta Surrogate in this Diocese for granting Episcopal Licenses of Marriage.

CALCUTTA, 9th March 1875. CHAS. SANDERSON, *Registrar and Secretary.*

TREASURY NOTICES.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO JUDOO NATH BOSE has been placed in charge of the Shahabad Treasury, and is authorised to draw bills on other Treasuries.

DURGA GATI BANERJEE, *Personal Assistant to Commissioner.*

PATNA COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, BANKIPORE, the 4th March 1875.

MR. H. A. D. PHILLIPS, Assistant Collector, has been placed in charge of the Balasore Treasury from 1st March 1875, and authorized to draw bills on other Treasuries.

By order,

KOYLASH CHUNDER GHOSE, *Personal Assistant to Commissioner.*

LIEUTENANT J. RIVET-CARNAC, Assistant Commissioner, has been placed in charge of the Lohardugga Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on all other treasuries.

RANCHI, the 25th February 1875. G. C. MITTER, *Personal Asst. to Commr.*

NOTIFICATION.

UNDER Section 14, Act XI of 1865, notice is hereby given that, subject to the orders of Government, the Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Nurrail will sit again in that Court on the date mentioned below :—

Tuesday, the 23rd March 1875.
Wednesday, the 24th March 1875.
Thursday, the 25th March 1875.

NURRAIL COURT OF SMALL CAUSES, the 5th March 1875. J. WESTON, *Judge*.

NOTIFICATION.

UNDER Section 14, Act XI of 1865, and subject to orders of the Government, it is hereby notified that the Judge of the Courts of Small Causes of Dacca and Moonshigunj will, on the 11th instant, sit at Dacca and not at Moonshigunj.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES, DACCA, the 7th March 1875. PORESHNATH BANERJEE, *Offg. Judge*.

EDUCATIONAL NOTICE.

THE undermentioned Students of the Burrisal Zillah School have been elected Braja Mohan Datta's Scholars for the year 1875. The Scholarships are awarded out of Rs. 120, being the interest of Rs. 3,000 invested in four per cent. Government securities, and assigned for the purpose to the District Education Committee by Baboo Braja Mohan Datta, Subordinate Judge of Jessore, and an inhabitant of the district of Backergunge :—

	Rs.
Behari Lal Sarkar	2
Rajani Nath Basu	2
Barada Kanta Dé	1
Jagadis Chandra Basu	1
Baikunta Chundra Basu	1
Ananga Mohan Bhattacharji	1
Kailas Chandra Roya	1
Gyanada Prosad Sen	1
Total ...	10

[Signature illegible.]
for Vice-President of the D. C. P. I., Backergunge.

BACKERGUNGE DISTRICT COMMITTEE'S OFFICE, the 3rd March 1875.

Statement showing the importation of Salt (private property) in bond and afloat on the River Hooghly subject to Customs duty on the 1st March 1875.

	Government Golahs.	Private Golahs.	Afloat.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool Punga ...	4,39,552	...	3,60,037	7,99,589
French Kurkutch ...	13,648	...	1,844	15,492
Italian Punga ...	42,420	...	......	42,420
Ditto Kurkutch ..	26,074	...	......	26,074
Bombay Kurkutch ...	3,03,743	.	......	3,03,743
Madras Kurkutch ...	77,626	...	.... ..	77,626
Arabian and Persian Gulfs Kurkutch, and Muscat Rock ...	1,30,780	...	......	1,30,780
Total ...	10,33,843	..	3,61,881	13,95,724

By order of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces,

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE, the 6th March 1875. T B LANE, *Offg. Collector of Customs*.

OPIUM NOTIFICATION.

No. 257B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1873-74, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-Room, No. 2, Baukshall Street, on Monday, the 5th April 1875, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,750 chests, viz.—

			Chests.
Behar Opium	...	...	2,150
Benares ,,	...	...	1,600
		Total	3,750

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual; they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 16th November 1874, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 10th and 20th April 1875 respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Saturday, the 10th April 1875, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Tuesday, the 20th April 1875.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member-in-Charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so.

DATES.		Behar, about Chests.	Benares, about Chests.	Total, about Chests.
On or about Wednesday, 5th May 1875	..	2,150	1,600	3,750
On or about Friday, 4th June	..	2,150	1,600	3,750
On or about Wednesday, 7th July	..	2,150	1,600	3,750
On or about Thursday, 5th August	..	2,150	1,600	3,750
On or about Monday, 6th September	..	2,150	1,600	3,750
On or about Friday, 1st October	..	2,150	1,600	3,750
On or about Thursday, 4th November	..	2,150	1,600	3,750
On or about Friday, 3rd December	..	2,150	1,600	3,750
Total	..	17,200	12,800	30,000

By order of the Member-in-Charge,

W. H. GRIMLEY, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., FORT WILLIAM, the 1st March 1875.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1875.

PART II.

Advertisements.

[N.B.—**Advertisements**, Notices, &c., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette cannot be received after Noon on Monday.]

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of land, no longer required by the Government, situated in the district of Bhagulpore, S. P., will be put up to sale at the Assistant Commissioner's Cutcherry at Rajmehal, at 11 o'clock A.M., on Monday, the 15th March 1875, corresponding with 2nd Choitro 1281, *B.S.*

The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—If the amount of purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceeds Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plots will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidders.

4th.—The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt of the orders of the Collector confirming the sales. But such possession shall be liable to be disturbed in case the final sanction of the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge should not be accorded to the proceedings.

Consecutive Lot Number.	Name of Zillah	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which the land is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate area in beeghas and acres.						Land excluded from sale from each lot.		Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundaries of lot.
					B.	C.	C.	A.	R.	P.	Reasons for exclusion.	A. R. P.		
1	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Pergunnah Umbar. Mouzah Nussibpore.	164	West ...	10	6	12	3	1	27	......	......	Commences on 2,930 feet of mile 164 and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 164, as per plan. South—By relinquished class C land. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
2	ditto ...	ditto ...	164	East ...	15	0	8	4	3	35	......	......	Commences on 2,540 feet of mile 164, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 164, as per plan. South—By relinquished class C land. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
3	ditto ...	ditto ..	165	West ..	11	4	14	3	2	35	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 164, as per plan, and terminates at the end of 2,030 feet of mile 165.	North—By southern boundary of lot 5. South—By end of mile 164, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
4	ditto ..	ditto ...	165	East ...	12	17	2	4	1	0	......	......	ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 6. South—By end of mile 164, as per plan. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
5	ditto ...	Pergunnah Umbar. Mouzahs Nussibpore and Nobinuggur.	165	West ...	7	17	10	2	2	17	......	......	Commences on 2,030 feet of mile 165, and terminates on 3,260 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By southern boundary of lot 7. South—By northern boundary of lot 3. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
6	ditto ...	ditto ...	165	East ...	8	4	12	2	2	36	......	......	ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 8. South—By northern boundary of lot 4. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.

7	ditto ...	Pergunnah Umbar, Mouzah Nubbinuggur.	165	West ...	16 11 14	5 1 38	......	......	Commences on 3,260 feet of mile 165, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 165, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 5. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
8	ditto ...	ditto ...	165	East ...	10 5 4	3 1 23	......	......	Commences on 3,260 feet of mile 165, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan	North—By end of mile 165, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 6. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
9	ditto ...	ditto ...	166	West ...	8 7 8	2 3 3	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 165, as per plan, and terminates on 1,645 feet of mile 166.	North—By southern boundary of lot 11. South—By end of mile 165, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
10	ditto ...	ditto ...	166	East ...	8 16 14	2 3 28	......	......	ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 12. South—By end of mile 165, as per plan. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
11	ditto ...	Pergunnah Umbar, Mouzahs Nubbinuggur, Jigurhattee and Bahargaon.	166	West ...	8 13 14	2 3 20	......	......	Commences on 1,645 feet of mile 166, and terminates on 3,130 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By southern boundary of lot 13. South—By northern boundary of lot 9. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
12	ditto ...	ditto ...	166	East ...	9 14 4	3 0 34	......	......	ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 14. South—By northern boundary of lot 10. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
13	ditto ...	Pergunnah Umbar, Mouzah Bahargaon.	166	West ...	9 2 4	3 0 2	......	......	Commences on 3,130 feet of mile 166, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 166, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 11. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
14	ditto ...	ditto ...	166	East ...	10 0 6	3 1 10	......	......	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 166, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 12. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
15	ditto ...	ditto ...	167	West ...	10 5 3	3 1 23	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 166, as per plan, and terminates on 1,625 feet of mile 167.	North—By southern boundary of lot 17. South—By end of mile 166, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
16	ditto ...	ditto ...	167	East ...	6 16 8	2 1 1	......	......	ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 18. South—By end of mile 166, as per plan. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.

Consecutive Lot Number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which the land is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate area in beegahs and acres.		Land excluded from sale from each lot.		Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundaries of lot.
					B. C. C.	A. R. P.	Reasons for exclusion.	A. R. P.		
17	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Pergunnah Umbar, Mouzah Bahargaon.	167	West ...	7 0 12	2 1 12	......	......	Commences on 1,625 feet of mile 167, and terminates on 2,545 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By Coksha nuddy. South—By northern boundary of lot 16. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
18	ditto ...	ditto ...	167	East ...	4 7 13	1 1 32	......	......	ditto ...	North—By Coksha nuddy. South—By northern boundary of lot 16. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
19	ditto ...	ditto ...	167	West ...	8 13 12	2 3 19	......	......	Commences on 2,580 feet of mile 167, and terminates on 3,680 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By a nullah. South—By Coksha nuddy. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
20	ditto ...	ditto ...	167	East ...	5 10 12	1 3 13	......	......	ditto ...	North—By a nullah. South—By Coksha nuddy. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
21	ditto ...	Pergunnah Umbar, Mouzah Gopalpore.	167	West ...	4 16 8	1 2 15	......	......	Commences on 3,705 feet of mile 167, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 167, as per plan. South—By a nullah. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
22	ditto ...	ditto ...	167	East ...	4 0 0	1 1 12	Occupied by nullah.	0 1 16 0 1 16	Commences on 3,705 feet of mile 167, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 167, as per plan. South—By a nullah. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
23	ditto ...	Pergunnah Umbar, Mouzah Gopalpore and Herunpore.	168	West ...	9 17 8	3 1 2	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 167, as per plan, and terminates on 2,350 feet of mile 168.	North—By southern boundary of lot 25. South—By end of mile 167, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
24	ditto ...	ditto ...	168	East ...	9 13 14	3 0 33	......	......	ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 26. South—By end of mile 167, as per plan. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
25	ditto ...	Pergunnah Umbar, Mouzah Herunpore.	168	West ...	14 14 6	4 3 19	......	......	Commences on 2,350 feet of mile 168, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 168, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 23. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.

26	ditto ...	ditto ...	168	East ...	14 19 0	4 3 31	......	......	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 168, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 24. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
27	ditto ...	Pergunnah Umbar, Mouzah Peadapore and Pakour.	169	West ...	6 2 14	2 0 5	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 168, as per plan, and terminates on 1,250 feet of mile 169.	North—By land retained permanently by the Railway Company. South—By end of mile 168, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
28	ditto ...	Pergunnah Umbar, Mouzah Heranpore and Pakour.	169	East ..	7 0 0	2 1 10	Retained by Railway Company.	4 2 10	ditto ...	North—By land retained permanently by the Railway Company. South—By end of mile 168, as per plan. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
29	ditto ...	Pergunnah Umbar, Mouzah Pakour.	170	West ...	11 2 0	3 2 27	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 169, as per plan, and terminates on 264 feet of mile 170.	North—By southern boundary of lot 31. South—By end of mile 169, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
30	ditto ...	ditto ...	170	East ...	10 8 15	3 1 33	......	......	ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 32. South—By end of mile 169, as per plan. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
31	ditto ...	ditto ...	170	West ...	13 14 2	4 2 5	......	......	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 170, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 170, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 29. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
32	ditto ..	ditto ...	170	East ...	14 2 0	4 2 26	......	......	ditto ..	North—By end of mile 170, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 30. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
33	ditto ...	ditto ...	171	West ...	6 17 12	2 1 4	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 170, as per plan, and terminates on 880 feet of mile 171.	North—By Gambria nuddy. South—By end of mile 170, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
34	ditto ...	ditto	171	East ...	6 19 8	2 1 9	......	......	ditto ...	North—By Gambria nuddy. South—By end of mile 170, as per plan. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
35	ditto ...	Pergunnah Umbar, Mouzah Sugrampore.	171	West ...	9 0 0	2 3 36	......	......	Commences on 1,180 feet of mile 171, and terminates on 1,880 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By a nullah. South—By Gambria nuddy. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.

Consecutive Lot Number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which the land is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate area in beeghas and acres.						Land excluded from sale from each lot.				Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundaries of lot.
					B.	C.	C.	A.	R.	P.	Reasons for exclusion.	A.	R.	P.		
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Pergunnah Umbar, Mouzah Sugrampore.	171	East ...	9	5	0	3	0	9	......	......			Commences on 1,180 of mile 171, and terminates on 1,880 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By nullah. South—By Gambria nuddy. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
37	ditto ...	ditto ...	171	West ...	8	14	4	2	3	21	......	......			Commences on 1,980 feet of mile 171, and terminates on 3,480 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By southern boundary of lot 39. South—By nullah. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
38	ditto ...	ditto ...	171	East ...	14	0	12	4	2	23	......	......			ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot 40. South—By nullah. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
39	ditto ...	Pergunnah Umbar, Mouzah Kolapaharee.	171	West ...	9	8	12	3	0	19	......	......			Commences on 3,480 feet of mile 171, and terminates at the end of same as per plan.	North—By end of mile 171, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 37. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
40	ditto ...	ditto ..	171	East ...	9	18	4	3	1	4	Occupied by nullah between lots 35, 36, 37, and 38.	0	2	4	ditto ..	North—By end of mile 171, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 38. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
41	ditto ...	ditto ...	172	West ...	10	12	0	3	2	1	......	......			Commences at the end of mile 171, as per plan, and terminates on 1,550 feet of mile 172.	North—By southern boundary of lot 43. South—By end of mile 171, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
42	ditto ...	ditto ...	172	East ...	10	14	0	3	2	6	......	......			ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot 44. South—By end of mile 171, as per plan. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
43	ditto ...	Pergunnah Umbar, Mouzah Koomarpore.	172	West ...	23	7	2	7	2	36	......	......			Commences on 1,550 feet of mile 172, and terminates on 3,780 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By railway level crossing. South—By northern boundary of lot 41. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
44	ditto ...	ditto ...	172	East ...	23	0	0	7	2	17	......	......			ditto ...	North—By railway level crossing. South—By northern boundary of lot 42. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.

45	ditto ...	ditto ...	172	West ...	15 12 2	5 0 25	......	......	Commences on 3,800 feet of mile 172, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 172, as per plan. South—By railway level crossing. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
46	ditto ...	ditto ...	172	East ...	14 16 0	4 3 23	......	......	ditto ..	North—By end of mile 172, as per plan. South—By railway level crossing. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
47	ditto ..	Pergunnah Umbar. Mouzahs Koomarpore and Dadpore.	173	West ..	22 0 0	7 1 3	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 172, as per plan, and terminates on 3,000 feet of mile 173.	North—By southern boundary of lot 49. South—By end of mile 172, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
48	ditto ...	ditto ...	173	East ...	22 1 6	7 1 7	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 172, as per plan, and terminates on 3,000 feet of mile 173.	North—By southern boundary of lot 50. South—By end of mile 172, as per plan. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
49	ditto ...	Pergunnah Umbar. Mouzah Dadpore.	173	West ...	11 13 10	3 3 18	......	......	Commences on 3,000 feet of mile 173, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 173, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 47. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
50	ditto	ditto ..	173	East ...	12 16 0	4 0 37	......	......	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 173, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 48. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
51	ditto	ditto	174	West ...	6 19 5	2 1 8	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 173, as per plan, and terminates on 2,000 feet of mile 174.	North—By village road. South—By end of mile 173, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
52	ditto ...	ditto .	174	East ...	6 17 0	2 1 2	......	......	ditto ...	North—By village road. South—By end of mile 173, as per plan. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
53	ditto ...	Pergunnah Umbar. Mouzahs Dadpore, Soja, and Rajeebpore.	174	West ...	12 16 6	4 0 38	......	......	Commences on 2,020 feet of mile 174, and terminates on 4,080 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By southern boundary of lot 55. South—By village road. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
54	ditto ...	ditto .	174	East ...	16 19 12	5 2 19	......	......	ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 56. South—By village road. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.

Consecutive Lot Number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which the land is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate area in beeghas and acres. B. C. C.	A. R. P.	Land excluded from sale from each lot. Reasons for exclusion.	A. R. P.	Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundaries of lot.
55	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Pergunnah Umbar, Mouzah Rajeebpore.	174	West ..	7 6 7	2 1 28	......	......	Commences on 4,080 feet of mile 174, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan	North—By end of mile 174, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 53. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
56	ditto ...	Pergunnah Umbar, Mouzahs Rajupoor and Serydala.	174	East ...	14 0 0	4 2 21	Occupied by road common to lots 51, 52, 53, and 54.	0 0 11	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 174, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 54. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
57	ditto ...	Pergunnah Umbar, Mouzahs Rajupore, Serydala, and Koosoomdanga.	175	West ...	15 0 0	4 3 34	......	......	Commences at the of end mile 174, as per plan, and terminates on 1,925 feet of mile 175.	North—By southern boundary of lot 59. South—By end of mile 174, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
58	ditto ...	Pergunnah Umbar, Mouzahs Serydala and Koosoomdanga.	175	East ...	15 0 0	4 3 34	......	......	ditto ..	North—By southern boundary of lot 60. South—By end of mile 174, as per plan. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
59	ditto ...	Pergunnah Umbar, Mouzah Koosoomdanga.	175	West ...	7 13 10	2 2 6	......	......	Commences on 1,925 feet of mile 175, and terminates on 4,200 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By railway level crossing. South—By northern boundary of lot 37. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
60	ditto ...	Pergunnah Umbar, Mouzah Koosumpore.	175	East ...	7 12 0	2 2 2	......	......	Commences on 1,925 feet of mile 175, and terminates on 4,200 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By railway level crossing. South—By northern boundary of lot 58. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
61	ditto ...	Pergunnah Umbar, Mouzah Chotasonakur.	175	West ...	4 18 0	1 2 19	......	......	Commences on 4,230 feet of mile 175, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 175, as per plan. South—By railway level crossing. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
62	ditto ...	ditto ...	175	East ...	5 5 0	1 2 38	Occupied by road common to lots 59, 60, 61 and 62.	0 0 5	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 175, as per plan. South—By railway level crossing. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
63	ditto ...	ditto ...	176	West ...	15 7 1	5 0 12	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 175, as per plan, and terminates on 2,500 feet of mile 176.	North—By southern boundary of lot 65. South—By end of mile 175, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.

82	ditto ...	ditto ...	180	East ...	19	10	0	6	1	31	......		......		Commences at the end of mile 179, as per plan, and terminates on 3,000 feet of mile 180.	North—By Baodoombur nuddy. South—By end of mile 179, as per plan. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
83	ditto ...	Pergunnah Kankjole, Mouzah Sreekhund.	180	West ..	12	14	2	4	0	32	Occupied by nullah	1	0	0	Commences on 2,850 feet of mile 180 and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 180, as per plan. South—By Baodoombur nuddy. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
84	ditto ...	ditto ...	180	East ..	17	15	0	5	3	20	ditto ... Nullah common to lots 81, 82, 83, and 84.	0 0 1	0 2 3	17 26 3	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 180, as per plan. South—By Baodoombur nuddy. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
85	ditto ...	Pergunnah Kankjole, Mouzah Sreekhund.	180	West	18	10	0	6	0	19	......		......		Commences at the end of mile 180, as per plan, and terminates on 2,360 feet of mile 181.	North—By Goomanee nuddy. South—By end of mile 180, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
86	ditto .	ditto ..	181	East ...	18	11	0	6	0	21	......		......		ditto ...	North—By Goomanee nuddy. South—By end of mile 180, as per plan. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
87	ditto	Pergunnah Kankjole, Mouzah Maharajpore.	181	West	26	16	0	8	3	18	......		......		Commences on 2,600 feet of mile 181, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan	North—By end of mile 181, as per plan. South—By Goomanee nuddy. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
88	ditto ...	ditto ...	181	East ...	23	0	0	7	2	17	Nullah common to lots 85, 86, 87 and 88.	1	0	0	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 181, as per plan. South—By Goomanee nuddy. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
89	ditto .	ditto ...	182	West ...	16	10	8	5	1	34	......		......		Commences at the end of mile 181, as per plan, and terminates at the end of mile 182.	North—By nullah. South—By end of mile 181, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
90	ditto ...	ditto .	182	East ...	17	9	8	5	3	4	......		......		Commences at the end of mile 181, as per plan, and terminates on 3,300 feet of mile 182.	North—By nullah. South—By end of mile 181, as per plan. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
91	ditto ...	Pergunnah Kankjole, Mouzahs Maharajpore and Mogulpara.	182	West ...	11	13	0	3	3	16	......		......		Commences on 3,230 feet of mile 182, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 182, as per plan. South—By nullah. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.

Consecutive Lot Number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which the land is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate area in beeghas and acres.						Land excluded from sale from each lot.				Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundaries of lot.
					B.	C.	C.	A.	R.	P.	Reasons for exclusion.	A.	R.	P.		
92	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Pergunnah Kankjole, Mouzahs Maharajpore and Mogulpara.	182	East ...	11	3	0	3	2	30	Occupied by nullah	0	3	4	Commences on 3,400 feet of mile 182, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 182, as per plan. South—By nullah. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
93	ditto ...	Pergunnah Kankjole, Mouzah Mogulpara.	183	West ...	11	0	0	3	2	22	......	......			Commences at the end of mile 182, as per plan, and terminates on 2,500 feet of mile 183.	North—By southern boundary of lot 95. South—By end of mile 182, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
94	ditto ...	ditto ...	183	East ...	11	0	0	3	2	22	......	......			ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 96. South—By end of mile 182, as per plan. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
95	ditto ...	Pergunnah Kankjole, Mouzahs Mogulpara and Goureepore.	183	West ...	13	6	0	4	1	24	......	......			Commences on 2,500 feet of mile 183, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 183, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 93. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
96	ditto ...	ditto ..	183	East ...	13	6	0	4	1	24	......	......			ditto ...	North—By end of mile 183, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 94. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
97	ditto ...	Pergunnah Kankjole, Mouzah Gourgepore.	184	West ...	6	1	14	2	0	2	......	......			Commences at the end of mile 183, as per plan, and terminates on 1,130 feet of mile 184.	North—By Kutchora nullah. South—By end of mile 183, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
98	ditto ...	ditto ...	184	East ...	6	1	14	2	0	2	......	......			ditto ...	North—By Kutchory nullah. South—By end of mile 183, as per plan. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
99	ditto ...	Pergunnah Kankjole, Mouzah Bahawa.	184	West ...	10	19	0	3	2	19	......	......			Commences on 1,220 feet of mile 184, and terminates on 3,120 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By southern boundary of lot 101. South—By Kutchora nullah. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
100	ditto ...	ditto ...	184	East ...	10	14	0	3	2	6	......	......			ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 102. South—By Kutchora nullah. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.

64	ditto ...	ditto ...	176	East ...	16 15 0	5 2 6	......	......	ditto ...	North—By northern boundary of lot 66. South—By end of mile 175, as per plan. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
65	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Umbar, Mouzah Kotulpokur.	176	West ...	15 4 0	5 0 4	......	......	Commences on 2,500 feet of mile 176, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 176, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 63. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
66	ditto ...	ditto ...	176	East ...	16 4 12	5 1 19	Occupied by road ..	0 0 8	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 176, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 64. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
67	ditto ...	Pergunnah Kankjole, Mouzah Jewanpore.	177	West ...	11 4 12	3 2 34	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 176, as per plan, and terminates on 2,240 feet of mile 177.	North—By southern boundary of lot 69. South—By end of mile 176, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
68	ditto ...	ditto ...	177	East ...	11 4 12	3 2 34	....	....	ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 70. South—By end of mile 176, as per plan. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
69	ditto ...	Pergunnah Kankjole, Mouzah Jewanpore and Beejapore.	177	West ...	10 5 8	3 1 24	...	.....	Commences on 2,240 feet of mile 177, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 177, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 67. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
70	ditto ..	ditto ...	177	East ...	10 4 8	3 1 21	....	......	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 177, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 68. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
71	ditto .	Pergunnah Kankjole, Mouzah Bejapore.	178	West ...	16 5 0	5 1 20	.....	...	Commences on 2,065 feet of mile 178, and terminates on 3,985 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By southern boundary of lot 73. South—By land permanently retained by the Railway Company. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
72	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Pergunnah Kankjole, Mouzah Beejapore.	178	East ...	16 5 0	5 1 20	......	...	Commences on 2,065 feet of mile 178, and terminates on 3,985 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By southern boundary of lot 71. South—By land permanently retained by Railway Company. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
73	ditto ..	ditto ...	178	West ...	11 5 0	3 2 35	.....	......	Commences on 3,985 feet of mile 178, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 178, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 71. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.

Consecutive Lot Number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which the land is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate area in beeghas and acres. B.	C.	C.	A.	R.	P.	Land excluded from sale from each lot. Reasons for exclusion.	A.	R.	P.	Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundaries of lot.
74	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Pergunnah Kankjole, Mouzah Beejapore	178	East	11	0	0	3	2	22	Retained by Railway Company.	8	3	11	Commences on 3,985 feet of mile 178, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 178, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 72. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
75	ditto ...	ditto ...	179	West ...	11	0	0	3	2	22		......			Commences at the end of mile 178, as per plan, and terminates on 1,250 feet of mile 179.	North—By nullah and boundary of Mouzah Meerjapore. South—By end of mile 178, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
76	ditto ...	ditto ...	179	East ...	6	15	0	2	1	37	.....	......			ditto ...	North—By nullah and boundary of Mouzah Meerjapore. South—By end of mile 178, as per plan. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
77	ditto ...	Pergunnah Kankjole, Mouzah Meerjapore.	179	West ...	22	0	0	7	1	4	......	......			Commences on 2,500 feet of mile 179, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 179, as per plan. South—By northern. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
78	ditto ...	ditto ...	179	East ...	21	0	0	6	3	31	......	......			ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 80. South—By nullah and boundary of Mouzah Beejapore. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
79	ditto ...	ditto ...	179	West ...	15	7	9	5	0	13	......	......			ditto ...	North—By end of mile 179, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 77. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
80	ditto ...	ditto .	179	East ...	15	9	0	5	0	17	Occupied by nullah	0	3	0	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 179, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 78. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
81	ditto ...	Pergunnah Kankjole. Mouzahs Meerjapore and Kallynugger.	180	West ...	20	0	0	6	2	18	......	......			Commences at the end of mile 179, as per plan, and terminates on 2,760 feet of mile 180.	North—By Baodoombur nuddy. South—By end of mile 179, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.

101	ditto ...	ditto ...	184	West ...	10 13 2	3 2 4	......	......	Commences on 3.120 feet of mile 184, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 184, as per plan. South—By western boundary of ot 99. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
102	ditto ...	ditto ...	184	East ...	10 2 0	3 1 14	Occupied by nullah.	0 0 6	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 184, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 100. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
103	ditto ...	ditto ...	185	West ...	10 7 6	3 1 29	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 184, as per plan, and terminates on 2,550 feet of mile 185.	North—By railway level crossing. South—By end of mile 184, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
104	ditto ...	ditto ...	185	East ...	10 6 0	3 1 25	Retained by Railway Company.	2 3 36	ditto ...	North—By railway level crossing. South—By end of mile 184, as per plan. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
105	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Kankjole and Bahadoorpore, Mouzahs Bahawa and Jugurnathpore.	186	West ...	9 9 0	3 0 20	......	......	Commences on 300 feet of mile 186, and terminates on 3,400 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By nullah. South—By land retained permanently by the Railway Company. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
106	ditto ...	ditto ...	186	East ...	8 10 0	2 3 10	......	......	Commences on 300 feet of mile 186, and terminates on 3,200 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By nullah. South—By land permanently retained by the Railway Company. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
107	ditto ...	Pergunnah Bahadoorpore, Mouzah Jugurnathpore.	186	West ...	6 13 0	2 0 32	......	......	Commences on 3,420 feet of mile 186, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 186, as per plan. South—By nullah. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
108	ditto ...	ditto ...	186	East ...	7 14 0	2 2 7	Retained by Railway Company.	0 2 17	Commences on 3,200 feet of mile 186, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 186, as per plan. South—By nullah. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
109	ditto ...	Pergunnah Bahadoorpore, Mouzahs Jugurnathpore and Russolpore.	187	West ...	2 13 0	0 3 20	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 186, as per plan, and terminates on 800 feet of mile 187.	North—By boundary of Mouzah Kharbona. South—By end of mile 186, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.

Consecutive Lot Number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which the land is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate area in beegahs and acres. B. C. C.	Approximate area in beegahs and acres. A. R. P.	Land excluded from sale from each lot. Reasons for exclusion.	Land excluded from sale from each lot. A. R. P.	Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundaries of lot.
110	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Pergunnah Bahadoorpore, Mouzahs Jugernathpore and Russulpore.	187	East ...	4 16 0	1 2 14	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 186, as per plan, and terminates on 1,200 feet of mile 187.	North—By boundary of mouzah Kharbunna. South—By end of mile 186, as per plan. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
111	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoh, Mouzah Kharbuna.	187	West ...	6 13 0	2 0 32	......	......	Commences on 600 feet of mile 187, and terminates on 2,460 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By nullah and boundary of mouzah Koomuriah. South—By boundary of mouzah Russulpore. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government khas estate.
112	ditto ...	ditto ...	187	East ...	5 0 0	1 2 25	......	......	Commences on 1,020 feet of mile 187, and terminates on 2,460 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By nullah and boundary of mouzah Koomuriah. South—By boundary of mouzah Russulpore. East—By Government khas estate. West—By railway fencing.
113	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoh, Mouzah Koomuriah.	187	West ...	8 3 0	2 2 31	......	......	Commences on 2,480 feet of mile 187, and terminates on 2,480 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By boundary of mouzah Deeghee. South—By nullah and boundary of mouzah Kharbuna. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government khas estate.
114	ditto ...	ditto ...	187	East ...	8 5 0	2 2 36	......	......	ditto ...	North—By boundary of mouzah Deghee. South—By nullah and boundary of mouzah Kharbuna. East—By Government khas estate. West—By railway fencing.
115	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoh, Mouzah Deeghee.	187	West ...	4 8 0	1 1 33	......	......	Commences on 4,280 feet of mile 187, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 187, as per plan. South—By boundary of mouzah Koomuriah. East—By railway fencing. West—By government khas estate.
116	ditto ...	ditto ...	187	East ...	4 13 0	1 2 6	......	......	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 187, as per plan. South—By boundary of mouzah Koomuriah. East—By government khas estate. West—By railway fencing.

117	ditto ...	ditto ...	188	West ...	10 4 4	3 1 20	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 187, as per plan and terminates on 2,150 feet of mile 188.	North—By boundary of mouzah Seribundah. South—By end of mile 187, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government khas estate.
118	ditto ...	ditto ...	188	East ...	10 12 12	3 2 3	......	......	ditto ...	North—By boundary of mouzah Seribundah. South—By end of mile 187, as per plan. East—By Government khas estate. West—By railway fencing.
119	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dhominikoh, Mouzah Seribundah.	188	West ...	16 19 14	5 2 19	Occupied by nullah	0 0 10	Commences on 2,150 feet of mile 188, and terminates on 5,030 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By boundary of mouzah Surwapore. South—By boundary of mouzah Deghee. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government khas estate.
120	ditto ...	ditto ...	188	East ...	17 6 8	5 2 37	......	......	ditto ...	North—By boundary of mouzah Surwapore. South—By boundary of mouzah Deghee. East—By Government khas estate. West—By railway fencing.
121	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dhominikoh, Mouzah Surwapore.	188	West ...	1 11 0	0 2 3	......	......	Commences on 5,030 feet of mile 188, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 188, as per plan. South—By boundary of mouzah Seribundah. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government khas estate.
122	ditto ...	ditto ...	467	East ...	1 15 5	0 2 13	......	.....	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 188, as per plan. South—By boundary of mouzah Seribundah. East—By Government khas estate. West—By railway fencing.
123	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoh, Mouzah Surwapore,	189	West ...	6 19 15	2 1 10	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 188, as per plan, and terminates on 1,725 feet of mile 189.	North—By southern boundary of lot 125. South—By end of mile 188, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government khas estate.
124	ditto ...	ditto ...	189	East ...	7 0 0	2 1 10	......	.....	ditto ...	North—By nullah. South—By end of mile 188, as per plan. East—By Government khas estate. West—By railway fencing.
125	ditto ...	ditto ...	189	West ...	10 4 8	3 1 21	......	......	Commences on 1,725 feet of mile 189, and terminates on 3,450 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By boundary of mouzah Katalbaree. South—By northern boundary of lot 123. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government khas estate.

Consecutive Lot Number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which the land is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate area in beeghas and acres. B. C. C.	Approximate area in beeghas and acres. A. R. P.	Land excluded from sale from each lot. Reasons for exclusion.	Land excluded from sale from each lot. A. R. P.	Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundaries of lot.
126	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Pergunnah Dominikoh, Mouzah Surwapore.	189	East ...	10 1 12	3 1 14	Occupied by nullah.	0 0 27	Commences on 1,740 feet of mile 189, and terminates on 3,450 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By boundary of mouzah Katalbaree. South—By nullah. East—By Government khas estate. West—By railway fencing.
127	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoh, Mouzah Katalbaree.	189	West ...	12 12 4	4 0 27	......	......	Commences on 3,450 feet of mile 189, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 189, as per plan. South—By boundary of mouzah Surwapore. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government khas estate.
128	ditto ...	ditto ...	189	East ...	12 4 8	4 0 7	......	......	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 189, as per plan. South—By boundary of mouzah Surwapore. East—By Government khas estate. West—By railway fencing.
129	ditto ...	ditto ...	190	West ...	4 17 0	1 2 17	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 189, as per plan, and terminates on 880 feet of mile 190.	North—By southern boundary of lot 131. South—By end of mile 189, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government khas estate.
130	ditto ...	ditto ...	190	East ...	5 16 0	1 3 27	......	......	ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 132. South—By end of mile 189, as per plan. East—By Government khas estate. West—By railway fencing.
131	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoh, Mouzah Ranga.	190	West ...	18 0 0	5 3 32	......	......	Commences on 880 feet of mile 190, and terminates on 3,430 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By railway level crossing. South—By northern boundary of lot 129. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government khas estate.
132	ditto ...	ditto ...	190	East ...	18 0 0	5 3 32	......	......	ditto ..	North—By railway level crossing. South—By northern boundary of lot 130. East—By Government khas estate. West—By railway fencing.
133	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoh, Mouzah Bacodeh.	190	West ..	6 10 0	2 0 24	......	......	Commences on 3,460 feet of mile 190, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 190, as per plan. South—By railway level crossing. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government khas estate.

134	ditto	ditto	190	East	6	8	0	2	0	19	......	......	ditto	North—By end of mile 190, as per plan. South—By railway level crossing. East—By Government khas estate. West—By railway fencing.
135	ditto	ditto	191	West	10	0	0	3	1	9	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 190, as per plan, and terminates on 2,275 feet of mile 101.	North—By village road. South—By end of mile 190, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government khas estate.
136	ditto	Pergunnah Dominikoh, Mouzah Bacodeh.	191	East	10	0	0	3	1	9	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 190, as per plan, and terminates on 2,275 feet of mile 191.	North—By village road. South—By end of mile 190, as per plan. East—By Government khas estate. West—railway fencing.
137	ditto	Pergunnah Dominikoh, Mouzah Samlapore.	191	West	10	0	0	3	1	9	......	......	Commences on 2,295 feet of mile 191, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 191, as per plan. South—By village road. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government khas estate.
138	ditto	ditto	191	East	10	0	0	3	1	9	......	......	ditto	North—By end of mile 191, as per plan. South—By village road. East—By Government khas estate. West—By railway fencing.
139	ditto	ditto	192	West	6	6	8	2	0	15	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 191, as per plan, and terminates on 1,500 feet of mile 192.	North—By nullah and boundary of mouzah Dumdumia. South—By end of mile 191, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government khas estate.
140	ditto	ditto	192	East	6	6	12	2	0	15	......	......	ditto	North—By nullah and boundary of mouzah Dumdumia. South—By end of mile 191, as per plan. East—By Government khas estate. West—By railway fencing.
141	ditto	Pergunnah Dominikoh, Mouzah Dumdumia.	192	West	10	14	4	3	2	7	......	......	Commences on 1,600 feet of mile 192, and terminates on 3,500 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By southern boundary of lot 143. South—By nullah and boundary of mouzah Samlapore. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government khas estate.
142	ditto	ditto	192	East	10	12	12	3	2	3	......	......	ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot 144. South—By nullah and boundary of mouzah Samlapore. East—By Government khas estate. West—By railway fencing.

Consecutive Lot Number.	Name of Zillah	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which the land is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate area in beeghas and acres.						Land excluded from sale from each lot.				Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundaries of lot.
					B.	C.	C.	A.	R.	P.	Reasons for exclusion.	A.	R.	P.		
143	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Pergunnah Dominkoh, Mouzah Dumdumia.	192	West ...	1	5	12	3	2	37	......	...	..		Commences on 3,500 feet of mile 192, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 192, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 141. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government khas estate.
144	ditto ...	ditto ..	192	East ..	11	7	8	3	3	2	......	...			ditto ..	North—By end of mile 192, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 142. East—By Government khas estate. West—By railway fencing.
145	ditto ...	ditto ..	193	West ..	7	0	0	2	1	10	... ..	......			ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 147. South—By end of mile 192, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government khas estate.
146	ditto ...	ditto ...	193	East ...	6	4	8	2	0	10	......	......			ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 148. South—By end of mile 192 as per plan East—By Government khas estate. West—By railway fencing.
147	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominkoh, Mouzah Doorgapore.	193	West ..	10	8	8	3	1	32	... ..	... ..			Commences on 1,120 feet of mile 193, and terminates on 3,070 feet of same, as per plan	North—By railway level crossing. South—By northern boundary of lot 145. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government khas estate.
148	ditto ...	ditto ...	193	East ...	10	10	0	3	1	36	......	... ..			Commences on 1,120 feet of mile 193, and terminates on 3,070 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By railway level crossing. South—By northern boundary of lot 146. East—By Government khas estate. West—By railway fencing.
149	ditto ...	ditto ...	193	West ...	9	6	0	3	0	12	......	.....			Commences on 3,090 feet of mile 193, and terminates on 4,740 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By southern boundary of lot 151. South—By railway level crossing. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government khas estate.
150	ditto ...	ditto ..	193	East ...	7	0	0	2	1	10	.. ...	......			Commences on 3,090 feet of mile 193, and terminates on 4,490 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By southern boundary of lot 152. South—By railway level crossing. East—By Government khas estate. West—By railway fencing.
151	ditto ...	Pergunnah Bahadoorpore, Mouzah Hurnidanga.	193	West ...	4	0	0	1	1	12	......	.. ...			Commences on 4,580 feet of mile 193, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 193, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 149. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindaryland.

152	ditto ...	ditto ...	193	East ...	5 0 0	1 2 25	......	......	Commences on 4,380 feet of mile 193, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 193, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 150. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
153	ditto ...	ditto ...	194	West ...	9 10 0	3 0 23	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 193, as per plan, and terminates on 1,460 feet of mile 194.	North—By nullah. South—By end of mile 193, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
154	ditto ...	ditto ...	194	East ...	9 10 0	3 0 23	......	......	ditto ...	North—By nullah. South—By end of mile 193, as per plan. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
155	ditto ...	Pergunnah Cheetowleah, Mouzah Nangachee.	194	West ...	16 0 0	5 1 6	......	......	Commences on 1,520 feet of mile 194, and terminates on 3,920 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By southern boundary of lot 157. South—By nullah. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
156	ditto ...	ditto ...	194	East ...	15 0 0	4 3 34	......	......	ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 158. South—By nullah. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
157	ditto ...	Pergunnah Cheetowleah, Mouzah Bykuntpore.	194	West ...	8 17 0	2 3 28	......	......	Commences on 3,920 feet of mile 194, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 194, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 155. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
158	ditto ...	ditto ...	194	East ...	8 16 8	2 3 27	......	......	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 194, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 156. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
159	ditto ...	Pergunnah Cheetowleah, Mouzahs Bykuntpore and Baboopore.	195	West ...	9 15 0	3 0 26	Occupied road ...	0 0 10	Commences at the end of mile 194, as per plan, and terminates on 1,620 feet of mile 195.	North—By railway level crossing. South—By end of mile 194, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
160	ditto ...	ditto ...	195	East ...	9 16 0	3 0 39	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway level crossing. South—By end of mile 194, as per plan. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
161	ditto ...	Pergunnah Cheetowleah, Mouzah Baboopore.	195	West ...	12 10 0	4 0 21	......	......	Commences on 1,650 feet of mile 196, and terminates on 4,750 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By fencing of Teenpahar station land. South—By railway level crossing. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.

Consecutive Lot Number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which the land is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate area in beeghas and acres. B. C. C.	A. R. P.	Land excluded from sale from each lot. Reasons for exclusion.	A. R. P.	Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundaries of lot.
162	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Pergunnah Cheetowleah, Mouzah Baboopore.	195	East ...	12 12 0	4 0 26	......	...	Commences on 1,650 feet of mile 196, and terminates on 4,750 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By fencing of Teenpahar station land. South—By railway level crossing. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
163	Ditto Rajmehal Branch Line.	Pergunnah Cheetowleah, Mouzah Hurchurnpore.	196C	West ...	13 8 4	4 1 30	......	.. ..	Commences on 1,750 feet of mile 196C, and terminates on 3,200 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By nullah. South—By class B. land of loop line. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
164	ditto ...	ditto	196C	East	21 19 8	7 1 2	......	......	Commences on 1,025 feet of mile 196C, and terminates on 3,200 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By nullah. South—By fencing of class A. land. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
165	ditto ..	Pergunnah Cheetowleah, Mouzahs Hurreepore and Nowagaon.	196C	West	16 9 4	5 1 31	......	......	Commences on 3,300 feet of mile 196C, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 196C, as per plan. South—By nullah. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
166	ditto ...	ditto ..	196C	East ...	16 12 0	5 1 38	......	......	ditto ..	North—By end of mile 196C, as per plan. South—By nullah East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
167	ditto	Pergunnah Cheetowleah, Mouzahs Nowagoan and Sreepore.	197C	West ...	19 15 0	6 2 13	......	......	Commences at the end of of mile 196C, as per plan, and terminates on 2,975 feet of mile 197C.	North—By nullah. South—By end of mile 196C, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
168	ditto ..	ditto	197C	East ..	20 8 0	6 2 39	......	......	ditto	North—By nullah. South—By end of mile 196C, as per plan. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
169	ditto ...	Pergunnah Cheetowleah. Mouzahs Maneckpur and Hurchurnpore.	197C	West ..	15 12 0	5 0 25	...	......	Commences on 3,000 feet of mile 197C, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 197C, as per plan. South—By nullah. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
170	ditto ..	ditto ...	197C	East ...	15 15 0	5 0 33	Occupied by nullah	0 0 10	ditto ..	North—By end of mile 197C, as per plan. South—By nullah. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.

171	ditto ...	Pergunnah Cheetowleah, Mouzah Choto Hurchurnpore.	198C	West ...	20 6 10	6 2 36	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 197C, as per plan, and terminates on 2,925 feet of mile 198C.	North—By railway level crossing. South—By end of mile 197C, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
172	ditto ..	ditto ...	198C	East ..	20 16 12	6 3 22	......	......	ditto ..	North—By railway level crossing. South—By end of mile 196C, as per plan. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
173	Sonthal Pergunnahs, Rajmehal Branch Line.	Pergunnah Cheetowleah, Mouzah Dhnaitpore.	198C	West ...	20 0 0	6 2 18	......	......	Commences on 2,955 feet of mile 198C, and terminates at the end of same, as per pan.	North—By end of mile 198C, as per plan. South—By railway level crossing. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
174	ditto ..	ditto	199C	East .	20 3 0	6 2 26	...	......	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 198C, as per plan. South—By railway level crossing. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
175	ditto ...	ditto	199C	West ...	27 10 8	9 0 16	......	......	Commences on 2,955 feet of mile 198C, as per plan, and terminates on 2,000 feet of mile 199C.	North—By southern boundary of lot 177. South—By end of mile 198C, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
176	ditto	ditto	199C	East ...	27 3 4	8 3 37	......	......	ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 178. South—By end of mile 198C, as per plan. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
177	ditto	ditto ...	199C	West ..	19 3 8	6 1 14	......	......	Commences on 2,000 feet of mile 199C, and terminates on 3,425 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By nullah. South—By northern boundary of lot 175. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
178	ditto ..	ditto	199C	East .	17 10 8	5 3 7	...	....	Commences on 2,000 feet of mile 199C, and terminates on 3,350 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By nullah. South—By northern boundary of lot 176. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
179	ditto ...	Pergunnah Kunkjole, Mouzah Goondeeahree.	199C	West .	22 16 12	7 2 8	....	....	Commences on 3,455 feet of mile 199C, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 199C, as per plan. South—By nullah. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
180	ditto ...	ditto ..	199C	East .	24 10 8	8 0 17	Occupied by nullah	0 27	Commences on 3,250 feet of mile 199C, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 199C, as per plan. South—By nullah. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing

Consecutive Lot Number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which the land is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate area in beeghas and acres. B. C. C.	A. R. P.	Land excluded from sale from each lot. Reasons for exclusion.	A. R. P.	Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundaries of lot.
181	Sonthal Pergunnahs, Rajmehal Branch Line.	Pergunnah Kunkjole, Mouzahs Goondeeahree and Nageshurbaugh.	200C	West ...	21 18 8	7 1 0	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 199C, as per plan, and terminates on 2,175 feet of mile 200C.	North—By southern boundary of lot 183. South—By end of mile 199C, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
182	ditto ...	ditto ...	200C	East ...	22 2 0	7 1 9	......	......	ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 184. South—By end of mile 199C, as per plan. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
183	ditto ...	Pergunnah Kunkjole, Mouzahs Nageshurbaugh, Sookar, and Mooskeebazar.	200C	West ...	18 18 10	6 1 1	......	......	Commences on 2,175 feet of mile 2,000C, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 200C, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 181. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
184	ditto ...	ditto ...	200C	East ...	19 10 0	6 1 32	......	......	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 200C, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 182. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
185	ditto ...	Pergunnah Kunkjole, Mouzahs Mooskeebazar and Mookurah.	201C	West ...	4 5 0	1 1 25	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 200C, as per plan, and terminates on 815 feet of mile 201C.	North—By railway level crossing. South—By end of mile 200C, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
186	ditto ...	ditto ...	201C	East ...	4 5 0	1 1 25	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway level crossing. South—By end of mile 200C, as per plan. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
187	ditto ...	Pergunnah Kunkjole, Mouzahs Mookurah, Fooripore, and Begumpore.	201C	West ...	24 0 0	7 3 30	......	......	Commences on 845 feet of mile 201C and terminates on 4,100 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By railway level crossing. South—By ditto ditto. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
188	ditto ...	ditto ...	201C	East ...	24 5 0	8 0 3	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway level crossing. South—By ditto ditto. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
189	ditto ...	Pergunnah Kunkjole, Mouzahs Begumpore and Bhoolbaugh.	201C	West ...	8 0 0	2 2 23	......	......	Commences on 4,125 feet of mile 201C, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 201C, as per plan. South—By railway level crossing. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.

190	ditto ...	ditto ...	201C	East ...	8 0 0	2 2 23	......	......	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 201C, as per plan. South—By railway level crossing. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
191	ditto ...	Pergunnah Kunkjole, Mouzah Phoolbaugh.	202C	West ...	22 9 0	7 1 28	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 201C, as per plan, and terminates on 2,400 feet of mile 202C.	North—By southern boundary of lot 193. South—By end of mile 201C, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
192	ditto ...	ditto ...	202C	East ...	22 7 8	7 1 24	......	......	ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 194. South—By end of mile 201C, as per plan. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
193	ditto ...	Pergunnah Kunkjole, Mouzah Foorteepore.	202C	West ..	15 5 4	5 0 7	......	......	Commences on 2,400 feet of mile 202C, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 202C, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 191. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
194	ditto ...	ditto ...	202C	East ..	17 15 8	5 3 20	Occupied by burial ground.	0 1 30	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 202C, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 192. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
195	ditto ...	ditto ...	203C	West ...	13 11 8	4 1 38	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 202C, as per plan, and terminates on 750 feet of mile 203C.	North—By Rajmehal station land. South—By end of mile 202C, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
196	ditto ...	ditto ...	203C	East ...	2 1 0	0 2 29	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 202C, as per plan, and terminates on 310 feet of 203C.	North—By Rajmehal station land. South—By end of mile 202C, as per plan. East—By public road. West—By railway fencing.

MONGHYR, RAILWAY DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, the 29th January 1875.

W. HEYSHAM, *Railway Deputy Collector.*

নিলামের ইশ্‌তিহার।

জিলা ভাগলপুর সাঁওতাল পরগনা।

ইস্তিহার নামা কাছারি রেলওয়ে ডেপুটি কালেক্টরী এজেলাস শ্রীযুক্ত মে, উইলিয়ম হেশ্যাম সাহেব রেলওয়ে ডেপুটি কালেক্টর। মোকাম কাছারী মুঙ্গের।

এতদ্দ্বারা সংবাদ দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে জিলা ভাগলপুরের অন্তর্গত সাঁওতাল পরগনার মধ্যবর্ত্তী নিম্নলিখিত ভূমি সরকার বাহাদুরের আর আবশ্যক না থাকা প্রযুক্ত তাহা নিম্নলিখিত নিয়মানুসারে ১৮৭৫ সালের ১৫ মার্চ মোতাবেক বাঙ্গালা ১২৮১ সালের ২ চৈত্র সোমবার বেলা ১১ ঘণ্টার সময় মোঃ রাজমহলের আসিষ্টাণ্ট কমিশ্যনরের কাছারিতে নিলাম বিক্রয় হইবেক।

১। এক শত টাকার অনধিক পণ হইলে সেই সমুদয় টাকা তৎক্ষণাৎ দিতে হইবেক।

২। এক শত টাকার অধিক পণ হইলে ডাক পণের চারি অংশের একাংশ তৎক্ষণাৎ দিতে হইবেক, বিক্রয়ের দিবস এক দিন ধরিয়া গনণা করিলে বিক্রয়ের পঞ্চদশ দিনের মধ্যাহ্নকালে কিম্বা সেই দিবস বন্দের দিন হইলে তৎপরে প্রথম যে দিন কাছারি খোলা যায় সেই দিবস মধ্যাহ্নকালে যদি অবশিষ্ট দাখিল না হয় তবে বিক্রয় রহিত ও গচ্ছিত টাকা গবর্ণমেণ্টে জব্দ হইবে, ও প্রথম স্থলীয় বিক্রয়ের ন্যায় পুনর্ব্বার বিজ্ঞাপন প্রকাশ করণ পূর্ব্বক ঐ ক্রটীকারি ক্রেতার ঝুঁকিতে সেই মহাল পুনর্ব্বার বিক্রয় হইবেক।

৩। ঐ জমি সকল সর্ব্ব উচ্চ ডাককারিকে নিষ্কর বিক্রয় করা যাইবে।

৪। শ্রীযুত কালেক্টর সাহেব নিলাম মঞ্জুর করিলে ক্রেতাদিগকে দখল দেওয়া যাইবেক কিন্তু মহামান্য রেবিনিউ বোর্ডের মেম্বর ইনচার্য্য বাহাদুরের অমত হইলে দখল অলড় ও বলবৎ থাকিবে না।

তফসিল লাট নম্বর	জিলার নাম	মৌজা ও পরগনার নাম	মাইল নম্বর	রেলওয়ের কোন পার্শ্বে জমির অবস্থিতি	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমাণ		প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নিলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া গিয়াছে		লাটের আরম্ভ ও শেষ	জমির বাউণ্ডরী।
					বিঃ কাঃ ছঃ	এঃ রুঃ পোঃ	কি জন্য বাদ দেওয়া হইল	এঃ রুঃ পোঃ		
১	সাঁওতাল পরগনা	মৌজে নসিবপুর পরগনে অম্বার	১১৪	পশ্চিম	১০ ।১ ৮	৩ ১ ২৭	... ...	... ...	১১৪ মাইলের ২৯৩০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—১১৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের পরিত্যক্ত সীঃ ক্লাস জমি। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম - জমিদারি জমি।
২	ঐ	ঐ ...	১১৪	...	১৫/ ০ ॥	৪ ৩ ৩৫	... ...	...	১১৪ মাইলের ২৫৫০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—১১৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের পরিত্যক্ত সীঃ ক্লাস জমি। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।

৩	ঐ	ঐ	...	১৬৫	পশ্চিম	১১ /৪৸৵০	৩	২	৩৭	...	...	...	...	১৬৪ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ১৬৫ মাইলের ২০৩০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত	উত্তর—৫ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৬৪ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
৪	ঐ	ঐ	...	১৬৫	পূর্ব্ব ...	১২ ৸৹ ৵৹	৪	১	০	...	...	...	...	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—৬ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৬৪ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
৫	ঐ	মৌজে নসিবপুর ও নবিনগর পরগন্নে ঐ		১৬৫	পশ্চিম	৭ ৸৹॥৶	২	২	১	..	...	...	...	১৬৫ মাইলের ২০৩০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৩১৬০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—৭ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—৩ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
৬	ঐ	ঐ	...	১৬৫	পূর্ব্ব ...	৮ /৫ ৸	২	২	৩৬	...	..	...	..	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—৮ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—৪ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
৭	ঐ	মৌজে নবিনগর পরগনে অম্বার		১৬৫	পশ্চিম	১৬ ॥১ ৸৵	৫	১	৩৮	...	...	...	...	১৬৫ মাইলের ৩১৬০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—১৬৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—৫ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
৮	ঐ	ঐ	...	১৬৫	পূর্ব্ব ...	১০/ ০।	৩	১	২১	...	...	...	...	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—১৬৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—৬ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
৯	ঐ	ঐ	...	১৬৬	পশ্চিম	৮/ ২।	২	৩	৩	..	...	০	০ ০	১৬৫ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ১৬৬ মাইলের ১৬৫৫ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—১১ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৬৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।

তফসিল লাট নম্বর	জিলার নাম	মৌজা ও পরগনার নাম	মাইল নম্বর	রেলওয়ের কোন পার্শ্বে জমি আছে	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমাণ		প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নিলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া গিয়াছে		লাটের আরম্ভ ও শেষ	জমির বাউণ্ডারী।
					বিঃ কাঃ ছঃ	এঃ রুঃ পোঃ	কি জন্য বাদ দেওয়া হইল	এঃ রুঃ পোঃ		
১০	সাঁওতাল পরগনা	মৌজে নবিনগর, পরগনে অম্বার	১৬৬	পূর্ব্ব ...	৮ ৸:৸৶৹	২ ৩ ২৮	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৬৫ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ১৬৬ মাইলের ১৬৪৫ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—১১ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৬৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
১১	ঐ	মৌজে নবিনগর, জিগৎহাটী ও বাহার গাঁ। পং অম্বার	১৬৬	পশ্চিম	৮ ৷৩৸৶	২ ৩ ২০	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৬৬ মাইলের ১৬৪৫ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৩১৩০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—১৩ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—৯ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
১২	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৬৬	পূর্ব্ব ...	৯ ৷৷৪ ৷৹	৩ ০ ৩৪	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—১৪ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১০ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
১৩	ঐ	মৌজে বাহার গাঁ পং ঐ	১৬৬	পশ্চিম	৯ /২ ৹	৩ ০ ২	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৬৬ মাইলের ৩১৩০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—১৬৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—১১ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
১৪	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৬৬	পূর্ব্ব ...	১০/০ ৷৶	৩ ১ ১০	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—১৬৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—১২ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।

১৫	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৬৭	পশ্চিম	১০ '০ ৶	৩ ১ ২৩	...	...	০ ০ ০	১৬৬ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ১৬৬৫ মাইলের ১৬২৫ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—১৭ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৬৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
১৬	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৬৭	পূর্ব্ব ...	৬ দ' ॥	২ ১ ১	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—১৮ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৬৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
১৭	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৬৭	পশ্চিম	৭ /০ ৸	২ ১ ১২	...	...	০ ০ ০	১৬৭ মাইলের ১৬২৫ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ২১৫৫ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—কোকসা নদী। দক্ষিণ—১৫ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
১৮	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৬৭	পূর্ব্ব ...	৪ ।২ ৸/	১ ১ ৩২	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—কোকসা নদী। দক্ষিণ—১৬ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
১৯	ঐ	মৌজে বাহার গাঁ পরগনে অম্বার	১৬৭	পশ্চিম	৮ ।৩ ৸	২ ৩ ১৯	...	...	০ ০ ০	১৬৭ মাইলের ২৫৮০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৩৬৮০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—কোকসা নদী। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
২০	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৬৭	পূর্ব্ব ...	৫ ।০ ৸	১ ৩ ১১	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—কোকসা নদী। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমী। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২১	ঐ	মৌজে গোপালপুর ৭১২ ঐ	১৬৭	পশ্চিম	৪ ৸১ ॥	১ ২ ১৫	...	...	০ ০ ০	১৬৭ মাইলের ৩৭০০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—১৬৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—নালা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।

তালিকার লাট নম্বর	জিলার নাম	মৌজা ও পরগনার নাম	মাইল নম্বর	রেলওয়ের কোন পার্শ্বে জমি অবস্থিত	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমাণ						প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নীলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া গিয়াছে					লাটের আরম্ভ ও শেষ	জমির বাউণ্ডরী।
					বিঃ	কাঃ	ছঃ	এঃ	রুঃ	পোঃ	কি জন্য বাদ দেওয়া হইল		এঃ	রুঃ	পোঃ		
২২	সাঁওতাল পরগনা	মৌজে গোপালপুর পং অম্বার	১৬৭	পূর্ব্ব ...	৪	০	০	১	১	১২	নালা	...	০	১	১৬	১৬৭ মাইলের ৩৭০৫ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—১৬৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—নালা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৩	ঐ	মৌজে গোপালপুর ও হিরণপুর পং ঐ	১৬৮	পশ্চিম	৯	৸২	।।	৩	১	২	...	...	০	০	০	১৬৭ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ১৬৮ মাইলের ২৩১০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২৭ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৬৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
২৪	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৬৮	পূর্ব্ব ..	৯	।।৩	৸৶	৩	০	৩১	...	...	০	০	০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২৬ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৬৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের বেড়া।
২৫	ঐ	মৌজে হিরণপুর পং ঐ	১৬৮	পশ্চিম	১৪	।।৪	।৶	৪	৩	১৯	...	...	০	০	০	১৬৮ মাইলের ২৩৫০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—১৬৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৩ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
২৬	ঐ	ঐ ..	১৬৮	পূর্ব্ব ...	১৪	৸৪	০	৪	৩	৩১	...	...	০	০	০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর ১৬৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৪ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৭	ঐ	মৌজে পীয়াদাপুর ও পাকুড় পং ঐ	১৬৯	পশ্চিম	৬	/২	৸৶	২	০	৫	...	...	০	০	০	১৬৮ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ১৬৯ মাইলের ১২৫০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—রেলওয়ে কোম্পানির রাখিত দাএমী জমি। দক্ষিণ—১৬৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।

২৮	ঐ	মৌজে হিরণপুর ও পাকুড় পং ঐ	১৬৯	পূর্ব্ব ...	৭ /০ ০	২ ১ ১০	রেলওয়ে কোম্পানির রাখিত জমি	৪ ২ ১০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের কোম্পানির রাখিত দাগমী জমি। দক্ষিণ—১৬৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৯	ঐ	মৌজে পাকুড় পং ঐ	১৭০	পশ্চিম	১১ /২ ০	৩ ২ ২৭	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৬৯ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ১৭০ মাইলের ২৬০০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—৩১ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৬৯ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
৩০	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৭০	পূর্ব্ব ...	১০ ।৩ ৬৶	৩ ১ ৩৩	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—৩২ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৬৯ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
৩১	ঐ	মৌজে পাকুড় পং অম্বার	১৭০	পশ্চিম	১৩।।৪ ৵	৪ ২ ৫	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৭০ মাইলের ২৬০০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—১৭০ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৯ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমীদারি জমি।
৩২	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৭০	পূর্ব্ব ...	১৪ /২ ০	৪ ২ ২৬	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—১৭০ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—৩০ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
৩৩	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৭১	পশ্চিম	৬ ৸২ ৸	২ ১ ৪	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৭০ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ১৭১ মাইলের ৮৮০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—গ্যামবূয়া নদী। দক্ষিণ—১৭০ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি
৩৪	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৭১	পূর্ব্ব ...	৬ ৸৪ ॥	২ ১ ৯	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—গ্যামবূয়া নদী। দক্ষিণ—১৭০ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—জমীদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
৩৫	ঐ	মৌজে সংগ্রামপুর পং ঐ ...	১৭১	পশ্চিম	৯৶ ০ ০	২ ৩ ৩৬	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৭১ মাইলের ১৮৮০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ১৮৮০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—গ্যামবূয়া নদী। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।

তরতির লাট নম্বর	জিলার নাম	মৌজা ও পরগনার নাম	মাইল নম্বর	রেলওয়ের কোন পার্শ্বে জমির অবস্থিতি	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমাণ		প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নীলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া গিয়াছে		লাটের আরম্ভ ও শেষ	জমির বাউণ্ডরী।
					বিঃ কাঃ ছঃ	এঃ রূঃ পোঃ	কি জন্য বাদ দেওয়া হইল	এঃ রূঃ পোঃ		
৩৬	সাঁওতাল পরগনা	মৌজে সংগ্রামপুর পং অম্বার ...	১৭১	পূর্ব্ব ...	৯ ।০ ০	৩ ০ ৯	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৭১ মাইলের ১১৮০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ১৮৮০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—গাামরূয়া নদী। পূর্ব্ব—জমীদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
৩৭	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৭১	পশ্চিম	৮ ।৪ ।	২ ৩ ২১	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৭১ মাইলের ১৯৮০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৩৪৮০ ফুটপর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—৩৯ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—নালা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
৩৮	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৭১	পূর্ব্ব ...	১৫/০ ৸	৪ ২ ২৩	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—৪০ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—নালা। পূর্ব্ব—জমীদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
৩৯	ঐ	মৌজে কুলাপাহাড়ি পং ঐ ...	১৭১	পশ্চিম	৯ ।৩ ৸	৩ ০ ১৯	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৭১ মাইলের ৩৪৮০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—১৭১ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—৩৭ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
৪০	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৭১	পূর্ব্ব ...	৯ ৸৩।	৩ ১ ৪	৩৫, ৩৬, ৩৭ ও ৩৮ নং লাটের মধ্যগত নালা	০ ১ ৪	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—১৭১ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—৩৮ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
৪১	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৭২	পশ্চিম	১০ ।।২ ০	৩ ২ ১	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৭১ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ১৭২ মাইলের ১৫৫০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—৪৩ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৭১ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।

৪২	ঐ	ঐ	১৭২	পূর্ব্ব …	১০ ॥৪ ০	৩	২	৬	…	…	০	০	০	ঐ ঐ …	উত্তর—৪৪ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমান। দক্ষিণ—১৭১ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
৪৩	ঐ	মৌজে কুমারপুর পং ঐ	১৭২	পশ্চিম	২৩।২ ৶	৭	২	৩৬	…	…	০	০	০	১৭২ মাইলের ১৫৫০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৩৭৮০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—রেলওয়ে লেভেল কোরসীং। দক্ষিণ—৪১ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
৪৪	ঐ	ঐ …	১৭২	পূর্ব্ব …	২৩/০ ০	৭	২	১৭	…	…	০	০	০	ঐ ঐ …	উত্তর—রেলওয়ে লেভেল কোরসীং। দক্ষিণ—৪২ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া
৪৫	ঐ	ঐ …	১৭২	পশ্চিম	১৫ ॥২ ৶	৫	০	২৫	…	…	০	০	০	১৭২ মাইলের ৩৮০০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—১৭২ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ে লেভেল কোরসীং। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
৪৬	ঐ	ঐ …	১৭২	পূর্ব্ব …	১৪ ৶১ ০	৪	৩	২৩	…	…	০	০	০	ঐ ঐ …	উত্তর—১৭২ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৪৭	ঐ	মৌজে কুমারপুর ও দাদপুর পং ঐ	১৭৩	পশ্চিম	২২/০ ০	৭	১	৩	…	…	০	০	০	১৭২ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ১৭৩ মাইলের ৩০০০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—৪৯ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৭২ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
৪৮	ঐ	ঐ …	১৭৩	পূর্ব্ব …	২২ /১।৶	৭	১	৭	…	…	০	০	০	ঐ ঐ …	উত্তর—৫০ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা দক্ষিণ—১৭২ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
৪৯	ঐ	মৌজে দাদপুর পং ঐ	১৭৩	পশ্চিম	১১ ॥৩ ॥৶	৩	৩	১৮	…	…	০	০	০	১৭৩ মাইলের ৩০০০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—১৭৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—৪৭ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
৫০	ঐ	ঐ …	১৭৩	পূর্ব্ব …	১২৶১ ০	৪	০	৩৭	…	…	০	০	০	ঐ ঐ …	উত্তর—১৭৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—৪৮ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।

তফসিলের লাট নম্বর	জিলার নাম	মৌজা ও পরগনার নাম	মাইল নম্বর	রেলওয়ের কোন দিকে জমির অবস্থিতি	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমাণ		প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নীলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া গিয়াছে		লাটের আরম্ভ ও শেষ	জমির চৌহদ্দী।
					বিঃ কাঃ ছঃ	এঃ রূঃ পোঃ	কি জন্য বাদ দেওয়া হইল	এঃ রূঃ পোঃ		
৫১	সাঁওতাল পরগনা	মৌজে দাদপুর পং অম্বার	১৭৪	পশ্চিম	৬ ৸৪ ।/	২ ১ ৮	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৭৩ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ১৭৪ মাইলের ২০৮০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—গ্রামে যাইবার রাস্তা। দক্ষিণ—১৭৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি
৫২	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৭৪	পূর্ব্ব ...	৬ ৸১ ০	২ ১ ২	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—গ্রামে যাইবার রাস্তা। দক্ষিণ—১৭৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া
৫৩	ঐ	মৌজে দাদপুর, সোজা ও রাজীবপুর পং ঐ	১৭৪	পশ্চিম	১২ ৸১ ।৶	৪ ০ ৩৮	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৭৪ মাইলের ২০২০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৪০৮০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—৫৫ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—গ্রামে যাইবার রাস্তা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
৫৪	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৭৪	পূর্ব্ব ...	১৬ ৸৫ ৸	৫ ২ ১৯	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—৫৬ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—গ্রামে যাইবার রাস্তা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
৫৫	ঐ	মৌজে রাজীবপুর পং ঐ	১৭৪	পশ্চিম	৭ ।১ ।৶	২ ১ ২৮	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৭৪ মাইলের ৪০৮০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—১৭৪ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—৫৩ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
৫৬	ঐ	মৌজে রাজপুর ও সেরাইদাল। পং অম্বার	১৭৪	পূর্ব্ব ...	১৪/ ০ ০	৪ ২ ২১	৫১,৫২,৫৩, এবং ৫৪ নং লাটের মধ্যস্থিত রাস্তা	০ ০ ২১	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—১৭৪ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—৫৪ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।

৫৭	ঐ	মৌজে রাজুপুর ও সেরাইদালা ও কুসুমডাঙ্গা	১৭৫	পশ্চিম	১৭/ ০ ০	৪ ৩ ৩৪	...	...	০ ০ ০	১৭৪ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ১৭৫ মাইলের ১৯২৫ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—৫৯ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৭৪ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
৫৮	ঐ	মৌজে সেরাইদালা ও কুসুমডাঙ্গা পং ঐ	১৭৫	পূর্ব্ব ...	১৪/ ০ ০	৪ ৩ ৩৪	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—৬০ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৭৪ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
৫৯	ঐ	মৌজে কুসুমডাঙ্গা.	১৭৫	পশ্চিম	৭ ॥৩ ॥৶	২ ২ ৬	...	...	০ ০ ০	১৭৫ মাইলের ১৯২৫ ফুটহইতে ঐ মাইলের ৪২০০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—রেলওয়ে লেভেল কোরসীং। দক্ষিণ—৫৭ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
৬০	ঐ	ঐ ..	১৭৫	পূর্ব্ব ...	৭ ॥২ ০	২ ২ ২	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—রেলওয়ে লেভেল কোরসীং। দক্ষিণ—৫৮ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
৬১	ঐ	মৌজে ছোট সোনাকর	১৭৫	পশ্চিম	৪ ৸৩ ০	‒ ২ ১৯	...	..	০ ০ ০	১৭৫ মাইলের ৪২৩০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—১৭৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ে লেভেল কোরসীং। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
৬২	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৭৫	পূর্ব্ব ...	৫ ।০ ০	১ ২ ৩৮	৫৯, ৬০, ৬১, এবং ৬২ নং লাটের মধ্যস্থিত রাস্তা		০ ০ ৫	৫৯, ৬০, ৬১, এবং ৬২ নং লাটের মধ্যস্থিত রাস্তা	উত্তর—১৭৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ে লেভেল কোরসীং। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
৬৩	ঐ	ঐ ..	১৭৫	পশ্চিম	১৭ ।২ /	৫ ০ ১২	...	...	০ ০ ০	১৭৫ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ১৭৬ মাইলের ২৫০০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—৬১ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৭৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
৬৪	ঐ	ঐ ..	১৭৫	পূর্ব্ব ..	১৬ ৸০ ০	৫ ২ ৬	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—৬২ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৭৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।

তফসিলের লাট নম্বর	জিলার নাম	মৌজা ও পরগনার নাম	মাইল নম্বর	রেলওয়ের কোন পার্শ্বে জমির অবস্থিতি	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমাণ		প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নীলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া গিয়াছে		লাটের আরম্ভ ও শেষ	জমির বর্ত্তৌহ্রী।
					বিঃ কাঃ ছঃ	একঃ রুঃ পোঃ	কি জন্য বাদ দেওয়া হইল	একঃ রুঃ পোঃ		
৬৫	সাঁওতাল পরগনা	মৌজে কোটালপুকুর পং অম্বার	১৭৬	পশ্চিম	১৫ /৪ ০	৫ ০ ৪	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৭৬ মাইলের ২৫০০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—১৭৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—৬৩ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
৬৬	ঐ	ঐ	১৭৬	পূর্ব্ব	১৬ /৪ ৬	৫ ১ ১৯	রাস্তা ...	০ ০ ৮	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—১৭৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—৬৪ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ে তারের বেড়া।
৬৭	ঐ	মৌজে জায়ানপুর পং কাঁকজোল	১৭৭	পশ্চিম	১১ /৪ ৬	৩ ২ ৩৫	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৭৬ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ১৭৭ মাইলের ২২৪০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—৬৯ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৭৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
৬৮	ঐ	মৌজে জেয়ানপুর পং কাঁকজোল	১৭৭	পূর্ব্ব	১১ /৪ ৬	৩ ২ ৩০	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৭৬ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ১৭৭ মাইলের ২২৫০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—৭০ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমান। দক্ষিণ—১৭৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
৬৯	ঐ	মৌজে জিওয়ানপুর ও বিজাপুর	১৭৭	পশ্চিম	১০ ।০ ।।	৩ ১ ২৪	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৭৭ মাইলের ২২৪৩ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—১৭৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—৬৭ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
৭০	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৭৭	পূর্ব্ব	১০ /৪ ।।	৩ ১ ২১	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—১৭৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—৬৮ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।

৭১	ঐ	মৌজে বিজাপুর পং ঐ	১৭৮	পশ্চিম	১৬	।০	০	৫	১	২০	...	...	০	০	০	১৭৮ মাইলের ২০৬৫ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৩৯৮৫ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—৭৩ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের কোম্পানির রাখিত দাএমী জমি। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ে তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
৭২	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৭৮	পূর্ব্ব ..	১৬	।৩	০	৫	১	২০	...	...	০	০	০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—৭৪ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ে কোম্পানির রাখিত দাএমী জমি। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
৭৩	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৭৮	পশ্চিম	১১	।০	০	৩	২	৩৭	...	...	০	০	০	১৭৮ মাইলের ৩৯৮৫ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—১৭৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—৭১ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
৭৪	ঐ	ঐ ..	১৭৮	পূর্ব্ব ..	১১/	০	০	৩	২	২১	রেলওয়ে কোম্পানির রখিত জমী		৮	৩	১১	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—১৭৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—৭২ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
৭৫	ঐ	ঐ ..	১৭৯	পশ্চিম	১১/	০	০	৩	২	২২	...	...	০	০	০	১৭৮ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ১৭৯ মাইলের ১২৫০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—নালা ও মুক্তাপুর মৌজার সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৭৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
৭৬	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৭৯	পূর্ব্ব ...	৬	৸০	০	২	০	৩৭	...	...	০	০	০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—নালা ও মুক্তাপুর মৌজার সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৭৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
৭৭	ঐ	মৌজে মুক্তাপুর পং ঐ	১৭৯	পশ্চিম	২২/	০	০	৭	১	৪	...	...	০	০	০	১৭৯ মাইলের ১২১৫ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ২৫০০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—৭৯ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ নালা ও বিজাপুর মৌজার সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারী জমি।

তরতিব লাট নম্বর	জিলার নাম	মৌজা ও পরগনার নাম	মাইল নম্বর	রেলওয়ের কোন পার্শ্বে জমির অবস্থিতি	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমাণ		প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নীলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া গিয়াছে		লাটের আরম্ভ ও শেষ	জমির বাউণ্ডরী।
					বিঃ কাঃ ছঃ	এঃ রুঃ পোঃ	কি জন্য বাদ দেওয়া হইল	এঃ রুঃ পোঃ		
৭৮	সাঁওতাল পরগনা	মৌজে মৃগপুর পং কাঁকজোল	১৭৯	পূর্ব্ব ...	২১/ ০ ০	৬ ৩ ৩১	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৭৯ মাইলের ১০২৫ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ২৫০০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—৮০ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—নালা ও বিজয়পুর মৌজার সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
৭৯	ঐ	ঐ ..	১৭৯	পশ্চিম	১৫ ।৮ ॥/	৫ ০ ১৩	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৭৯ মাইলের ২৫০০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—১৭৯ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—৭৭ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
৮০	ঐ	মৌজে মৃজাপুর পং কাঁকজোল	১৭৯	পূর্ব্ব ...	১৭ ।৪ ০	৫ ০ ১৭	নালা ...	০ ১ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—১৭৯ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—৭৮ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
৮১	ঐ	মৌজে মৃজাপুর ও কালীনগর	১৮০	পশ্চিম	২০/ ০ ০	৬ ২ ১৮	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৭৯ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ১৮০ মাইলের ২৭৬০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—বাদৌম্বর নদী। দক্ষিণ—১৭৯ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
৮২	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৮০	পূর্ব্ব ...	১৯ ॥০ ০	৬ ১ ৩১	... ...	০ ১ ০	১৭৯ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ১৮০ মাইলের ৩০০০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—বাদৌম্বর নদী। দক্ষিণ—১৭৯ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
৮৩	ঐ	মৌজে শ্রীখণ্ড ...	১৮০	পশ্চিম	১২ ॥৪ ৵	৪ ০ ৩২	নালা ...	১ ০ ০	১৮০ মাইলের ২৮৫০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—১৮০ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—বাদৌম্বর নদী। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারির জমি।

৮৪	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৮০	পূর্ব্ব ...	৭	৶০	০	৫	৩	২০	নালা ৮১,৮২,৮৩ এবং ৮৪ নং লাটের মধ্যস্থিত নালা	০ ০	০ ২	১৭ ২৬	১৮০ মাইলের ২৮৫০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—১৮০ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—বাদোশ্বর নদী পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেওলয়ের তারের বেড়া।
৮৫	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৮০	পশ্চিম	১৮।	০	০	৬	০	১৯	... ...	০	০	০	১৮০ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ১৮১ মাইলের ২৩৬০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—গোমানি নদী। দক্ষিণ—১৮০ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
৮৬	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৮১	পূর্ব্ব ...	১৮	॥১	০	৬	০	২১	... ...	০	০	০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—গোমানী নদী। দক্ষিণ—১৮০ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
৮৭	ঐ	মৌজে মহারাজপুর	১৮১	পশ্চিম	২৬	৶০	০	৮	৩	১৮	... ...	০	০	০	১৮১ মাইলের ২৬০০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—১৮১ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—গোমানি নদী। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
৮৮	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৮১	পূর্ব্ব .	২৩/	০	০	৭	২	১৭	৮৫,৮৬,৮৭ এবং ৮৮ নং লাটের মধ্যস্থিত নালা	১	০	০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—১৮১ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—গোমানি নদী। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
৮৯	ঐ	ঐ	১৮১	পশ্চিম	১৬	॥০	॥	২	১	৩৪	... ...	০	০	০	১৮১ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ১৮২ মাইলের ৩১৫০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—১৮১ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
৯০	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৮২	পূর্ব্ব ...	১৭	।৫	।।	৫	৩	৪	... ...	০	০	০	১৮১ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ১৮২ মাইলের ৩৩০০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—১৮১ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
৯১	ঐ	মৌজে মহারাজপুর ও মোগলপাড়া পং ঐ	১৮২	পশ্চিম	১১	॥৩	০	৩	৩	১৬	... ...	০	০	০	১৮২ মাইলের ৩১৩০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—১৮২ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—নালা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।

তরতিব লাট নম্বর	জিলার নাম	মৌজা ও পরগনার নাম	মাইল নম্বর	রেলওয়ের কোন পার্শ্বে জমির অবস্থিতি	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমাণ		প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নীলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া গিয়াছে		লাটের আরম্ভ ও শেষ	জমির বাউণ্ডরী।
					বিঃ কাঃ ছঃ	এঃ রূঃ পোঃ	কি জন্য বাদ দেওয়া হইল	এঃ রূঃ পোঃ		
৯২	সাঁওতাল পরগনা	মৌজে মহারাজপুর ও মোগলপাড়া পং কাঁকজোল	১৮২	পূর্ব্ব ...	১১ /১০ ০	৩ ২ ৩০	নালা ...	০ ৩ ৪	১৮২ মাইলের ৩৫০০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—১৮২ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—নালা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
৯৩	ঐ	মৌজে মোগলপাড়া	১৮৩	পশ্চিম	১১/ ০ ০	৩ ২ ২২	... ...	০ ১ ০	১৮২ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ১৮৩ মাইলের ১৫০০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—৯৫ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৮২ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
৯৪	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৮৩	পূর্ব্ব ...	১১/ ০ ০	৩ ২ ২২	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—৯৬ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৮২ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
৯৫	ঐ	মৌজে মোগলপাড়া ও গৌরীপুর	১৮৩	পশ্চিম	১৩ ।১ ০	৪ ১ ২৪	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৮৩ মাইলের ১৫০০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—১৮৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—৯৩ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
৯৬	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৮৩	পূর্ব্ব ...	১৩ ।১ ০	৪ ১ ২৪	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—১৮৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—৯৪ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
৯৭	ঐ	মৌজে গৌরীপুর	১৮৪	পশ্চিম	৬/১৸৵	২ ০ ২	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৮৩ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ১৮৪ মাইলের ১১৩০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—কটচুয়া নালা। দক্ষিণ—১৮৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।

৯৮	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৮৪	পূর্ব্ব ...	৬ /১ ৮৵	২	০	২	...	...	০	০	০	ঐ ঐ	উত্তর—কটচুয়া নালা। দক্ষিণ—১৮৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
৯৯	ঐ	মৌজে বাহওয়া	১৮৪	পশ্চিম	১০ ৮৪ ০	৩	২	১৯	...	...	০	০	০	১৮৪ মাইলের ২২০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৩১২০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—১০১ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—কটচুয়া নালা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
১০০	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৮৪	পূর্ব্ব ...	১০ ।৪ ০	৩	১	৬	...	...	০	০	০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—১০২ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—কটচুয়া নালা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
১০১	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৮৪	পশ্চিম	১০ ।১৩ ৵	৩	২	৫	...	...	০	০	০	১৮৪ মাইলের ৩১২০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—১৮৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—৯৯ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
১০২	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৮৪	পূর্ব্ব ...	১০ /২ ০	৩	১	১৫	নালা	...	০	০	৬	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—১৮৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—১০০ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
১০৩	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৮৫	পশ্চিম	১০ ।২ ।৵	৩	১	২৯	...	...	০	০	০	১৮৪ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ১৮৫ মাইলের ২৫৫০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—রেলওয়ে লেভেল কোরসিং। দক্ষিণ—১৮৪ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
১০৪	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৮৫	পূর্ব্ব ...	১০ ।১ ০	৩	১	২৫	রেলওয়ে কোম্পানির রাখিত জমি	...	২	৩	৩৬	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—রেলওয়ে লেভেল কোরসিং। দক্ষিণ—১৮৪ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
১০৫	ঐ	মৌজে বাহওয়া ও জগন্নাথপুর পং কাঁকজোল ও বাহাদুরপুর	১৮৬	পশ্চিম	৯ ।৪ ০	৩	০	২০	...	...	০	০	০	১৮৬ মাইলের ৩০০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৩৪০০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ে কোম্পানির রাখিত দাএমী জমি। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।

তারতিব লাট নম্বর	জিলার নাম	মৌজা ও পরগনার নাম	মাইল নম্বর	রেলওয়ের কোন্ দিকে জমি অবস্থিত	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমাণ		প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নীলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া গিয়াছে		লাটের আরম্ভ ও শেষ	জমির বাউণ্ডরী।
					বিঃ কাঃ ছঃ	এঃ রুঃ পোঃ	কি জন্য বাদ দেওয়া হইল	এঃ রুঃ পোঃ		
১০৬	সাঁওতাল পরগনা	মৌজে বাহাওয়া ও জগন্নাথপুর পং কাঁকজোল ও বাহাদুরপুর	১৮৬	পূর্ব্ব ...	৮ ।১০ ০	২ ৩ ১০	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৮৬ মাইলের ৩০০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৩২০০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ে কোম্পানির রাখিত দাএমী জমি। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
১০৭	ঐ	মৌজে জগন্নাথপুর পং বাহাদুরপুর	১৮৬	পশ্চিম	৬ ।।৩ ০	২ ০ ৩২	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৮৬ মাইলের ৩৪২০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—১৮৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—নালা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
১০৮	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৮৬	পূর্ব্ব ...	৭ ।।৪ ০	২ ২ ৭	রেলওয়ে কোম্পানির রাখিত জমি	০ ২ ১৭	১৮৬ মাইলের ৩২০০ ফুট ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—১৮৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—নালা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
১০৯	ঐ	মৌজে জগন্নাথপুর ও রসুলপুর	১৮৭	পশ্চিম	২ ।।৩ ০	০ ৩ ২০	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৮৬ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ১৮৭ মাইলের ৮০০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—মৌজার সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৮৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
১১০	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৮৭	পূর্ব্ব ...	৪ ৬।১ ০	১ ২ ১৪	... ...	০ ০	১৮৬ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ১৮৭ মাইলের ১২০০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—খারবনা মৌজার সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৮৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
১১১	ঐ	মৌজে খারবনা পং সামোল কো	১৮৭	পশ্চিম	৬ ।।৩ ০	২ ০ ৩২	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৮৭ মাইলের ৬০০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ২৪৬০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—নালা, ও কুমরিয়া মৌজার সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—রসুলপুর মৌজার সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্টের খাস মহাল।

১১২	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৮৭	পূর্ব্ব ...	৫/০ ০ ০	১ ২ ২৫	...	...	০ ০ ০	১৮৭ মাইলের ২০২০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ২৫৬০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—নালা ও কুমরিয়া মৌজার সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—রসুলপুর মৌজার সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্টের খাস মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
১১৩	ঐ	মৌজে কুমরিয়া ...	১৮৭	পশ্চিম	৮ /৩ ০	২ ২ ৩১	...	...	০ ০ ০	১৮৭ মাইলের ২৫৮০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—দীঘি মৌজার সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—নালা ও খারবনা মৌজার সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্টের খাস মহাল।
১১৪	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৮৭	পূর্ব্ব ...	৮ ।০ ০	২ ২ ৩৬	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—দীঘি মৌজার সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—নালা ও খারবনা মৌজার সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্টের খাস মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
১১৫	ঐ	মৌজে দীঘি ...	১৮৭	পশ্চিম	৪ ।৩ ০	১ ১ ৩৩	...	...	০ ০ ০	১৮৭ মাইলের ৪২৮০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—১৮৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—কুমরিয়া মৌজার সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্টের খাস মহাল।
১১৬	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৮৭	পূর্ব্ব ...	৪ ।৩ ০	১ ২ ৬	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—১৮৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—কুমরিয়া মৌজার সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্টের খাস মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
১১৭	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৮৮	পশ্চিম	.০ /৪।	৩ ১ ২০	...	...	০ ০ ০	১৮৭ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ১৮৮ মাইলের ২১৫০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—সেরিবৃন্দা মৌজার সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৮৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্টের খাস মহাল।
১১৮	ঐ	মৌজে দীঘি পং দামেনেকো	১৮৮	পূর্ব্ব ...	.০ ॥০ ৸	৩ ২ ৩	...	...	০ ০ ০	১৮৭ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ১৮৮ মাইলের ২১৫০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—সেরিবৃন্দা মৌজার সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৮৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাস মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
১১৯	ঐ	মৌজে সেরিবৃন্দা	১৮৮	পশ্চিম	১৷ ৸ ৸৶	৫ ২ ১৯	...	...	০ ০ ১০	১৮৮ মাইলের ২১৫০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৫০৩০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—সরওয়াপুর মৌজার সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—দীঘি মৌজার সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাস মহল।

ক্রমিক লাট নম্বর	জিলার নাম	মৌজা ও পরগনার নাম	মাইল নম্বর	রেলওয়ের লাইনের কোন দিকে জমি অবস্থিত	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমাণ		প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নীলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া গিয়াছে		লাটের আরম্ভ ও শেষ	জমির বাউণ্ডরী।
					বিঃ কাঃ ছঃ	এঃ রঃ পোঃ	কি জন্য বাদ দেওয়া হইল	এঃ রঃ পোঃ		
১২০	সাঁওতাল পরগনা।	মৌজে সেরিবৃন্দা	১৮৮	পূর্ব্ব ...	১৭ ১ ।।	২ ১৭	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৮৮ মাইলের ২১৫০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৫০৩০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—সরওয়াপুর মৌজার সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—দীঘি মৌজার সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
১২১	ঐ	মৌজে সরওয়াপুর	১৮৮	পশ্চিম	১ ১ ।	০ ১ ৩	..	০ ০ ০	১৮৮ মাইলের ৫০৩০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—১৮৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—সেরিবৃন্দা মৌজার সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
১২২	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৮৮	পূর্ব্ব ...	১ ৸০ ।/	০ ২ ৩	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—১৮৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—সেরিবৃন্দা মৌজার সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া
১২৩	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৮৯	পশ্চিম	৬ ৸৹ ৸৶	২ ১ ০	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৮৮ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ১৮৯ মাইলের ১৭২৭ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—১২৫ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৮৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
১২৪	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৮৯	পূর্ব্ব ...	৭ /০ ০	২ ১ ১০	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—১৮৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
১২৫	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৮৯	পশ্চিম	১০ /৪ ।	৩ ১ ২১	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৮৯ মাইলের ১৭২৭ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৩৪১০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—কাঁটাল বাড়ি মৌজার সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১২৩ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।

১২৬	ঐ	মৌজে সরওয়াপুর	১৮৯	পূর্ব্ব ...	১০ ⁄১ ৮	৩ ১ ১৪	... নালা ...	০ ০ ২৭	১৮৯ মাইলের ১৭৪০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৩৪৫০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—কাঁটালবাড়ি মৌজার সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—নালা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
১২৭	ঐ	মৌজে কাটালবাড়ি	১৮৯	পশ্চিম	১২।২।০	৪ ০ ২৭	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৮৯ মাইলের ৩৪৫০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—১৮৯ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—সারওয়াপুর মৌজার সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল।
১২৮	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৮৯	পূর্ব্ব ...	১২ ⁄৪।	৪ ০ ৭	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—১৮৯ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—সরওয়াপুর মৌজার সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
১২৯	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৯০	পশ্চিম	৪ ৮১ ০	১ ২ ১৭	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৮৯ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ১৯০ মাইলের ৮৮০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—১৩১ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৮৯ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল।
১৩০	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৯০	পূর্ব্ব ...	৫ ৮. ০	১ ৩ ২৭	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ	উত্তর—১৩২ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৮৯ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
১৩১	ঐ	মৌজে রাঙ্গা ...	১৯০	পশ্চিম	১৮ ⁄ ০ ০	৫ ৩ ৩২	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৯০ মাইলের ৮৮০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৩০৩০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—রেলওয়ে লেভেল কোরসীং। দক্ষিণ—১২৯ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল।
১৩২	ঐ	মৌজে রাঙ্গা পঃ দামেস্কো	১৯০	পূর্ব্ব ...	৮ ⁄ ০ ০	১ ১ ৩১	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৯০ মাইলের ৮৮০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৩৬৩০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—রেলওয়ে লেভেল কোরসীং। দক্ষিণ—১৩০ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
১৩৩	ঐ	মৌজে বাকরড়ি	১৯০	পশ্চিম	৬ ।। ০	২ ০ ২৪	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৯০ মাইলের ৩৬৬০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—১৯০ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ে লেভেল কোরসীং। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেন্টের খাষ মহাল।

তফসিলের লাট নম্বর	জিলার নাম	মৌজা ও পরগনার নাম	মাইল নম্বর	রেলওয়ের কোন পার্শ্বে জমির অবস্থিতি	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমাণ		প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নীলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া গিয়াছে		লাটের আরম্ভ ও শেষ	জমির বাউণ্ডারী।
					বিঃ কাঃ ছঃ	এঃ রূঃ পোঃ	কি জন্য বাদ দেওয়া হইল	এঃ রূঃ পো		
১৩৪	সাঁওতাল পরগনা	মৌজে বাকুরড়ি	১৯০	পূর্ব্ব ...	৬ ।৩ ০	১ ০ ১৯	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৯০ মাইলের ৩১৬০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—১৯০ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ে লেভেল ক্রোসীং। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
১৩৫	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৯০	পশ্চিম	১০/ ০ ০	৩ ১ ৯	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৯০ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ১৯১ মাইলের ২২৭৫ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—গ্রামের রাস্তা। দক্ষিণ—১৯০ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
১৩৬	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৯১	পূর্ব্ব ...	১০/ ০ ০	৩ ১ ৯	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—গ্রামের রাস্তা। দক্ষিণ—১৯০ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
১৩৭	ঐ	মৌজে মামানাপুর	১৯১	পশ্চিম	১০/ ০ ০	৩ ১ ৯	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৯১ মাইলের ২২৭৫ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—১৯১ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—রাস্তা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
১৩৮	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৯১	পূর্ব্ব ...	১০/ ০ ০	৩ ১ ৯	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—১৯১ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—রাস্তা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
১৩৯	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৯২	পশ্চিম	৬ ।১ ।	২ ০ ১৫	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৯১ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ১৯২ মাইলের ১৫০০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—মালা ও দমদমিয়া মৌজার সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৯১ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।

১৪০	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৯২	পূর্ব্ব ...	৬ । ৶	২ ০ ১৫	...	...	৬ ।১ ৶	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—নালা ও দমদমিয়া মৌজার সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৯১ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
১৪১	ঐ	মৌজে দমদমিয়া...	১৯২	পশ্চিম	১০ ।৪ ।	৩ ২ ৭	...	...	০ ০ ০	১৯২ মাইলের ১৬০০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৩৫০০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—১৪৩ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—নালা ও সামনাপর মৌজার সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল
১৪২	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৯২	পূর্ব্ব ...	১০ ।।২ ৶	৩ ২ ৩	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—১৪৪ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—নালা ও সামনাপর মৌজার সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
১৪৩	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৯২	পশ্চিম	১১ ।০ ৶	৩ ২ ৩৭	...	...	০ ০ ০	১৯২ মাইলের ৩৫০০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—১৯২ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—১৪১ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল।
১৪৪	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৯২	পূর্ব্ব ...	১১ ।২ ।।	৩ ৩ ২	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—১৯২ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—১৪২ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
১৪৫	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৯৩	পশ্চিম	৭/০ ০ ০	২ ১ ১০	...	...	০ ০ ০	১৯২ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ১৯৩ মাইলের ১১২০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—১৪৩ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৯৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল।
১৪৬	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৯৩	পূর্ব্ব ...	৬ /৪।	২ ০ ১০	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—১৪৪ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৯৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
১৪৭	ঐ	দুর্গাপুর পং দামেনেকো ...	১৯৩	পশ্চিম	১০ ।৩।	৩ ১ ৩২	...	...	০ ০ ০	১৯৩ মাইলের ১১২০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৩০৭০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—রেলওয়ে লেভেল কোরসীং দক্ষিণ—১৪৫ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল।

তফসিলের লাট নম্বর	জিলার নাম	মৌজা ও পরগনার নাম	মাইল নম্বর	রেলওয়ের কোন পার্শ্বে জমির অবস্থিতি	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমাণ		প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নীলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া গিয়াছে		লাটের আরম্ভ ও শেষ	জমির বাউণ্ডারী।
					বিঃ কাঃ ছঃ	এঃ রঃ পোঃ	কি জন্য বাদ দেওয়া হইল	এঃ রঃ পোঃ		
১৪৮	সাঁওতাল পরগনা	মৌজে দুর্গাপুর পং দামেনেকো	১৯৩	পূর্ব্ব ...	১০ ॥০ ০	৩ ১ ৩৬	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৯৩ মাইলের ১১৩০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৩০৭০ ফুটপর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—রেলওয়ে লেভেল কোরসীং দক্ষিণ—১৫৬ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
১৪৯	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৯৩	পশ্চিম	৯ ।০	৩ ০ ১২	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৯৩ মাইলের ৩০৭০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৪৭৪০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—১৭১ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ে লেভেল কোরসীং। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল।
১৫০	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৯৩	পূর্ব্ব ...	৭/ ০ ০	২ ১ ১০	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৯৩ মাইলের ৩০৯০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৪৩৯০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—১১০নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ে লেভেল কোরসীং। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
১৫১	ঐ	মৌজে হরিনডাঙ্গা পং বাহাদুরপুর	১৯৩	পশ্চিম	৫/ ০ ০	১ ১ ১২	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৯৩ মাইলের ৪৫৮০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—১৯৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—১৪৯ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
১৫২	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৯৩	পূর্ব্ব ...	৫/ ০ ০	১ ২ ২৫	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৯৩ মাইলের ৪৩৮০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—১৯৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—১৫০ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
১৫৩	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৯৪	পশ্চিম	৯ ॥০	৩ ০ ২৩	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৯৩ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ১৯৪ মাইলের ১৪৬০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—১৯৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।

১৫৪	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৯৪	পূর্ব্ব ...	৯ ।০ ০	৩ ০ ২৩	ঐ	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—১৯৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেকনকশা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
১৫৫	ঐ	মৌজে নিমগাছি পং চিতলিয়া	১৯৪	পশ্চিম	১১/ ০ ০	৫ ১ ৬	...	...	০ ০ ০	১৯৪ মাইলের ১৫২০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৩৯২০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।।	উত্তর—১৫৭ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা দক্ষিণ—নালা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি
১৫৬	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৯৪	পূর্ব্ব ...	১৫/ ০ ০	৪ ৩ ৩৪	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ..	উত্তর—১৫৮ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—নালা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
১৫৭	ঐ	মৌজে বৈকুণ্ঠপুর	১৯৫	পশ্চিম	৮ ৸২ ০	২ ৩ ২৮	...	...	০ ০ ০	১৯৫ মাইলের ৩৯২০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—১৯৪ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—১৫৫ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
১৫৮	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৯৪	পূর্ব্ব	৮ ৸১ ৷৷০	২ ৩ ২৭	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—১৯৪ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা দক্ষিণ—১৫৬ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
১৫৯	ঐ	মৌজে বৈকুণ্ঠপুর ও বাবুপুর	১৯৫	পশ্চিম	৯ ৸০ ০	৩ ০ ৩৬	রাস্তা	...	০ ০ ১০	১৯৪ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ১৯৫ মাইলের ১৬২০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—রেলওয়ে লেভেল কোরসীং। দক্ষিণ—১৯৪ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড় পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
১৬০	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৯৫	পূর্ব্ব ...	৯ ৸১০	৩ ০ ২৯	...	...	০ ০	ঐ ঐ ..	উত্তর—রেলওয়ে লেভেল কোরসীং। দক্ষিণ—১৯৪ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়
১৬১	ঐ	মৌজে বাবুপুর পং চিতলিয়া।	১৯৫	পশ্চিম	১২ ৷৷০	৪ ০ ২১	...	...	০ ০ ০	১৯৫ মাইলের ১৬১০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৫৭৫০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—তিন পাহাড়ি ইষ্টেশনের জমির তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ে লেভেল কোরসীং। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।

তফসিলের লাট নম্বর	জিলার নাম	মৌজে ও পরগনার নাম	মাইল নম্বর	রেলওয়ের কোন দিকে জমি অবস্থিত	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমান		প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নীলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া গিয়াছে		লাটের আরম্ভ ও শেষ	জমির বাউণ্ডরী।
					বিঃ কাঃ ছঃ	এঃ রঃ পোঃ	কি জন্য বাদ দেওয়া গেল	এঃ রঃ পোঃ		
১৬২	সাঁওতাল পরগনা	মৌজে বাবুপুর পং চিতলিয়া	১৯৭	পূর্ব্ব ...	১২ ॥২ ০	৪ ০ ২৬	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৯৫ মাইলের ১৭৫০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৫৭৫০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—তিন পাহাড়ি ইষ্টেসনের জমির তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ে লেভেল কোরসীং। পূর্ব্ব—জমীদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
১৬৩	ঐ রাজমহাল ব্রাঞ্চ লাইন	মৌজে হরিচরণপুর	১৯৬সী	পশ্চিম	১৩ ।৩ ।০	৪ ১ ৩০	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৯৬ সী মাইলের ১৭৫০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৩২০০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—লুপ লাইনের বিঃ শ্রেণীর জমি। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
১৬৪	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৯৬সী	পূর্ব্ব ...	২১ ৶৪ ০	৭ ১ ২	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৯৬ সী মাইলের ৩২৫ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৩২০০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর নালা। দক্ষিণ—এঃ কেলাস জমির তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
১৬৫	ঐ	মৌজে হরিপুর ও নয়াগাঁ	১৯৬সী	পশ্চিম	১৬ ৪	৭ ১ ৩১	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৯৬ সী মাইলের ৩২০০ ফুট হইতে ঐ লাইনের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—১৯৬ সী মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—নালা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
১৬৬		ঐ ...	১৯৬সী	পূর্ব্ব ...	১৬ ॥২ ০	৫ ১ ৩৮	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—১৯৬ সী মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—নালা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
১৬৭	ঐ	মৌজে নওয়াগাঁ ও শ্রীপুর	১৯৭সী	পশ্চিম	১৯ ৮৩ ০	৬ ২ ১৩	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৯৬সী মাইলের শেষ হইতে ১৯৭সী মাইলের ২৯৭৫ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—১৯৬সী মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।

১৬৮	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৯৭সী	পূর্ব্ব ...	১০ ৩ ০	১ ২ ৩১	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ	ঐ ...	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—১৯৭সী মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
১৬৯	ঐ	মৌজে মানিকপুর ও হুরচরণপুর	১৯৭সী	পশ্চিম	১৫ ১০ ০	৭ ০ ২১	...		০ ০ ০	১৯৭সী মাইলের ৩০০০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।		উত্তর—১৯৭সী মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—নালা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
১৭০	ঐ	ঐ	১৯৭সী	পূর্ব্ব ...	১৫ ৮০ ০	৫ ০ ১১	নালা	...	০ ০ ১০	ঐ	ঐ ..	উত্তর—১৯৭সী মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—নালা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
১৭১	সাঁওতাল পরগনা রাজমহাল ব্রাঞ্চ লাইন	মৌজে ছোট হরচরণপুর	১৯৮সী	পশ্চিম	২০ ১ ৵	৬ ২ ৩১	...	...	০ ০ ০	১৯৭সী মাইলের শেষ হইতে ১৯৮সী মাইলের ২৯২৫ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।		উত্তর—রেলওয়ে লেভেল কোরসীং দক্ষিণ—১৯৭সী মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
১৭২	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৯৮সী	পূর্ব্ব ...	২০ ৸১ ৸	৬ ১ ২২	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ	ঐ ..	উত্তর—রেলওয়ে লেভেল কোরসীং। দক্ষিণ—১৯৭সীমাইলসরাসরমোতাবেকনকশা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া
১৭৩	ঐ	মৌজে এনাএৎপুর	১৯৮সী	পশ্চিম	২০/ ০ ০	৬ ২ ১৮	...	...	০ ০ ০	১৯৮সী মাইলের ২৯৫৫ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা		উত্তর—১৯৮সী মাইলের সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ে লেভেল কোরসীং পূর্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
১৭৪	ঐ	মৌজে এনাএত পুর পরগনে চিত্তলিয়া	১৯৮সী	পূর্ব্ব ...	২০ ৩ ০	৬ ২ ২৬	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ	ঐ	উত্তর—১৯৮সী মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ে লেভেল কোরসীং পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারিজমি পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।

তফসিল লাট নম্বর	জিলার নাম	মৌজা ও পরগনার নাম	মাইল নম্বর	রেলওয়ের কোন দিকে অবস্থিত	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমাণ		প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নীলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া গিয়াছে		লাটের আরম্ভ ও শেষ	জমির বাউণ্ডারী।
					বিঃ কাঃ ছঃ	এঃ রুঃ পোঃ	কি জন্য বাদ দেওয়া হইল	এঃ রুঃ পোঃ		
১৭৫	সাঁওতাল পরগনা রাজমহল ব্রাঞ্চ লাইন	মৌজে এনাএতপুর পরগনা চিতলিয়া	১৯৯সী	পশ্চিম	২৭ ॥০ ॥০	৯ ০ ১৬	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৯৮ সী মাইলের শেষ হইতে ১৯৯ সী মাইলের ২০০০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—১৭৭ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৯৮সী মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেকনকশা পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারিজমি।
১৭৬	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৯৯সী	পূর্ব্ব ...	২৭ /১ ০	৮ ৩ ২৭	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—১৭৮ নং লাটের দক্ষিন সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৯৮সী মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেকনকশা পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারিজমি। পশ্চিম রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
১৭৭	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৯৯সী	পশ্চিম	১৯ /১ ।০	৬ ১ ১৪	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৯৯ সী মাইলের ২০০০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৩৪২৫ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—১৭৫ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারিজমি।
১৭৮	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৯৯সী	পূর্ব্ব	১৭ ।০ ॥০	৫ ৩ ৭	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৯৯ সী মাইলের ২০০০ ফুট হইতে মাইলের ৩৩১০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিন—১০০ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারিজমি পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
১৭৯	ঐ	মৌজে গুণিয়ারি পং কাঁকজোল	১৯৯সী	পশ্চিম	২২ ৸১ ৸০	৭ ২ ৮	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৯৯ সী মাইলের ৩৫৫৫ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—১৯৯সী মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেকনকশা দক্ষিণ—নালা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারিজমি।
১৮০	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৯৯ সী	পূর্ব্ব ...	২৫ । ০ ॥	৮ ০ ১৭	নালা ...	০ ০ ২৭	১৯৯ সী মাইলের ৩৮৮০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—১৯৯ সী মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—নালা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারিজমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।

১৮১	ঐ	মৌজে গুণিয়ারি ও নাগেশ্বরবাগ	২০০ সী	পশ্চিম	১১ ৮৩ ॥	৭ ১ ০	...	...	০ ০ ০	১৯৯ সী মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২০০ সী মাইলের ২১৭৫ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—১৮৩ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৯৯ সীঃ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
১৮২	ঐ	ঐ ...	২০০ সী	পূর্ব্ব ...	১২ ১ ০	৭ ১ ৯	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—৮৪ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৯৯ সীঃ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
১৮৩	ঐ	মৌজে নাগেশ্বর বাগ সুকার ও মুক্তবাজার	২০০ সী	পশ্চিম	৮ ৮০॥৵	৬ ১ ১	...	...	০ ০ ০	২০০ সী মাইলের ২১২৫ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২০০ সীঃ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—১৮১ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
১৮৪	ঐ	ঐ ...	২০০ সী	পূর্ব্ব ...	১৯ ॥০	৬ ১ ১২	...	...	০ ০ ১	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২০০সীঃ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—১৮২ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
১৮৫	ঐ	মৌজে ও মুক্তিবাজার ও মুকুরা	২০০ সী	পশ্চিম	৪ ।০ ০	১ ১ ২৫	...	...	০ ০ ০	২০০ সী মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২০১ সী মাইলের ৮১৫ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—রেলওয়ে লেভেল কোরসীং। দক্ষিণ—২০০ সী মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
১৮৬	ঐ	ঐ ...	২০০ সী	পূর্ব্ব ...	৪ ।০ ০	১ ১ ২৫	...		০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—রেলওয়ে লেভেল কোরসীং। দক্ষিণ—২০০ সী মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
১৮৭	ঐ	মৌজে মুকুরা, টুরঘি পুর ও বেগমপুর কাঁকজোল	২০১ সী	পশ্চিম	১৪/০ ০	৭৩ ৩ ০	...	..	০ ০ ০	২০১ সী মাইলের ৮৫৭ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৪১০০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—রেলওয়ে লেভেল কোরসীং দক্ষিণ—ঐ পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।

তফসিল লাট নম্বর	জিলার নাম	মৌজা ও পরগনার নাম	মাইল নম্বর	রেলওয়ের কোন দিগে জমির অবস্থিতি	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমাণ		প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নীলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া গিয়াছে		লাটের আরম্ভ ও শেষ	জমির বাউণ্ডারি।
					বিঃ কাঃ ছঃ	এঃ রূঃ পোঃ	কি জন্য বাদ দেওয়া হইল	এঃ রূঃ পোঃ		
১৮৮	সাঁওতাল পরগনা রাজমহল ব্রাঞ্চ লাইন	মৌজে মুকুরা টুরথিপুর ও বেগমপুর পং কাঁকজোল	২০১ সী	পূর্ব্ব ...	২৪ ।০ ০	৮ ০ ৩	... ...	০ ০ ০	২০১সী মাইলের ৮৫৫ ফুটহইতে ঐ মাইলের ৪১০০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—রেলওয়ে লেভেল কোরসীং। দক্ষিণ—ঐ পূর্ব্ব—জমীদারীজমী। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
১৮৯	ঐ	মৌজে বেগমপুর ও ফুলবাগ	২০. সী	পশ্চিম	৮/ ০ ০	১ ২ ২৫	...	০ ০ ০	২০১ সী মাইলের ৪১২৫ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২০১ সী মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেকনকশা দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ে লেভেল কোরসীং। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারী জমি।
১৯০	ঐ	ঐ ...	২০১ সী	পূর্ব্ব ...	৮/ ০ ০	২ ১ ১৩	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২০১ সী মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেকনকশা দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ে লেভেল কোরসীং। পূর্ব্ব—জমীদারীজমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
১৯১	ঐ	মৌজে ফুলবাগ ...	২০২ সী	পশ্চিম	১১ ।৪ ০	৭ ১ ২৮	... ...	০ ০ ০	২০১ সী মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২০২ সী মাইলের ২৫০০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—১৯০ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২০. সী মাইল মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারীজমি।
১৯২	ঐ	ঐ ...	২০২ সী	পূর্ব ...	১২ ।১ ।।	৭ ১ ২৪	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—১৯০ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২০১ সী মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
১৯৩	ঐ	মৌজে টুরথিপুর	২০২সী	পশ্চিম	১৫ ।০ ।	৫ ০ ৭	... ...	০ ০ ০	২০২ সী মাইলের ২৫০০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২০২ সী. মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—১৯১ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।

১৯৪	ঐ	ঐ ...	২০২ সী	পূর্ব্ব ...	১৭ ৵০ ॥	৫ ৩ ১০	গোরস্থান ...	০ ১ ১০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২০২ সী মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—১৯২ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
১৯৫	ঐ	ঐ ...	২০৩ সী	পশ্চিম	১ ॥.॥	৪ ১ ৩৮	... ...	০ ০ ০	২০২ সী মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২০৩ সী মাইলের ৭৫০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—রাজমহাল ইষ্টেসনের জমি। দক্ষিণ—২০২ সী মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
১৯৬	ঐ	ঐ ...	২০৩ সী	পূর্ব্ব ...	১ ⁄. ০	৩ ২ ২৯	... ...	০ ০ ০	২০২ সী মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২০৩ সী মাইলের ৩১০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—রাজমহল ইষ্টেসনের জমি। দক্ষিণ—২০২ সী মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—সরকারি রাস্তা। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া.

W. HEYSHAM,
Railway Deputy Collector.

MONGHYR RAILWAY DY. COLLR.'S OFFICE,
The 29th January 1875.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned land, situate in the District of Moorshedabad, will be put up to sale at the Moorshedabad Collectorate on the 24th March 1875, corresponding with 11th Chait 1281.

2. The purchasers of this estate will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchasers after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plot will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders above the upset price.

Number and statement of Government estate.	Number on the district roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Upset price.	REMARKS.
			A. R. P.	Rs. A. P.	
......	1920	Kismut Roopbaty, Pergunnah Kashipore ...	0 2 17	11 1 6	

W. WAVELL, *Offg. Collector.*

MOORSHEDABAD COLLECTORATE, the 27th November 1874.

জিলা মুরশিদাবাদ।

ইহার দ্বারা সম্বাদ দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে মুরশিদাবাদ জিলার মধ্যস্থিত নিম্নের লিখিত মহালের গবর্ণমেন্টের মালিকী স্বত্ব সন ১৮৭৫ সালের ২৪ মার্চ মোতাবেক ১২৮১ সালের ১১ চৈত্র বুধবারে ঐ জিলার কালেক্টরি ত নীলাম করা যাইবে।

এই মহালের খরিদারগণ নিম্নলিখিত শর্ত্তে বদ্ধ হইবেন।

১। পণের টাকা যদি ১০০৲ টাকার অধিক না হয় তবে তৎক্ষণাৎ সমুদয় টাকা দিতে হইবে।

২। পণের টাকা ১০০৲ টাকার অধিক হইলে তাহার চতুর্থাংশের এক অংশ তৎক্ষণাৎ আমানত করিতে হইবে। বিক্রয়ের দিন একদিন ধরিয়া যদি পঞ্চদশ দিবসের মধ্যাহ্ন কাল পর্য্যন্ত অথবা ঐ দিন যদি বন্দ হয় তবে তাহার পরে প্রথম যে দিনে আফিস খুলিবে সেই দিনের মধ্যাহ্ন পর্য্যন্ত বাকী টাকা দাখিল না হইলে নীলাম রদ হইবে আমানতি টাকা সরকারে জব্দ হইবে এবং প্রথম নীলামের পুর্ব্বে যেরূপ ইস্তাহার দেওয়া যায় ঐ রূপ ইস্তাহার দিয়া পুর্ব্ব খরিদদারের দায়ীত্বে পুনরায় নীলাম হইবে।

৩। এই মহাল যে কেহ ন পামের প্রথম ডাকহইতে সর্ব্বাপেক্ষা অধিক ডাকিবেন তাহাকে নিষ্কর রূপে বিক্রয় করা যাইবেক।

রাজকীয় মহালের কৈফিয়তের নম্বর।	জেলার বহিতে নম্বর।	মহালের এবং পরগনার নাম।	জমির পরিমাণ।	নীলামের প্রথম ডাকের মূল্য।	মন্তব্য।
	১৯২০	কিঃ রূপবাটী পঃ কাশীপুর	একর রূড পোল ০ । ২ । ১৭	১১/৬	

মুরশিদাবাদ কালেক্টরী
২৭ নবেম্বর ১৮৭৪।

W. WAVELL,
এঃ কালেক্টর।

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below, to the undermentioned estates situate in the district of Dacca, will be put up to sale at the Dacca Collectorate on Wednesday, the 7th April 1875, corresponding with the 25th Chaitra 1281 B.S.

2. The purchasers will be subject to the following conditions of sale:—

1st.—The purchasers of these estates will be considered as the proprietors of the estates and the entire proprietary right of Government in such estates will be transferred to them, the only right reserved by Government being the right of revising the jumma at the conclusion of the term of the present settlements, and on the expiration of all future settlements. If on resettlement they should refuse to engage, they will be entitled to Malikana. The estates will be sold subject up to the year 1907 A.D., to the Government revenue against them to the highest bidder above the upset price.

2nd.—The sale to be subject to existing leases, and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings, and by the laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators, who have signed the schedule of assessment prepared by the revenue authorities.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4th.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or, if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government) and the estates to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

5th.—The purchasers will be bound to perform the duties of Putwarees as set forth in Section 33, Regulation XII of 1817.

Number in Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Pergunnah.	Approximate area in acre.	Government revenue assessed.	Upset price.	REMARKS.
			A. R. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	
360	9244	Chur Dooby Sayber in Chur Muddun Sunker.	291 2 30	322 0 0	644	
1677	9251	Guznipoor Kowadi Moolna in Chur Muddun Sunker.	97 3 26	107 0 0	214	
1606	9880	Talook Juggunnath Sein, Pergunnah Kasipoor.	1 0 33	2 0 0	4	

D. R. LYALL, *Offg. Collector.*

DACCA COLLECTORATE, the 18th February 1875.

জিলা ঢাকা।

নীলামের বিজ্ঞাপন কাছারী কালেক্টরী জিলা ঢাকা।

এতদ্দ্বারা সংবাদ দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে ঢাকা জিলার অন্তঃপাতি নিম্নলিখিত খাস মহাল গবর্ণমেন্টের মালিকী স্বত্ব নিম্নের লিখিতমতে ইংরেজী ১৮৭৫ সালের ৭ আপ্রিল মোতাবেকে ১২৮১ সনের ২৫ চৈত্র বুধবার জিলা ঢাকার কালেক্টরী কাছারীতে বিক্রয় হইবেক।

১। খরিদারগণ ঐ সকল মহালের মালিক বলিয়া গণ্য হইবে এবং এই সকল মহালে গবর্ণমেন্টের যে স্বত্ব আছে তাহা তাহাদিগের প্রতি অর্শিবে। বর্ত্তমান ও ভবিষ্যতের প্রত্যেক বন্দবস্তের ম্যাদাতীতে গবর্ণমেন্টের জমা পরিবর্ত্তন করিবার মাত্র ক্ষমতা থাকিবে যদি পুনঃবন্দবস্তের সময় উপরোক্ত খরিদারগণ বন্দবস্ত গ্রহণ না করে তবে তাহাদের কেবল মালিকানার স্বত্ব থাকিবে এই সকল মহাল নিম্নলিখিত ম্যাদপর্য্যন্ত গবর্ণমেন্টের নির্দ্ধারিত সদর জমার অধীন হইয়া যে ব্যক্তি সর্ব্বাপেক্ষা উর্দ্ধ ডাকিবেক তাহাকে দেওয়া যাইবেক।

২। বর্ত্তমান পাট্টা এবং বন্দবস্তের কার্য্য কি প্রচলিত আইনমতে যে সকল স্বত্ব উৎপন্ন হইয়াছে তাহা বিক্রয়ের পরেও বাহাল থাকিবেক রাজস্ব কার্য্যকারকদিগের কৃত জমাবন্দিতে যেং খোদকস্তা রাইয়ত স্বাক্ষর করিয়াছে ক্রেতা তাহাদিগের স্বত্ব মানিতে বাধ্য হইবেক।

৩। এক শত টাকার অধিক মূল্য হইলে সমুদয় টাকা তৎক্ষণাৎ দিতে হইবেক।

৪। এক শত টাকার অধিক হইলে ডাক মূল্যের চারি অংশের একাংশ তৎক্ষণাৎ দিতে হইবেক বিক্রয়ের দিবস এক দিবস বলিয়া গণনা করিয়া বিক্রয় অন্তর পঞ্চদশ দিনের মধ্যাহ্নকালে কিম্বা সেই দিবস বন্দের দিন হইলে তৎপরে প্রথমে যে দিনে কাছারী খোলা যায় সেই দিনের মধ্যাহ্নকালে যদি অবশিষ্ট টাকা দাখিল না হয় তবে বিক্রয় রহিত ও গচ্ছিত টাকা গবর্ণমেন্টে জব্দ হইবেক প্রথমবারের

বিক্রয়ের ন্যায় পুনরায় বিজ্ঞাপন প্রকাশ করিয়া ঐ ত্রুটিকারি ক্রেতার ঝুঁকিতে সেই মহাল পুনরায় বিক্রয় হইবেক।

৫। ১৮১৭ সনের ১২ আইনের ৩৩ দফামতে পাটওয়ারির কার্য্য খরিদারগণ করিতে বাধ্য হইবে।

[illegible] মহালের নম্বর	জিলা তৌজির নম্বর	মহাল ও পরগণার নাম	ভূমির পরিমাণ			নির্দ্ধারিত জমা	নীলামের প্রথম ডাক	মন্তব্য।
			একর	রুড	পোল			
৩৬০	৯২৪৪	চর মদনশঙ্কর সংক্রান্ত সরকারী খাস কিসমত ভুবি সাএভর	২৯১	২	৩০	৩২২৲	৬২২৲	
১৬৭৭	৯২৫১	চর মদনশঙ্কর সংক্রান্ত সরকারী খাস গজনাইপুর কাউয়া মুলমা	৯৭	৩	২৬	১০৭৲	২১৪৲	
১৬০৬	৯৮৮৯	পং কাশীপুর তালুক জগন্নাথ সেন	১	০	গজ ৩৩।২৫৮	৲	৬৲	

D. R. LYALL, *Offg. Collector.*

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the district of Purneah will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on Saturday, the 10th April 1875, corresponding with 28th Choit 1281 B. S., for arrears of revenue which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1875.

Class I.—Permanent Settlement Estate.

No. 181 —Mehal Gungee, pergunnah Soorjapore; recorded proprietors Golam Ashghur, Khajah Torab Ali, Muniruddin, Khoram Ali, Sabdut Ali, Hamid Ali, Imdad Ali, Mussumut Bhattun, Bhimki, Bebi Soifun, Mussumuts Monajan and Sahadman, Tasooduck Hossain, Imdad Hossain, Ozeer Ali, Belwat Hossain, Golam Mohamed, Syud Enact Hossain, Mahomed Jannuah, Amanutullah, Aghori Buksh, Rezaullah, Meazan, Mir Meghoo, and Golap Chund Ram.

Sudder jummah, Rs. 791-3-5.

J. J. LIVESAY, *Deputy Collector, in charge.*

PURNEAH COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, the 18th February 1875.

اشتهار نامه واسطے فروخت زمینداري

سنه ١٨٥٩ سال کے قانون ١١ دفعه ٦ کے مضمون مطابق بذریعه إسکے سب لوگون کو واقف کیا جاتا هی که ضلع پورنیه کے شامل محالات مندرجه ذیل ضلع مذکور کے صاحب الکلٹر کے آفس مین باقي مالگذاري اور جو سب دعوي سنه ١٨٧٥ع ٢ جنوري تاریخ مین دین هونے سے باقي مالگذاري کے بطور مجریة آئین کے مطابق ادا هونے کا ضابطه هی إسکے ادا کے واسطے سنه ١٨٧٥ع ١٠ اپریل مطابق ٢٨ چیت سنه ١٢٨١ بنگله موافق ٢ چیت سنه ١٢٨٢ فصلي تاریخ مین نیلام عام کے اخیر پکار مین فروخت هوگا سنه ١٨٧٥ع تاریخ ١٩ فبروري

تفصیل

نمبر توزیع	نام محال بقید پرگنه	نام مالك	جمع صدر	باقي
	موضع گانگي چکله سورجان پور	غلام اصغر و خواجة تراب علي و منیر الدین وخورم علي وسعادت علي وحامد علي و امداد علي و مسماة ببهن و مسماة بهکي و تصدق حسین و امداد حسین و وزیر علي ولایت علي و بي بي صیفان و وغلام محمد و سید عنایت حسین ومحمد زمان و امانت الله واگهوري و بخس و رضا الله و میانجان و میر مهگو و مسماة موم جان و مسماة سیدهن و گلاب چند رام	٢٩١	٦١ ٧٧٥ ٢

PURNEAH, *the 18th February* 1875.

J. J. LIVESAY, *Dy. Collr. in charge.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Tirhoot, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 15th day of March 1875 for arrears of revenue, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1875 :—

Permanently settled Estates.

Number.	Number of Towjee.	Name of Mehal and Pergunnah.	Names of Proprietors.	Sudder Jummah.			Jummah of the share to be sold.			Balance due.		
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	35	Jownapore Ruder, Pergunnah Balagutch.	Dwarka Nath Singh .	2 891	5	7	180	12	7	52	1	1
2	35	Ditto ditto ...	Ray Nundi Put and Lutchmy Pershad, &c	2,891	5	7	415	6	10½	24	8	0
3	39	Jownapore Khas, Pergunnah Balagutch.	Mussamut Janki Kower, mother of Wazeer, Lall, minor, &c.	843	8	8	828	14	3	5	5	4
4	48	Matear Mahabalpore, Pergunnah Balagutch.	Jugdawn Singh, &c. ...	1,738	14	3	213	8	4	2	14	4
5	48	Ditto ditto .	Ganesh Lall, &c. ...	1,738	14	3	80	11	3	2	3	11
6	53	Mohunpore, Pergunnah Balagutch.	Dwarka Nath Singh .	3,244	9	3	281	4	9	25	9	8
7	55	Malk Allypore Boozury, Pergunnah Balagutch.	Raj Koomar Singh, &c. ..	3,437	5	4	241	11	2	14	1	8½
8	710	Bethowby Chukley Garjowl, Pergunnah Bissarrah.	Khery Ray and Asman Ray, &c.	1,201	12	10	1,201	12	10	18	15	3
9	821	Makundpore Surghara, Chuck Gurgawl, Pergunnah Bissarrah	Oomrao Bahadur Singh, &c.	1,974	0	9	491	6	0	88	2	3
10	1190	Beerpore Ilmasspore, Pergunnah Hajeepore.	Lutchooman Pershad, &c. ...	1,565	5	0	269	15	6	29	2	3
11	1208	Chaucher, Pergunnah Hajeepore	Ram Jahal Bharthy	764	0	0	764	0	0	11	3	8
12	1209	Jarhowa, Pergunnah Hajeepore	Shaik Shumsh Uddin Hossain and Mossamut Bibi Ameerun.	1,212	1	5	49	15	11	3	4	4
13	1209	Ditto ditto ..	Shaikh Ketaet Ally, &c. ...	1,212	1	5	445	0	1	19	7	9
14	1213	Chuck Naragen, Pergunnah Hajeepore.	Gunga Pershad Singh ...	511	4	7	95	1	6	23	12	0
15	1240	Gobindpore Gokhoala, Pergunnah Hajeepore.	Methooru Dass ...	836	6	11	26	0	0	8	11	0
16	1259	Nawa Nagger, Pergunnah Hajeepore.	Bujragee Sahay and Bhairo Sahay.	791	0	0	148	5	0	33	5	8
17	1405	Ganesh Pundowl, Pergunnah Hawee.	Mr. J Gill, &c. ...	1,397	4	9	338	15	11	57	0	8
18	1481	Kareeu, Pergunnah Jakhar .	Ray Kooldeep Ram, &c. ...	653	5	5	653	5	5	33	2	0
19	1092	Akherpore Gujputti, appertaining to Saree, Pergunnah Kasma.	Burhma Dut Singh, &c. ...	1,382	10	4	19	13	8	2	0	8
20	1092	Ditto ditto ...	Dund Bahadur Singh, &c. ...	1,382	10	4	178	15	1	58	12	9
21	1803	Haribarpore Sookwar, Pergunnah Lowanna.	Manchit Chowdhry, &c. ...	594	15	5	594	15	5	71	7	8
22	2069	Balra Krishen, Chuck Ney, Pergunnah Bissarrah.	Mohipat Narayen Sahee, &c ..	613	3	4	601	5	1	11	2	7
23	2651	Bhagwatpore, appertaining to Basantpore, Pergunnah Ruttu	Balm Tirbaney Pershad Singh, &c.	534	6	11	87	12	11	15	3	0
24	2702	Sohey Sarandi, Pergunnah Ruttu.	Koonj Behary Lall Panday, &c.	617	14	5	268	14	11	18	2	2
25	2904	Rampore Chundun Puttee, Pergunnah Sihora.	Saram Singh, &c. ...	757	1	3	109	14	0	16	8	3
26	3004	Hoosaneypore, Pagamberpore, Pergunnah Sarreyssah	Pahloo Chowdhry, &c. ...	515	1	1	184	14	7	29	11	5
27	3046	Bherokhra, appertaining to Singhiakhoord, Pergunnah Serreyssah.	Sookh Lall Panday, &c. ...	1,660	0	0	53	3	10	4	10	5
28	3049	Shahpore Peerohi, appertaining to Sarmastpore, Pergunnah Serrey-sah.	Naseeh Singh, &c. ...	4,449	14	8	109	0	5	20	4	11
29	3052	Sultanpore Ghatho, Pergunnah Sarreyssah.	Seetal Sahay	684	6	6	14	13	0	1	10	8
30	3073	Kanja Shewpore Mircha, Pergunnah Sarreyssah.	Shew Sahay Singh, &c ...	1,174	5	4	153	10	8	3	9	3
31	3098	Kishunpore Yoosoof, Pergunnah Sarreyssah.	Moharaj Singh ...	770	3	11	34	3	7	16	11	6
32	3124	Harpore Ladwal Jitwarpore Bhooskara, Pergunnah Sarreyssah.	Heera Ray, &c. ..	683	11	10	604	7	10	41	1	4
33	3416	Gowra, Pergunnah Tirsath ...	Ram Manoher Lall Sahi, &c	1,048	5	9	521	2	10	4	1	11
34	10654	Arazi Beshi Naw Barar Jorawanpore, Pergunnah Hajeepore.	Baney Madho Singh, &c. ..	510	0	0	510	0	0	190	9	6

G. DALTON, *Cov'td. Deputy Collector,*
for Officiating Collector on tour

WEST TIRHOOT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, the 8th February 1875.

اس تحریر کے روسے خاص و عام کو دفعہ ۶ اکٹ ۱۱ سنه ۱۸۵۹ع کے مطابق اطلاع دي جاتي هي کے علاقجات موسومه موقوعه ضلع ترهت بعلت زر باقي و غیرہ مطالبه جکو قوانین اور ایکٹون منمشیه کے روسے وصول کرنا جایز هی اور اس زر باقي اور مطالبه کو تا تاریخ ۱۲ جنوري سنه ۱۸۷۵ع غایت اداے مالگذاري سرکار ادا نه کرنا واجب تها بالضرور بتاریخ ۱۵ مارچ سنه ۱۸۷۵ع مطابق ۲۳ پهاگن ۱۲۸۲ فصلي روز دو شنبه کچهري کلکٹري ضلع ترهت مین نیلام هوگا

محالات بندوبستي استمراري

نمبر شمار	نمبر توزیع	نام محال و پرگنه	نام مالك	صدر جمع محال مسلم	صدرجمع اوس حصه کا جو نیلام کیا جائیگا	باقي جسکے لئے نیلام هوگا	کیفیت
۱	۳۵	جونان پور رواو پرگنه بالاگچ	دوارکا ناتهه سنگه سایل تمریق رول	۲۸۹۱ ۵ ۷	۱۸۰ ۱۲ ۷	۵۲ ۱ ۱	بعلت باقي مالگذاري سرکار نیلام هوگا
۲	۳۵	ایضا	راے نندي پت و لچهمي پرشاد و غیرہ	۲۸۹۱ ۵ ۷	۴۱۵ ۶ ۱۰½	۲۴ ۸ ۰	
۳	۳۹	جونان پور خاص ایضا	مسماۃ جانکي کنور مادر و وایه و زیر لعل پسر نابالغ و غیرہ	۸۴۳ ۸ ۸	۸۲۸ ۱۴ ۳	۵ ۵ ۴	
۴	۴۸	منیو مهاپلپو ایضا	جگدون سنگه و غیرہ	۱۷۳۸ ۱۴ ۳	۲۱۳ ۸ ۴	۲ ۱۴ ۴	
۵	۴۸	ایضا	گنیش لال و غیرہ	۱۷۳۸ ۱۴ ۳	۸۰ ۱۱ ۳	۲ ۳ ۱۱	
۶	۵۳	موهن پور ایضا	بابو دوارکا ناتهه سنگه سائل تمریق رول	۳۲۴۴ ۹ ۳	۲۸۱ ۴ ۹	۲۵ ۹ ۸	
۷	۵۵	مانکعلي پور بزرگ ایضا	راجکمار سنگه و غیرہ	۳۴۳۷ ۵ ۴	۲۴۱ ۱۱ ۲	۱۴ ۱ ۸½	
۸	۷۱۰	بتهوني چکله گر جول پرگنه بسارہ	کهري راے و اسمان راے و غیرہ	۱۲۰۱۱۲ ۱۰	۱۲۰۱ ۱۲ ۱۰	۱۸ ۱۵ ۳	
۹	۸۲۱	مکندپورسکیا راچکله گرجول پرگنه بسارہ	امراو بهادر سنگه وغیرہ	۱۹۷۴ ۹	۴۹۱ ۶ ۰	۸۸ ۲ ۳	
۱۰	۱۱۹۰	بیر پور الماس پور پرگنه حاجي پور	لچهمن پرساد وغیرہ	۱۵۶۵ ۵ ۰	۲۶۹ ۱۵ ۶	۲۹ ۲ ۳	
۱۱	۱۰۸	چچهو پرگنه حاجیپور	رام تهل بهارتي	۸۶۴ ۰ ۰	۷۶۴ ۰	۱۱ ۳ ۸	
۱۲	۱۲۰۹	جروہ پرگنه ایضا	شیخ شمس الدین حسین و مسماۃ بي بي امرن سایله	۱۲۱۲ ۱ ۵	۴۹ ۱۵ ۱۱	۳ ۴ ۴	
۱۳	۱۲۰۹	ایضا	شیخ کفایت علي وغیرہ	۱۲۱۲ ۱ ۵	۴۴۵ ۰ ۱	۱۹ ۷ ۹	
۱۴	۱۲۱۴	جگدیس پور ایضا	گنگا پرشاد سنگه سائل	۵۱۱ ۴ ۷	۹۵ ۱ ۶	۲۳ ۱۲ ۰	
۱۵	۱۲۴۰	گوبندپور گوکهلا ایضا	متهورا داس سائل تمریق رول	۸۶۳ ۶ ۱۱	۲۶ ۰ ۰	۸ ۱۱ ۰	
۱۶	۱۲۵۹	نوانگر ایضا	بجرنگي سهاے و بهیرو سهاے سایلان	۷۹۱ ۰ ۰	۱۴۸ ۵ ۰	۳۳ ۵ ۸	
۱۷	۱۴۰۵	گنیس پنڈول پرگنه هاوي	مسترجان گیل صاحب وغیرہ	۱۳۹۷ ۴ ۹	۳۳۸ ۱۵ ۱	۵۷ ۰ ۸	
۱۸	۱۴۰۴	قوین پرگنه جاکهر	راے کلدیپ رام وغیرہ	۶۵۳ ۵ ۵	۶۵۳ ۵ ۵	۳۳ ۲ ۰	

نمبر شمار	نمبر توزیع	نام محال و پرگنه	نام مالک	صدر جمع محال مسلم	صدر جمع اوس حصه کا جو نیلام کیا جایگا	باقي جسکے لئے نیلام هوگا	کیفیت
۱۹	۱۶۹۲	اگرپور گجپتي متعلقه سارے پرگنه کشمه	نرصادت سنگه و غیره	۱۳۸۲ ۱۰ ۴	۱۹ ۱۳ ۸	۲ ۰ . ۸	
۲۰	۱۶۹۲	ایضا	دوند بهادر سنگه و غیره	۱۳۸۲ ۱۰ ۴	۱۷۸ ۱۵ ۱	۵۸ ۱۲ ۰۹	
۲۱	۱۸۰۳	هري هرپور سکوار پرگنه نوابوان	منچت چودهري وغیره مالکان	۵۹۴ ۱۵ ۵	۵۹۴ ۱۵ ۵	۷۱ ۷ ۸	
۲۲	۲۰۶۹	بلوا کرشن چکله نئي پرگنه بساره	مهیت نراین ساهي وغیره	۶۱۳ ۳ ۴	۶۰۴ ۵ ۱	۱۱ ۲ ۷	
۲۳	۲۶۵۱	بهگوات پوربدیل بسنت پور پرگنه ري پٹي	بابوترني پرشاد سنگه وغیره	۵۳۴ ۶ ۱۱	۸۷ ۱۲ ۱۱	۱۵ ۳ ۰	
۲۴	۲۷۰۲	سوهي سرانڈی پرگنه ري	کنجبهاري لعل پانڈه وغیره	۶۱۷ ۱۴ ۵	۲۶۸ ۱۴ ۱۱	۱۸ ۲ ۲	
۲۵	۲۹۰۴	رام پور چندن پٹي پرگنه سیوره	سرن سنگه و عیره	۷۵۷ ۱ ۳	۱۰۹ ۹ ۱۴	۱۶ ۷ ۳	
۲۶	۳۰۰۴	حسنے پور پیغمبرپور پرگنه سرسا	پیلو چودهري وغیره	۵۴۵ ۱ ۱	۴۸۴ ۱۴ ۷	۲۹ ۱۱ ۵	
۲۷	۳۰۲۶	بهرو کهرا متعلقه سیکنا خورد پرگنه سرسا	سکهه لعل پانڈه و غیره	۱۶۶۰ ۰	۵۳ ۳ ۱۰	۴ ۱۰ ۵	
۲۸	۳۰۴۹	شاه پور پروهي متعلقه سرمست پور پرگنه سرسا	نهصب سنگه و غیره	۴۴۴۹ ۱۴ ۸	۱۰۹ ۰ ۵	۲۰ ۲ ۱۱	
۲۹	۳۰۵۲	سلطان پور ڈهون پرگنه سرسا	سیتل سهاے سایل قلربق رول	۶۸۴ ۶ ۶	۱۴ ۱۳ ۰	۱ ۱۰ ۲	
۳۰	۳۰۷۳	کانچا شیوپور وجامد پرگنه سرسا	سیو سهاے سنگه وغیره	۱۱۷۳ ۵ ۴	۴۵۳ ۱۰ ۸	۰۳ ۹ ۳	
۳۱	۳۰۹۸	کشنپوریوسف پرگنه سرسا	مهاراج سنگه	۷۷۰ ۳ ۱۱	۳۰۶ ۳ ۷	۱۵ ۱۱ ۹	
۳۲	۳۱۲۱	هرپور لدوا جلوار پور پهولکرا پرگنه سرسا	هرا راے و غیره	۶۸۳ ۱۱ ۱	۶۰۴ ۷ ۱۰	۴۴ ۱ ۴	
۳۳	۳۴۴۹	گورا پرگنه برسنگه	رام منوهر لعل ساهو وغیره	۱۰۴۸ ۵ ۹	۵۲۴ ۲ ۱۰	۴ ۱ ۱۱	
۳۴	۱۰۶۵۴	اراضي بیشي توزار جوداون پورپرگنه حاجي پور	بیدي مادهو سنگهه و غیره	۵۱۰ ۰ ۰	۵۱۰ ۰ ۰	۱۹۰ ۹ ۶	

المرقوم یکم فروري سنه ۱۸۷۵

G. A. DALTON, *Deputy Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in the district of Chittagong will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 22nd day of March 1875, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 26th day of December 1874:—

CLASS I.—PERMANENTLY SETTLED ESTATE.

For arrears of revenue.

No. 1024.—Taraf Gobinda Nundy; recorded proprietor Sutro Narain and others. Sudder jumma of the entire estate, Rs. 1,061-13-1. The shares of Sutro Narain, Durponarain, Jan Bibi, Mahomed Ashoruk, Ramjoy and Ram Chandra Datta, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 707-14-6, will be sold, the remaining proprietors having opened separate accounts under Act XI of 1859.

For arrears of revenue.

No. 1285.—Taraf Jorib Mahomed; recorded proprietor Jan Bibi, Mahomed Boshirullah, and Ramkanta Chowdry. Sudder jumma, Rs. 784-3-1. Entire estate will be sold.

For arrears of revenue.

No. 1469.—Taraf Komar Rulee; recorded proprietor Golamgour, Golam Hyder, Jolofnissa, Shomshernissa, Mahomed Mookin, Nagumonissa, Womed Ali, Shubaratnissa, Jalfutnissa, Jomirun, Ausimonissa, Mahachooma, Moymuna, Ajarul Huk, Begam Foridulalum, Syud Lallum, Musst. Chota Bibi Choudrya, Musst. Nadirjan, Khallum, Musst. Meheronissa, Musst. Amironissa, Musst. Bussarutnissa, Abdoolfurta, Sheik Ali Mordun, and Sheik Mahomed Ismail. Sudder jumma, Rs. 1,015-13. Entire estate will be sold.

For arrears of revenue.

No. 2203.—Taraf Nasim Chowdry; recorded proprietor Jan Ali and others. Sudder jumma of the entire estate, Rs. 659-7-6. The shares of Jan Ali, Mohesh Chandra Sein, Romjan Ali, Nityananda Sen, Wahed Ali, Prankissen Sen, Nityananda Sen, Jan Ali, Jagat Chandra Sen, Ayakup Ali Chowdry, Abdul Rujuk, Abdul Bari, and Abdul Jolil, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 412-2-7, will be sold, the remaining proprietors having opened separate accounts under Act XI of 1859.

For arrears of revenue.

No. 2411.—Kismat Probhabuttee Baboit, Taraf Brejo Kishore Kanongoe; recorded proprietor Abdool Khoir Mahomed, Mohutsom Billa, Hasmat Ali, and others. Sudder jumma of the entire estate, Rs. 667-11-10. The shares of Hasmat Ali and his mother Sharfutnissa and Tomaliut Khatoon, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 41-13-10, will be sold, the remaining proprietors having opened separate accounts under Act XI of 1859.

For arrears of revenue.

No. 2562.—Taraf Ram Bhadro Kanongoe; recorded proprietor Bhairab Chandra and others. Sudder jumma of the entire estate, Rs. 918-15-7. The shares of Bhairub Charan, Chandi Charan, Kali Charan Das, Nussurulla Moonshi, Raj Chandra, Ram Das, Tarinishanker Kanongoe, Pran Hari Lalla, Abdoolla Nilamdar, Wozir Ali, *alias* Potun, Musst. Bisheshuri, Tripoora Charan Roy, Annoda Charan Roy, Nityananda Sen, Debi Charan, *alias* Deboo Mahajan, Ramdas Shikdar, Ram Chandra Chowdry, Harinath Poorohit, Ramkinker Poorohit, Ramkishore Sen, Akhil Chandra Sen, Golam Hossein, Gorib Hossien, Jakir Ali, Musst. Chandra Bodone, Jhan Chandra Chowdry, Musst. Shyama Shoondari, Nityananda Sen, Modhuram, Shontoshram Sen, Chandi Charan Dhar, Susti Charan Dhar, Harihar Bhattacharjea, Ramrotton Surma, Gopal Krishna Surma, Ramdas Barnik, Ramdhan Barnik, and Ramdhon, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 331-2-8, will be sold, the remaining proprietors having opened separate accounts under Act XI of 1859.

For arrears of revenue.

No. 2565.—Taraf Ram Kishore Kanongoe; recorded proprietor Ali Hossein and others. Sudder jumma of the entire estate, Rs. 819-1-7. The shares of Ali Hossein, Buxa Ali, Bhobani Charan Das, Boishnab Charan Chowdry, Gour Kishore, Gouri Mohan Biswas, Jadooram Takoor, Lolita, Modhuram, Wodoy Tara, Poran Das Chowdry, Premnarayan, Ramjoy Baidya, Ram Das Surma, Ramdhon, Ram Chandra Biswas, Radharam, Ruhidas Pal, Shomsher Ali, Susti Chandra, Musst. Pran Kishoree, Rukinee, Koylas Chandra Sen, Norasingh Surma, Degamber, Bongshi Bodon Biswas, Pran Hurri Lalla, and Korimbux, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 125-6-10, will be sold, the remaining proprietors having opened separate accounts under Act XI of 1859.

For arrears of revenue.

No. 2933.—Taraf Shasiram Kanongoe; recorded proprietors Aiton, Taroke Chandra Sen, and others. Sudder jumma of the entire estate Rs. 826-14-3. The shares of Taloke Chandra Sen and Musst. Alaka, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 52-1-8, will be sold, the remaining proprietors having opened separate accounts under Act XI of 1859, and having applied for partition under Regulation XIX of 1814.

For arrears of revenue.

No. 3125.—Taraf Srimanta Ram Kanongoe; recorded proprietor Abdulla Khan and others. Sudder jumma of the entire estate, Rs. 1,737-12-0. The shares of Abdulla Khan, Abdulla Khan, Baidanath, Ram Kishore Sen, Anondo Mohon Naha, Musst. Wasa Khatoon, Jan Ali Chowdry, Baidanath Sen, Sham Shunder Sen, and Ramkishore Sen, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 843-13-9, will be sold, the remaining proprietors having opened separate accounts under Act XI of 1859.

H. M. KISCH, *for Officiating Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 2 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1868, and Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in the district of Chittagong will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 22nd day of March 1875, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realised in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 26th day of December 1874:—

NOABAD.

Mouzah Jhilwongja, Thana Ramoo.

No. 26.—Talook Gouri Shankar and Boidyanath Kanongoe. Malik Ram Mohun Sen and Ali Hosein Chowdry. Sudder jumma Rs. 938. The entire talook will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

Mouzah Edgao, Thana Ramoo.

No. 161.—Talook Shibcharan Choudry. Malik Magan Das Choudry. Sudder jumma Rs. 4,479-11. The entire talook will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

Mouzah Zoarianalla, Thana Ramoo.

No. 189.—Talook Golam Ali. Malik Roostum Ali. Sudder jumma Rs. 528. The entire talook will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

Mouzah South Nhilla, Thana Teknaaf.

No. 460.—Talook. Khoame Chowdry and others. Malik Charoophroo Chowdry. Sudder jumma Rs. 670-15. Road Fund Rs. 6-12. The entire talook will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

H. M. KISCH, *for Offg. Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in the district of 24-Pergunnahs will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 16th day of March 1875, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realised in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 12th day of January 1875:—

TO BE SOLD FOR ARREARS OF GOVERNMENT REVENUE.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 266.—Kismut pergunnah Medunmollo Dehee Medunmollo; recorded proprietor Golam Hossein; sudder jumma Rs 1,414-3 10.

No. 605.—Kismut pergunnah Bhalooka, kismut Bhalooka; recorded proprietor Gouree Churn Ghose, &c.; sudder jumma of the entire estate, inclusive police thannadaree, is Rs. 14,943-15-8: excluding the share of which separate account has been opened, the share of Gouree Churn Ghose, &c., bearing sudder jumma, including police Rs. 1,254-1-1, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Rs. 14-6-2½.

No. 1326.—Lot No. 20, Abad Bhugobanpore; recorded proprietor Khetter Mohun Dutto; sudder jumma Rs 628-8-5.

No. 2369.—Pergunnah Dantea, kismut Dantea, &c.; recorded proprietor Joygopal Paul Chowdry, &c.; sudder jumma of the entire estate is Rs. 47,322-5-6½: excluding the share of which separate account has been opened, the share of Joygopal Pal Chowdry, &c., bearing sudder jumma Rs. 27,560-14-5¾, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Rs. 31-10-5.

F. REES, *Officiating Collector.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, 24-PERGUNNAHS, the 9th February 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in the district of Jessore, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 25th day of March 1875, corresponding with the 12th Chaitro 1281 (B.S.), for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realised in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1875:—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estate.

No. 4575.—Pergunnah Bhatla; recorded proprietor Rajah Burdcant Roy, Bahadoor; sudder jumma, Rs. 5,087-1-7¾; will be sold for arrears of Government revenue—annas 10¼.

No. 5023.—Seventeen-and-a-half gunda share of pergunnah Shilimabad; recorded proprietors Nukoolessur Roy, Gocool Chunder Bose, Bissesser Roy Chowdhury, Grish Chunder Ghose, Mohima Chunder Roy, Kristo Kamini Chowdhurani; the sudder jumma of the entire estate is Rs. 5,784-6-6. The estate will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 310-12-2½, after deducting the first, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth shares of the proprietors Nukoolessur Roy, Bissessur Roy Chowdhury, Grish Chunder Ghose, Mohima Chunder Roy, and Kisto Kamini Chowdhurani; sudder jumma, Rs. 840-8-9, Rs. 840-8-9, Rs. 1,446-1-7¼, Rs. 885-11-9¼, and Rs. 885-11-9¼ respectively.

No. 5045.—Mouzah Chapra, pergunnah Mamoodshahi; recorded proprietors Nilakanto Biswas, Rajcoomar and Suroop Chunder Mazoomdar, and Anund Chunder Shaha; sudder jumma, Rs. 655-10-10; will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to 10 annas 3 pie.

Class II.—Temporarily-settled Estate.

No. 5048.—Abadkari right of lot 223, in the Soonderbuns; recorded proprietors Mr. David Begg and Mr. Morrell; farming lease to 1953 A.D.; present sudder jumma Rs. 562-8-0, progressively rising in 1904 A.D. to full jumma of Rs. 2,250; will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 70.

JESSORE COLLECTORATE, the 15th February 1875. A. SMITH, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI, Act XI of 1859, that the under-mentioned Estates in the district of Hooghly will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 25th day of March 1875, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 12th day of January 1875 :—

Number of the Mehal.	Name of the Mehal and Pergunnah.	Name of the defaulting Proprietor.	Sudder Jumma.	Amount of Arrears due.	Remarks.
		1st Class Permanently-settled Estate.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
9	Dowlutpore, Pergunnah Pandooah.	Golam Mojmale and Syod Alli Mahomad of Pandooah, Pergunnah Pandooah	1,132 0 2	49 2 10	
11	Salanpore, Pergunnah Pandooah.	Hoydur Alli and Meer Abdool Wahed and Shajadu Bibee of Kosba, Pandooah ..	707 6 2	35 11 5	
64	Theyparah, Pergunnah Pandooah.	Mollah Abdool Hakim, Syod Ahamod, Syod Golam Hoydur, Syod Johoor Nobee of Chowghoriah, Pergunnah Ranihati, Zillah Burdwan, Sophinah Bibee of Kosba, Pandooah, Pergunnah Pandooah ..	1,066 1 0	211 8 6	
65	Chapahatee, Pergunnah Pandooah	Golam Suppur Chowdoory, Mohomod Alli Chowdoory, Golam Mostofee of Pandooah, Pergunnah Pandooah ..	581 2 2	8 5 7	
69	Makhal Dihee, Pergunnah Pandooah	Obhoy Churn Nundee, &c.	722 15 1		
		Deduct 9as. 9g. 2k. share of the mehal belonging to Obhoy Churn Nundee and Opendro Narain Nundee, &c., of Shahagunge, Zillah Hooghly, for which separate accounts under Act XI of 1859 have been opened, the sudder jumma of which is ..	428 2 0		
		Remains 6as. 10g. 2k. share of the mehal belonging to Mraja Ahed Alli, Syod Ahamod Box, Mraja Mogoljan, Abdool Hamid, Fojole Nobee of Kosba, Pandooah, Pergunnah Pandooah	294 13 1	11 10 2	
67	Goorbarree, Pergunnah Chowmooha.	Mangobindo Biswass, &c. ..	2,695 15 0		
		Deduct the share of the mehal belonging to Mangobind Biswass of Dusghora, Pergunnah Havili, the sudder jumma of which is	590 6 5		
		Deduct the share of the mehal belonging to Boroda Dassy of Khonyan, Zillah Hooghly, the sudder jumma of which is	692 2 9		
		Separate accounts of these have been opened under Act XI of 1859			
			1,282 9 2		
		Remaining shares of the mehal belonging to Prankisto Biswass of Dusghora, Pergunnah Havili, Zillah Hooghly, to Joggessur, Essur Chunder, Nocoor Chunder, and Makhone Laul Ghose of Katgorah, Pergunnah Chowmooha, Zillah Hooghly, to Troyloko Mohun Dassy of Hridoyrampore, Pergunnah Chowmooha, Zillah Hooghly, to Radha Kanto Chowdoory of Goorbarree, Pergunnah Chowmooha, Zillah Hooghly, and to Gopeekissen Bose of Furasdanga, Pergunnah Boro Sabaet of Modore Mohone Jew Tacoor, the sudder jumma of which is	1,413 5 10	99 11 9	

HOOGHLY, 6th February 1875. F. H. PELLEW, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the andermentioned Estates in the district of Tipperah will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 25th day of March 1875, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 12th day of January 1875 :—

Permanently-settled estates to be sold for arrears of revenue.

No. 319.—One anna 5 gandas hissa of mouzah Chapitola in the 10 annas 13 gandas 1 kowry 1 kranty hissa of pergunnah Bardakhat—Government revenue Rs. 1,693-12, road cess Rs. 17—is to be sold for arrears of revenue amounting to Rs. 45-7-6. The recorded proprietor of the 1 anna 5 gandas hissa is Koonjo Mohun Padder, and jumma of it is Rs. 132-5-2, and road cess Rs. 1-5-3.

The entire estate is under partition, and the allotment of the above 1 anna 5 gandas, hissa is being made, and it is therefore now advertised for sale.

No. 686.—Jatrapore Joar in the 10 annas 13 gandas 1 kowry 1 kranty hissa of Bardakhat—Government revenue amounting to Rs. 784-14, road cess Rs. 7-14—is to be sold for arrears of revenue amounting to Rs. 67-0-9. The recorded proprietors are Bhairub Chundro Ghose, Ram Chandra Nandi, Tree Loochua Chandro Roy, Ram Das Dher, Ramdoyal Dher, Monirutton Dher, Sree Moty Tara Sundary, Doorga Charan Dher, Hara Nath Chowdry, and Krisna Charan Dutta.

No. 758.—Kalya Char No. 43, resumed under Regulation II of 1819, in pergunnah Amirabad—Government revenue Rs. 1,510-12, road cess Rs. 15-1—is to be sold for arrears of revenue amounting to Rs. 512. The recorded proprietor is Sree Nath Bondopadya.

TIPPERAH COLLECTORATE, the 12th February 1875. A. MANSON, *Cortd. Dy. Collr. in charge.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, and Section 5 of Act VII of 1868, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Moorshedabad will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 24th day of March 1875, corresponding with 11th Chaitra, 1281, B.S., for arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1875 :—

Serial number.	Class of Mehal.	Towjee number.	Name of Mehal and Pergunnah.	Names of Proprietors.	Sudder Jumma.	REMARKS.
1	1st Class.	55	Kishmut Pergunnah Khargaon, Pergunnah Khargaon.	Tarini Proshad, Uttam Koomari, Binod Moni, Syad Moorunnebi, Komal Lochan, Gooroo Dayal, Parassa Nath, Bhoobanessari, Biswanath, Ram Doolubh, Ram Kishore, Panchanan, Ramdhon, Shitkantho, Mohammad Mostobud, Gour Narain Chatoorjee, shebait of Iswar Lakhinessa Shib Thakoor, Khod Mooktokeshi, Mohendra Narain, Khankar Golam Rossool, guardian of Golam Robbani, Ambika Prosad Das, Beni Madhub, Ram Jadab, Iswar Chandra, Gooroo Doyal, Sharoda Prosad, Beni Prosad, Ram Doyal, Ramessur, Horish Chandra Karforma, Gooroo Doyal, Poromanundo, Kristo Koomar, Moulvie Syad Anwar Rohoman, Abdool Futah Moulvie Syad Abdool and Thalal, son and daughter of Chowdhoori Syad Tahir, deceased, Moulvie Syad Anwar Rohoman, guardian of Boshida Bibi, minor, Khobiran Nessa Bibi, Syadi Bibi, and Syad Shah Mohamad Mosi (guardians, Fotehma Bibi and Feleba Bibi).	Sudder jumma Rs. 2,370-13-9, that exclusive of the sudder jumma of the shares of Tarini Prosad and Saroda Prosad, *viz.*, three annas, nineteen gundas, ten kags, and fifteen teels, sudder jumma Rs 590-6; Uttam Koomari Debya, *viz.*, three annas, ten gundas, five kags, and four teels, sudder jumma 520-15; Ram Jadab Mookerjee, *viz.*, three gundas, three cowris, sudder jumma 27-12-6; Madhab Chandra Mookerjee, *viz.*, nine gundas, fourteen kags, and four teels, sudder jumma 73-4; Shit Kanto Mookerjee, *viz.*, nine gundas, three cowris, sudder jumma 72-4; Ramesswar, Horish Chandra Karforma, Gooroo Doyal, Poroma Nund Chakrobarti, *viz.*, eighteen gundas, ten kags, thirteen teels, sudder jumma Rs 138-4-10, Ramesswar, Karforma, *viz.*, two gundas, one kag, and ten teels, sudder jumma Rs. 15-8-3; Iswar Chandra Mookerjee, *viz.*, three gundas and seven teels, sudder jumma Rs. 22-6-5, Kristo Koomar Hajra, *viz.*, two gundas, three cowris, two teels, sudder jumma Rs. 20-0-8, is Rs. 889-10-1.	The shares of Binod Moni and others, exclusive of the shares mentioned in column 6, will be sold; the sudder jumma of the saleable portion of the entire being Rs 889-10-1
2	Ditto	100	Kishmut Pergunnah Choonakhali, Pergunnah Choonakhali	Rajkishor, Chandra Choor, Ram Koomar, Horo Prosad, Kashiswar, Moharam Shornomoi, Joy Narain, Radhakristo, Biswa Nath, Mritoonj y, Brojo Soondari Dassaa Jibankristo Pramanik, Hara Dhani Dassia, Shyama Soondari Dassia, Shoshowpar Chowdhoori, Pyari Soondari Dassia, Ashootosh Basu, Charoo Chandra Basu, Ram Jomoona Koomari and Ram Shoobhadra Koomari, mother of Horindra Sing, minor, Kamini Soondari, guardian of Taramoni, *alias* Lotoomani Dassi, Poolin Behari Sen, Gokoolmoni Chowdhoorani, Shareda Prosad, *alias* Radhika Prosad Roy Chowdhoori, Shyama Charan Basu, Kandari Mal Dooli Chand, Khetro Nath Banoypadhya, Jogendro Mohini Debia, Shoshi Bhooshun Mookherjee, Shoroshati Debia, and Gan sh Lal Roy.	Sudder jumma Rs. 3,551-7-5, exclusive of the undermentioned shares, which will not be sold, *viz.*, 9 gundas, 10 kags, 7 teels of Moharam Shornomoi, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 107-11-9, 2 annas share of Ram Jomoona Koomari and Shubadra Koomari, mother of Horindra Sing, sudder jumma Rs. 443-15 annas; 7 gundas 2 cowris, and 15 teels share of Charoo Chandra Basu, sudder jumma Rs. 83-11-1½; 15 gundas, 1 kag, 10 teels share of Joynarain Basu, sudder jumma Rs. 167-6; 7 gundas, 2 cowris, and 15 teels share of Ashootosh Basu, sudder jumma Rs 83-11-1½, 9 gundas, 6 kags, and 17 teels share of Shoshodhur Chowdhoori, sudder jumma Rs 104-9-10, 18 gundas, 1 cowrie, 1 teel share of Shyama Charan Basu, sudder jumma Rs 201-11 annas, 5 gundas, 9 kags share of Shyama Chowdhoorani and Chowdhoorani, sudder jumma Rs 62-11, 1 anna, 3 gundas, 11 kags share of Gokool Moni Chowdhoorani, mother and guardian of Akhundra Nath Chowdhoori, sudder jumma Rs 262-12, 1 anna 3 gundas, 11 kags share of Shareda Prosad Chowdhoori *alias* Radhika Prosad Roy Chowdhoori, sudder jumma Rs 262-12, 1 gunda, 1 anna, 13 gundas, 1 kag share of Khetro Nath Banoyopadhya, and Jogendro Mohini Debia, sudder jumma Rs. 300-14-3, 2 cowris, 15 teels share of Hara Dhoni Dassia, sudder jumma Rs. 6-0-11½; 7 gundas, 3 cowris, 0 teels share of Shoshi Bhooshun Mookerjee, and Shoroshwati Debia,	The shares of Jibankristo Pramanik and others, whose shares are not mentioned in column 6, are to be sold.

Serial number.	Class of Mehal.	Towjee number.	Name of Mehal and Pergunnah.	Names of Proprietors.	Sudder Jumma.	REMARKS.
					sudder jumma Rs. 86-5-11; 1 anna, 3 gundas, 5 kags, and 11 teels share of Poolin Behari Sen, sudder jumma Rs 259; 2 cowris, 15 teels share of Kamini Soondari Dasia guardian of Tarangini, *alias* Lotoomani, sudder jumma Rs. 6-0 11½; 18 gundas, 6 kags, 1½ teels share of Gonesh Lall Roy, sudder jumma Rs. 203-15-8; total Rs 2,709-7-7, is Rs. 841-15-10.	
3	1st Class.	237	Kishmut Mouzah Panootia, Pergunnah Kowarprotap.	Mathoora Nath Mookerjee ...	Rs. 558-4-0	Entire mehal will be sold.
4	Ditto	258	Taruf Fazilpore, Pergunnah Nowanagar.	Madan Mohan Mookerjee, Shyama Soondari, Shoshimookhi Debia, Mohatap Sing, Tinkori Debia, and Trilochan Mookerjee.	Rs. 1,227-11-9, exclusive of the separate share of Trilochan Mookerjee, sudder jumma Rs. 383-10-8, is Rs. 844-1-1.	The shares of Modan Mohan and others, which are not specified in column 6, are to be sold.
5	Ditto	405	Kishmut Taruf Baugshibndanpore, Pergunnah Nashkaipore.	Rani Shoorjomoni and Shornomoi.	Rs. 3,182-8-9	Entire mehal will be sold.
6	Ditto	406	Kishmut Mouzah Gopalpore Digrail, Pergunnah Bihurole.	Ditto ditto ...	Rs. 1,060-4-3 . ..	Ditto ditto.
7	Ditto	488	Kishmut Taruf Horipara, Pergunnah Koolbaria.	Tarini Sankar, Gooroo Prosad, self and guardian of Roghoo Nath, *alias* Rajaram Roy, Gonesh Lal Roy, Komul Moni, Shornomoi, Tara Goti, Joy Doorga, Brinda Debi, Gooroo Dasi, Dino Bandhoo Chowdhoori, Horo Soondari Dasia, Bhogobati Dasia, guardian of Kristo Promadhini, *alias* Makhan Moni, minor, Rajmohan, Horo Soondari, guardian of Lohit Mohan, Tara Prosunno Chowdhoori, Khod, Shama Soondari Chowdhoorani, Monmohan, Chandra Mohan, Mohanta Gopal Das, sabait of Sri Sri Iswar Rogho Nath Deb Thakoor, Rghoo Nath Moostoofi, Charoo Chandra Bosu, Hori Prosad Chowdhoori, minor, under the Court of Wards (manager Ishan Chandra Roy), Mookto Keshi Chowdhoorani, Ram Mohan, Chandi Charan, Shyama Prosunno Roy Chowdhoori, Radhika Prosad Roy Chowdhoori, minor (guardian, Sharoda Shoondari Chowdhoorani), and Kristo Moni Chowdhoorani.	Rs. 4,299-1-9, exclusive of 18 gundas, 1 cowri, and 1 kranti share of Hori Prosad Chowdhoori, sudder jumma Rs. 246-3-2; 13 gundas, 1 cowri, and 1 kranti share of Kristo Promadhini, *alias* Makhan Moni Dasia, sudder jumma Rs. 179-2; 1 anna, 1 gunda, 2 cowris, and 2 kranti share of Dino Bandhoo Chowdhoori, sudder jumma Rs. 291-7-7½; 13 gundas; 1 cowri, and 1 kranti share of Lohit Mohun Roy, sudder jumma Rs 179-2-1; 13 gundas, 1 cowri, and 1 kranti share of Tara Prosunno Roy Chowdhoori, sudder jumma Rs. 179-2-1; 13 gundas, 1 cowri, and 1 kranti share of Shama Soondari Chowdhoorani, sudder jumma Rs. 179 2-1; 17 gundas, 3 cowris, and 1 danti share of Charu Chandra Bosu, sudder jumma Rs. 238-13-8; 12 gundas and 8 teels share of Mookto Keshi Chowdhoorani, sudder jumma Rs. 194-3-4; 13 gundas, 1 cowri, and 1 kranti share of Mon Mohan Roy Chowdhoori, sudder jumma Rs. 179-2-1; total Rs. 1,836-6-1½, the sudder jumma is Rs. 2,462-11-7½.	
8	Ditto	2,734	Debi Gobindpore, Pergunnah Sherpoer.	Mokroma Bibi, Ashooda Bibi, Ajimmutannessa Bibi, *alias* Allarakha, wife of Moonshi Lotafut Hossain, Mahamuddannessa Bibi, Korim Box, Mashooma Bibi, Togdira Bibi, Shek Shomonoolla, self and guardian of Shek Nasarutolla, Syad Abdool Monak, and Abdool Shoban.	Rs. 1,560-7-6, exclusive of 4 annas, 13½ gundas share of Korim Box, sudder jumma Rs. 455-2-2; of 5 annas, 16 gundas, 3 cowris share of Ajimmutannessa, sudder jumma Rs. 568-15-1; of 3 gundas, 1 kag share of Abdool Shoban, sudder jumma Rs. 16 4, for which separate accounts have been opened, the sudder jumma is Rs. 520-2-3.	The shares of Mokroma Bibi and others, not named in column 6, will be sold.
9	Ditto	2,751	Taruf Amanganj, Pergunnah Ashadnagar.	Horek Chand Now Lukka	Rs. 533-3-1 ..	Entire mehal will be sold.
10	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto ..	Ditto ditto .	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
11	Ditto	2,778	Taruf Noor Mohamadpore, Pergunnah Ashadnagar.	Narendra Narain Roy and Radha Charan Sen.	Rs. 1,370-1-7	Entire mehal will be sold.
12	Ditto	2,790	Taruf Koomrapore, Pergunnah Ashadnagar.	Zerassoodeen	Rs. 2,060-8-9	Ditto.

W. WAVELL, *Offg. Collector.*

MOORSHEDABAD COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, the 9th February 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Midnapore will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 27th day of March 1875, corresponding with 14th Choitra, 1281, B.S., and 15th Choitra, 1282, Umli, Saturday, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1875:—

Number on the register A.	Number on the revenue roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Name of Proprietor.	Government revenue	Arrears of Government revenue for which the estate will be sold.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
			1st Class Permanently-settled Estates.			
86	54	Alalparah, Pergunnah Gaguapore.	Goluck Chandra Masanta, Khettar Mohan Masanta, Lukhinarain Masanta, and Chowdhari Goluck Chandra Masanta.	1,196 15 2		
			Deduct separate account of Goluck Chandra Masanta.	448 13 9		
			Balance, being the joint share of the undermentioned parties, to be sold for the arrears of Government revenue, Rs. 218 11-5	478 1 5	218 11 5	
			Khettar Mohan Masanta, Luckhinarain Masanta, and Chowdhari Goluck Chandra Masanta.			
412	271	Barbansi, Pergunnah Khundar.	Lukhinarain Satpatti, Goluk Chandra Datta, Manikram Pal, Brajamohan Mohapatra, Gungaram De, Ghasiram De, Nobin Chandra Nag, Srimati Adarmoni Debbia, Roghoonath Das Mohapatra, Luchmanprasad Das Mohapatra, Sittanath Das Mohapatra, Narhari Marik, Srimati Pearimoni Dasi, wife of Gooroo-prasad Marik, Okhoyram Jana, Modhoosooden Jana, Ganganarain Myti, Srimati Matangini Dasi, mother and guardian of Taraknath Myti and Bholanath Myti, minors, Srimati Jasadamoni, Srimati Rombhamoni, Srimati Surnamoni, Srimati Tilatamamoni, Okhoynarain Bera, Ramkrista Chakerbutty, Radhamohan Myti, Becharam Acherja, Modhoosooden Mana, Lalmohan Mykap, Indramohan Mykap Bhoobanmohan Mykap, Bhooban Chandra Bandopadhia, Radhamohan Pal, Khettermohan Pal, Lalmohun Pal, Mohindranath Pal, and Thakoordas Pal.	19,156 13 1		
			Deduct separate accounts of the undermentioned parties, which will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. Srimati Adarmoni Dasi .. 6,386 9 8 Srimati Pearimoni Dasi, wife of Goorooprasad Marik .. 1,233 13 0 Narhari Marik .. ... 389 14 8 Gunganarain Myti .. ... 2,317 10 10 Okhoyram Jana ... .. 248 10 8 Nobin Chandra Nag ... 2,916 8 8	13,552 3 6		
			Balance, being the joint share of the following parties, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Rs 93-9-5.— Lukhinarain Satpatti, Golak Chandra Datta, Manikram Pal, Brajamohan Mohapatra, Gungaram De, Ghasiram De, Roghoonath Das Mohapatra, Luchmanprasad Das Mohapatra, Sittanath Das Mohapatra, Modhoosooden Jana, Srimati Matangini Dasi, mother and guardian of Taraknath Myti and Bholanath Myti, minors, Srimati Jasadamoni Srimati Rombhamoni, Srimati Surnamoni, Srimati Tilatamamoni, Okhoynarain Bera, Ramkrista Chakerbutty, Radhamohan Myti, Becharam Acherja, Modhoosooden Mana, Lalmohan Mykap, Indramohan Mykap, Bhoobanmohan Mykap, Bhooban Chandra Bandopadhia, Radhamohan Pal, Khettermohan Pal, Lalmohan Pal, Mohindranath Pal, and Thakoordas Pal.	5,604 9 7	93 9 5	
663	393	Bhiturbinad, Pergunnah Tuppe Balisitta.	Mahamed Abdoolah, father and guardian of Abdoolkadar and [illegible] Sulak Ahamed.	2,396 13 0	0 2 0	

Number on the register A.	Number on the revenue roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Name of Proprietor.	Government revenue.	Arrears of Government revenue for which the estate will be sold.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1122	020	Goomai, Pergunnah Kasijorah.	Kasimatan Nessa, Moochni Bibi, mother of Barkhordar Hoosen, Baktubedar Hoosen, Srimati Fatema Bibi Syed Ebarool Hoosen, Syad Isrool Hoosen, Syad Elamool Hoosen, and Ramtaruk Rai Chowdhari.	570 0 9		
			Deduct separate account of Ramtaruk Rai Chowdhari.	101 3 0		
			Balance, being the joint share of the following parties, to be sold for the arrears of Government revenue, Rs. 28-7-11 :— Kasimatan Nessa, Moochni Bibi, mother of Syad Barkhordar Hoosen, Baktubedar Hoosen, Srimati Fatema Bibi, Syad Ebarool Hoosen, Syad Isrool Hoosen, and Syad Elamool Hoosen.	468 13 9	28 7 11	
			1st Class Temporarily-settled Estates.			
1425	128	Jellamootah, &c., Pergunnah Jellamootah.	According to the register, Baboo Gazendra Narain Rai and Kuor Narain Rai; according to the summary settlement, Baboo Gazendra Naraiu Rai and Haripria Debbia.	90,227 8 0	21,498 15 3	Summary settlement of this estate runs from 1873-74 to the time of its regular settlement.
			1st Class Permanently-settled Estates.			
1467	813	Kodalah, Pergunnah Kasijorah.	Oroon Chandra Burdhan and Nobin Chandra Burdhan.	1,472 1 3	506 4 0	
1823	986	Mohapore, Pergunnah Kasijorah.	Gooroopraaad Myti	3,443 13 6	1,182 7 2	
			1st Class Temporarily-settled Estates.			
1941	184	Majnamootah, Pergunnah Majnamootah, &c.	Srimatia Chowdharani Bramhomoi, wife of deceased Chowdhari Nundalal Rai, Chowdhari Anundalal Rai, Srimatia Chowdharani Sytubhama, wife of deceased Chowdhari Soroop Narain Rai, Srimati Rammohini Debi, wife of Hariprasad Rai Chowdhari, Joynarain Giri, Brindabun Chandra Mundal, Oomesh Chandra Mundal himself, Romesh Chundra Mundal, and Sarat Chandra Mundal, minor sons under the guardianship of their mother Srimati Harimoni Dasi	1,16,378 2 8	....	Ditto.
			The following shares of the shareholders will be sold for their respective arrears:—			
			Srimatia Chowdharani Bramhomoi, wife of deceased Nundalal Rai.	25,861 13 3	16,222 2 8	
			Chowdhari Anundalal Rai	25,861 13 3	12,121 11 4	
			Srimatia Chowdharani Sytubhama, wife of deceased Chowdhari Soroop Narain Rai	25,861 13 3	15,932 0 5	
			Srimati Rammohini Debi, wife of Hariprasad Rai Chowdhari.	10,396 5 5	1,093 14 5	
			Joynarain Giri	9,698 2 9	3,348 1 6	
			Brindabun Chandra Mundal, Oomesh Chandra Mundal himself, Romesh Chandra Mundal, and Sarat Chandra Mundal, minor sons under the guardianship of their mother Srimati Harimoni Dasi.	9,698 2 9	596 1 10	
2050	213	Narooamoota Jalpye, Khaspatil, Bahjora Jalpye, Suritlabad Jalpye, Majnamootah Jalpye, Khaspatil Kusba Hidgeh Jalpye, Khaspatil.	Radhika Prasano Chandra	16,230 12 0	6,210 14 0	The summary settlement of this estate runs from the year 1867 to the year 1880.
2451	1337	Sridharbasan, *alias* Dhoolarah, Pergunnah Kasijorah.	Chowdhari Gunganarain Masanta, Becharam Das, Kasidatan Nessa, Mohindranath Masanta, Lalmohan Das, Joynarain Myti, and Haniffa Bibi, well known as Hinikhatun, wife of Hemant Ali.	1,456 13 6		
			Deduct separate accounts of the following persons, which will not be sold:— Rs. A. P.			
			Gunganarain Masanta ... 593 13 8			
			Mohindranath Masanta ... 282 8 4	876 6 0		
			Balance, being the joint share of the undermentioned parties, to be sold for the arrears of Government revenue ... 2 7 0	580 7 6	2 7 0	
			Becharam Das, Kasidatan Nessa, Lalmohan Das, Joynaram Myti, and Haniffa Bibi, well known as Hinikhatun, wife of Hemant Ali.			

Number on the register A.	Number on the revenue roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Name of Proprietor.	Government revenue.	Arrears of Government revenue for which the estate will be sold.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
2760	1519	Ootur Oosootpore, Pergunnah Kasijorah.	Bykunto Nath Koondoo, Peari Moni Debbia, Srinarian Myti, Srinath Churn Nundi, Lukhinarain Patra, Srimatia Soondari Dasi, Mohun Patra, Soondari Dasi, Srimatia Mohamaia Dei, wife of Gorachand Mohapatra, and Srimatia Janki Dei, wife of Bhagbat Churn Chattopadhia. Deduct joint and separate accounts of the following persons, which will not be sold :— Rs. A. P. Bykunto Nath Koondoo ... 957 5 0 Srinarain Myti .. ... 331 0 6 Srinath Churn Nundi .. 44 8 1 Lukhinarain Patra and Srimatia Soondari Dasi . 300 12 9 Mohan Patra and Bhajshari Patra and Soondari Dasi 327 14 6 Srimatia Mohamaia Dei, wife of Gora Chand Mohapatra.. 214 11 8 Srimatia Janki Dei, wife of Bhagbat Churn Chattopadhia 48 14 7	3,505 3 1 2,225 3 1		
			Balance, being the separate share of Peari Moni Debbia, to be sold for the arrears of Government revenue, Rs. 145-12-3.	1,280 0 0	145 12 3	

H. L. HARRISON, B.A., *for Collector.*

MIDNAPORE COLLECTORATE, the 20th February 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in the district of Rajshahye will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 15th day of March 1875, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1875 :—

Number on the Revenue Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Name of the Proprietors.	Government Revenue.	Arrears.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
185	Estate Berabari in Dehi Darusa, pergunnah Mohamedpore, exclusive of the share of Girish Chundro Dutt, for which a separate share has been opened under Section 10 of Act XI of 1859.	Paja Bye, mother of Govind Prosad Singh Roy, Minor, and Sabait of Radha Govind Takoor, Pratima Sundari Dasia, and Girish Chundro Dutt.	3,792 9 0	939 6 0
		Police	26 5 0	6 5 0
378	Kismut pergunnah Hoozrapore, pergunnah Hoozrapore.	Paja Bye, mother of Govind Prosad Singh Roy, Minor, Sabait of Radha Govind Takoor.	1,620 13 0	476 12 0
405	Dehi Kooarpore, pergunnah Bajurash, exclusive of the share of Radha Soonder Mozoomdar and Gourungo Soonder Mozoomdar, Minor, for which a separate share has been opened under Section 10 of Act XI of 1859.	Brojo Soonder, Bongshi Mohun, Brojendro Narain Mullick, Krishna Chundra, Saroda Govind, Gourungo Chundra, Mohun Govind, Gopinath Sen, Shama Soonder Sen, Sri Ram Mozoomdar, Gungakanto Talapatra, Mohamaya Goopta, Messrs. Robert Watson & Co., Radha Soonder Mozoomdar, and Gourungo Soonder Mozoomdar, Minor.	1,08[illegible] 3 0	27 6 0
		Police	11 4 0	1 7 0
457	Reshalpore and others in pergunnah Tuppa Biash.	Jionn Prosad, *alias* Gunga Prosad Shookul and Bama Sundari Debia.	1,067 12 0	394 12 0
		Police	10 11 0	2 10 0

C. C. QUINN, *Cov'd. Deputy Coll'r. in Charge.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of East Burdwan, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 17th day of March 1875, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 12th day of January 1875.

Number in the rent roll.	Class.	Names of mehals and pergunnahs.	Proprietors.	Government revenue. Rs. A. P.	REMARKS.
17	First class permanently-settled	Chuck Boonga, &c., pergunnah Raneebattee and Shahabad.	Anundo Moye Dassi ...	9,939 2 11	The estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue only.
30	Ditto ...	Four annas share of Bhedia, pergunnah Monohurshahee and Raneebattee.	Hera Lall Baboo, Khodeza Bebee, herself and as guardian of minor Abdool Adood, Shama Churn Bondopadhya, Kedarnath Mookerjee, and Brojo Mohun Ghose.	2,676 6 5	The following shares, in respect of which separate accounts have been opened under the provisions of Section 10 of Act XI of 1859, will be excluded from the sale; viz. Brojo Mohun Ghose, 17 gundas share, Rs. 143-9-1; Kedarnath Mookerjee, 2 annas share, Rs. 307-6-11; Khodeza Bebee, herself and as guardian of Abdool Adood minor, 5 annas 10 gundas share, Rs. 920-0-4 only. The shares of Heralall Baboo and Shama Churn Bandopadhya, bearing sudder jumma of Rs. 1,305-6-1, will be sold. The estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue only.
47	Ditto ...	Moolba, pergunnah Choumoha.	Sham Lall Ghose ...	1,008 10 1	The estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue only.
123	Ditto ...	Chottypore-bugwan, pergunnah Chuttypore.	Gouri Prosad Mookhopadhya, Sourobhee Dassi, Bissumver Bosu, guardian of minor Suttobutty Dassi, Bamondas Mookhopadhya, Kassigotty, Baranosigotty, Radhajeebun Moostofee, Nobokristo Bosu, Luckhymoni Dassi, Luckya Dass Moostofee, Surendro Narain Moostofee, Brojokissore Mitter Mojoomdar, Rakhal Dass Mitter Mojoomdar, Bamasoondori Dassi, guardian of minors Tinogotty Dassi, Omasoondari Dassi, Kamini Dassi, Mohendrogotty Moostofee, Madhubgotty Moostofee, Buzola Dassi, guardian of minors Bhogobutty Gotty Moostofee, Tarika Gotty Moostofee, Dhunmodass Gotty Moostofee.	2,044 5 8	Ditto ditto.
166	Ditto ...	Ausgram, pergunnah Asmutshahee.	Mohendronarain Chundro, himself and guardian of minors, Nogendronarain Chundro, Debendronarain Chundro, Nobogour Chundro, Harokristo Chundro, Gopalkristo Chundro.	3,141 7 11	Ditto ditto.

A. WEEKES, *Covenanted Deputy Collector, in charge.*

BURDWAN COLLECTORATE, the 5th February 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in the district of Nuddea, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 26th day of March 1875, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 12th day of January 1875.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 17.—Dehi Alfa, pergunnah Bagwan; recorded proprietors Shanteram Rai and others; sudder jumma of the entire estate Rs. 8,670-5-3, and police Rs. 96-3-7. The share of Shanteram and others in the estate, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 4,946-2-2¼, and police Rs. 44-14-8, will be sold for recovery of Rs. 28-15-5 on account of arrears of Government revenue. The shares of the other proprietors, Bama Soonderi Burmania and others, the total sudder jumma of which

is Rs. 4,624-3-0¼, and police Rs. 51-4-11, will be exempted from sale, as separate accounts have been opened, and the portion of Government revenue due from them has been paid.

No. 22.—Pergunnah Belgong, pergunnah Belgong; recorded proprietors Tarini Persad Ghose and others; sudder jumma Rs. 6,054-3-8, and police Rs. 73-11-11. The entire estate will be sold for recovery of Rs. 28-1-0 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 40.—Taraf Betaye, pergunnah Rajpore; recorded proprietors Denonath Mukerjee and others; sudder jumma of the entire estate Rs. 8,805-7-2 and police Rs. 110-13-5. The share of Shakhimoni Debya in the estate, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 3,302-0-8, and police Rs. 41-9-1, regarding which separate account has been opened in No. 40-1, will be sold for recovery of Rs. 1,576-14-0 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 62.—Dehi Buxipore, pergunnah Rajpore; recorded proprietors Noni Mohan Mukerjee and others; sudder jumma of the estate Rs. 21,116-5-6. The share of Noni Mohan Mukerjee and others in the estate, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 5,276-6-11, will be sold for recovery of Rs. 657-0-3 on account of arrears of Government revenue. The share of the other proprietors, Rhedoy Moni Debia and others, the total sudder jumma of which is Rs. 15,839-14-7, will be exempted from sale, as separate accounts have been opened for them, and the Government revenue due on them has been paid.

No. 117.—Dehi Chandi, pergunnah Pajnour; recorded proprietors Mr. John Cockrane, Official Assignee, and others; sudder jumma of the entire estate Rs. 10,246-2-8, and police Rs. 129-2-4. The share of Mr. John Cockrane and others in the estate, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 4,422-6-10, and police Rs. 55-12-2, will be sold for arrears of Rs. 142-11-0 on account of Government revenue. The share of the other proprietors, Shurendronath Paul Chowdhry and others, the total sudder jumma of which is Rs. 5,823-11-10, and police Rs. 73-6-2, will be exempted from sale, as they have opened a separate account, and paid the Government revenue due from them.

No. 423.—Dehi Peerpore, pergunnah Munsibpore; recorded proprietors Moonshi Fuzlell Korim and others; sudder jumma of the entire estate Rs. 4,463-9-5, and police Rs. 48-13-1. The share of Moonshi Fuzlell Korim and others, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 3,032-9-5½ and police Rs. 33-1-11¼, will be sold for recovery of Rs. 219-2-1 on account of Government revenue. The share of other proprietors, Doya Mohi Debia and others, sudder jumma Rs. 1,430-15-11¼, and police Rs. 15-11-1¾, will be exempted from sale, as they have separate accounts, and have paid the Government revenue due.

No. 433.—Mouzah Rai Bali, pergunnah Bagwan; recorded proprietors Khudiram Rai and others; sudder jumma Rs. 747-11-9, and police Rs. 17-1-1. The share of Khudiram Rai and others, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 75-10-7½ and police As. 15 5¾, will be sold for recovery of Rs. 16-15-3 arrears of Government revenue. The share of other proprietors, Dwarkanath Biswas and others, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 672-1-1½, police Rs. 16-1-7¼, will be exempted from sale, as they have separate accounts, and have paid the Government revenue.

No. 438.—Taraf Ranaghat, Taraf Ranaghat; recorded proprietors Issur Chandra Paul Chowdhry and others; sudder jumma of the entire estate Rs. 1,359-14-3, and police Rs. 15-10-3. The share of Issur Chandra Paul Chowdhry and others in the estate, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 364-14-10 and police Rs 3-15-1, will be sold for recovery of Rs. 7-15-10 on account of arrears of Government revenue. The share of the other proprietors, Radhamoya Dey Chowdhry and others, the total sudder jumma of which is Rs. 994-15-5 and police Rs. 11-11-2, will be exempted from sale, as they have opened separate accounts, and have paid the Government revenue.

No. 491.—Dehi Sadipore, pergunnah Rajpore; recorded proprietors Madhub Goti Mitra Mustafi and others; sudder jumma of the entire estate Rs. 18,263-14-9. The share belonging to Messrs. Hills, Savi & Co. in the estate, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 168-2-1, will be sold for recovery of Rs. 24 arrears on account of Government revenue. The share of other proprietors, Bhubanjoy Acharji and others, the total sudder jumma of which is Rs. 18,095-12-8¾, will be exempted from sale, as separate accounts have been opened and the Government revenue paid

Class II.—Temporarily-settled Estates.

No. 870.—Chur Udoy Chandrapore, pergunnah Bagwan; recorded proprietors Gour Mohun Rai and others; sudder jumma of the entire estate Rs. 640-10-3. The share of Gour Mohun Rai and others, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 427-1-5, will be sold for recovery of Rs. 133-5-4 arrears of Government revenue. The share of Bama Sundery Burmanya and others in the estate, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 213-8-10, will be exempted from sale, as separate accounts have been opened and the Government revenue paid.

No. 870.—Chur Udoy Chandrapore, pergunnah Bagwan; recorded proprietors Gour Mohun Rai and others; sudder jumma Rs. 640-10-3. The share of Gour Mohun Rai, regarding which a separate account has been opened in No. 870-2, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 66-11-9, will be sold for recovery of Rs. 20-13-2 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

Class I.—Permanently settled Estate.

No. 3192.—Pergunnah Bhur Futeyjungpore, pergunnah Bhur Futeyjungpore; recorded proprietors Shitul Chunder Ghose and others; sudder jumma Rs. 2,433-1-0. The entire estate will be sold for recovery of Rs. 270-10-4 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

KISHNAGHUR, the 22nd February 1875. C. C. STEVENS, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the under-mentioned Estates, in the district of Pubna, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 31st day of March 1875, corresponding with 18th day of Chait 1281 B.S., for arrears of revenue, which by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1875, corresponding with 29th Poush 1281 B.S. :—

Number.	Number of Towjih.	Name of Mehals and Pergunnah	Names of Proprietors.	Sudder Jumma. Rs. A. P.	Balance due. Rs. A. P.	Remarks.
1	59	Turruff Malanchi, Pergunnah Shendoori.	Sheik Mahammad Naki with Mahammad Hafez, Atabannessa, wife of Moulvie Syeduddin Mahammed, Abdool Hak, Fayzel Hak, and Ambal Khayerat, wife of Moulvie Anwar. Jamma	1,634 12 1	7 12 3	The whole of this Mehal is to be sold for the arrears due—
2	62	Kismut Ghop Lilanda, Pergunnah Shendoori	Rajkrisna Mazumdar, Dharma Narayan Lahori, Chandi Prasad Mazumdar, Raj Narayan Done, Narayan Roy, Gholam Abbass, Nazimuddin Chaudhuri, Mahammed Ahsam, Gupinath Sanyal, Ram Nath Sanyal, Mahammed Izrail, Kalifharan, Krishna Kanta, Ram Tanno, Kamalakanta Singh, Fakmooroodddin Mahammed, Ashan Chaudhuri, Syama Sundari, Wooma Sundari Dasya, mother of Dina Nath Sircar, Anand Mayi Dasya, mother of Durga Nath, Madhoo Soodun Mitra, minors.	1,859 10 2	516 1 3	Share of Annopurna Dasya ... ... 81 12 2 Share of Saradasundari Dasya ... ... 161 10 5 Share of Doorjadhan Sikdar, Shiva Soondari, and Kumadi Soondari ... 35 10 6 Share of Ishan Chandra Majumdar ... 50 10 1 Share of Sarup Chandra and Prasanna Chandra Chaudhuri 7 5 1 Share of Abhoy Chandra Saha ... ... 13 12 6 Share of Ram Chandra, Grish Chandra Chauduri ... ... 29 8 6 Share of Chitra Mani Dasya .. . 1 15 6 Share of Locke Nath Majumdar . . 13 12 6 Share of Ram Coomar Saha and Ratan Mani Dasya .. 12 14 10 The sudder jumma of the above mehals, under Act XI of 1859, are in separate accounts Within the above mehals and except the above shares, the other portions which are in combination of the debtors, are to be sold first for the arrears due, Rs. 516-1-3.
3	67	Mouzah Shafalla, Dhopa Khola, and others.	Ram Prasad Roy, Sidhi Shwari Debya, Raj Krisna Roy, Krisna Mohan Roy, Gangadhar Biswas, Radha Mohan *alias* Ram Kumar Roy, Har Moni Debya, mother of Rhiday Nath Roy, Ballhabi Kanta Bhuttacharjee, guardian of Tarinkanta Bhuttacharjee, Hari Prasad Roy, and Badya Nath Roy.	940 6 7	0 10 3	The undermentioned mehals are separated by Batwara;— Share of Prasanna Kumar and Sashi Kumar Roy ... 47 0 4 Share of Bimala Debya ... ... 47 0 5 Share of Chandrakanta Bhuttacharjee 20 6 1 Share of Daya Mayi Debya ... ... 29 6 2 Share of Ram Chandra Roy and Juggut Mani Debya ... 47 0 4 Share of Sina Soondari Debya, wife of Golok Narayan Roy ... 23 8 2 Share of Khama and Tupura Debya .. 22 0 2 Share of Krisna Dhan Majumdar ... ... 77 2 Share of Kasi Mohun Roy, Narayani Debya 94 0 8 Share of Krisnadhan Majumdar of Annoonia ... . 55 1 9 Except the above shares the other portions of the debtors which in combination to each other, will be sold first for the arrears due, 710-3.

PUBNA COLLECTORATE, the 2nd March 1875.

W. V. G. TAYLER, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the under-mentioned estates in the District of Mymensingh, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that District on Tuesday, the 30th March 1875, corresponding with 17th Cheyt 1281, B.S., for the arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1875.

No. on Towjee.	Name of Mehal and Pergunnah.	Names of Proprietors.	Government revenue of estates.	Amount of arrears for which the estate is to be sold.	REMARKS
		First Class Mehals settled in perpetuity.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
4246 / 411	Taluk Shaker Mahmood Kishmut Dewlutpoor, Pergunnah Pookburia.	Golnck Chunder Ghuttuck and others, holders of 7 as. 4 gs. 3 cr. share.	250 6 7	90 5 4	The 7 as. 4 gs. 3 cr. share, belonging to Golnck Chunder Ghuttuck and others, will be sold for default of payment.
		Ram Chunder Sirkar, holder of 3 as. 15 gs., separated under Act XI of 1859.	137 10 4		
		Hur Chunder Bhoomick, holder of 14 gs. 1 cr. 2 cag., separated under Act XI of 1859.	24 14 0		
		Do. do, 2 gs. 10 teel, do. do. ..	4 2 2		
		Mookta Soonderee Debea, holder of 16 gs. 1 cr. 1 cag. 10 teel, do. do	29 0 2		
		Gopal Kristo Poldar, holder of 2 as. 9 cr. 3 cag do. do.	74 9 9		
		Govind Chunder Ghuttuck, holder of 12½ gs., do. do.	22 2 0		
		Kashi Chunder Shuttuck, holder of 12½ gs. share, do. do.	22 2 0		
		Second Class temporarily-settled Mehals.			
4965	Resumed Estate opposite chur Jail Khana, Pergunnah Alapsingh.	Hur Sundari Debea Chowdhrine and others.	2,474 0 0	299 0 0	Settled for 33 years from 1st Bysack 1281, B. S., corresponding to April 1874, to 30th Cheyt 1313, or April 1907.
	Resumed Mehal Beel Chullungi, Pergunnah Mymensingh.	Bhoho Sundari Debea Chowdhrine and others.	554 0 0	414 0 0	

R. H. PAWSEY, *Offg. Collector.*

MYMENSING COLLECTORATE, the 27th February 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in the district of Gya will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 25th March 1875, or 4th Chyet 1282 Fusley, Thursday, for the arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1875.

Towjee No	Name of the Mehal and Pergunnah.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	Names of the proprietors.	REMARKS.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
2525	Burrawan, pergunnah Samoi.	1,363 1 0	66 12 0	Eedul Singh ...	In this mehal the separate sharers under Act XI of 1859, of which the sudder jumma is Rs. 113-9-0; and the ijmalee share, of which the sudder jumma is Rs. 533-13-0, have been paid; but Eedul Singh's share, of which the sudder jumma is Rs. 533-15-0, which has also been separated under the above Act, and for which a separate account has been opened, is in arrear, and will be sold,
		Mal 1,184 5 0	Mal 58 0 0		
		Malikana 178 12 0	Malikana 8 12 0		
		1,363 1 0	66 12 0		
3081	Hatheeawan, pergunnah Urwal.	960 0 0	11 0 0	Thakoor Pershad	The ijmalee shareholders have paid the instalment; but Thakoor Pershad's share, of which the sudder jumma is Rs. 60, and for which a separate account has been opened under Regulation XIX of 1815, has fallen into arrears, and will be sold.

DHANESH CHUNDRA ROY, *Dy. Collector, for Collector.*

GYA COLLECTORATE, the 27th February 1875.

بحکم انچارج کلکٹر بہادر ضلع گیا

کچہری کلکٹری ضلع گیا

اشتہار نیلام مطابق دفعہ ۹ ایکٹ ۱۱ سنہ ۱۸۵۹ مسیحہ

واضح ہو کہ یہہ محال مندرجہ ذیل بابت باقي مالگذاری سرکار اور دوسري دعوي کا جو مطابق آئین و قانون مجاریہ کے باقي مالگذاري سرکار کے طرح وصول ہونا چاہئے جو بتاریخ ۱۲ جنوري سنہ ۱۸۷۵ مسیحہ کو پایا تہا بتاریخ ۲۵ مارچ سنہ ۱۸۷۵ مسیحہ مطابق ۴ ماہ چیت سنہ ۱۲۸۲ فصلي روز پنجشنبہ کو اس ضلع کے صاحب کلکٹر کے کچہري مین بلا عذر حضار عام مین نیلام ہوگا

قسم محال	نمبر توزیع	نام محال بقید پرگنه	جمع صدر	نام مالکان باقیداران	کیفیت
دایمي	۲۵۲۵	بدرا نوان پرگنه شماے	۱ ۱۳۶۳ مال ۵ ۱۱۸۴ مالکانه ۲. ۱۷۸	ایدل سنگه	محال ہذا مین اور حصہ یعنی ۱۱۳۰۹ جمع صدر بموجب ایکٹ ۱۱ سنہ ۱۸۵۹ع کے تفریق رول ہوا ہی اور ۱۱-۷۱۵ جمع صدر بصیغہ اجمال ہی وہ سب بیباق ہی علاوہ اوسکے مبلغ ۱۳-۵۳۳ جمع صدر حصہ ایدل سنگه کا بموجب ایکٹ ۱۱ سنہ ۱۸۵۹ مسیحہ تفریق رول ہوا ہي و تحصیل وصول اوسکا علیحدہ ہوتا ہی اوسمین مبلغ ۱۲-۶۶ باقي چاہئے وہ نیلام ہوگا مال ۵۵ مالکانه ۱۲-۶
دایمي	۳۰۸۱	ہتارا پرگنه اروَل	۱۱ ۹۶۰	ٹہاکر پرشاد	محال ہذا مین اور حصہ بصیغہ اجمال ہی وہ بیباق ہي علاوہ اوسکے حصہ ٹہاکر پرشاد شایل کا بجمع صدر مبلغ ۶۰ از روي آئین ۱۹ سنہ ۱۸۱۴ع تحصیل وصول علیحدہ ہوتا ہي کہ بحصہ مذکور مبلغ ۱۱ باقي چاہئے وہ نیلام ہوگا

تحریر تاریخ ۱۵ فروري سنہ ۱۸۷۵ع

DHONESH CHUNDER ROY, *Deputy Collector.*

Notice.

List of Unclaimed Packages on the Custom House Wharf.

Mark or Number of Packages	Ships.
1 Case ... } Gilmore & Co.	
1 Parcel ... } Gilmore & Co.	... Gondola.
2 Casks, [C & R] H. Co.	... Robert Lees.
1 Cask, [P] L. Co.	... Ditto.
1 Case, Z C	... Arcot.
1 Parcel, Master J. P. Gregory, Armenian Philanthropic Academy	Fitz Patrick.
1 Bag, L C M	... Thales.
1 Bag, E H	... Ditto.
1 Parcel, H. B. Lewis, Esq., Lucknow; care of Messrs. Watson and Summers, Calcutta	.. Ditto.
5 Bags, [B C H]	... Ditto.
1 Bag, S V R	... Ditto.

N.B.—The above will be sold if not cleared within the 20th March 1875.

T. B. LANE, *Offg. Collector of Customs.*

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS, the 6th March 1875.

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following Packages, landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned ships, have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act :—

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	No., Mark, and Description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1875.			
March 2nd ...	2 Cases, [433] A. B & Co. ...	Order ...	S. S. Duke of Argyll.
" 2nd ...	6 Cases, =121= ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 2nd ...	8 Cases, =110= ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 2nd ...	2 Cases =113= ...	" ..	Ditto.
" 2nd ...	1 Case, =121= ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 2nd ...	1 Case, B D M ...	" ...	Ditto
" 2nd ...	13 Casks, B. R. & Co. ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 2nd ...	5 Cases, [B. L B. & Co.] ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 2nd ...	1 Cask, Sergeant-Major Courtney	Colvin, Cowie & Co. ...	Ditto.
" 2nd ...	6 Cases, [D & D] S. & Co. ...	Order	Ditto.
" 2nd ...	1 Case, [D N H] ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 2nd ...	2 Cases, [92] E D J ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 2nd ...	3 Cases, [131] E D J ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 2nd ...	2 Cases, F & H N ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 2nd ...	2 Casks, [G C D] ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 2nd ...	1 Case, G W A ..	" ...	Ditto.
" 2nd ...	2 Cases, G. F K. & Co. ...	G. F. Kellner & Co. .	Ditto.
" 2nd .	1 Case, [G B] ...	Order ...	Ditto.
" 2nd ..	2 Blocks, H. M. & Co. ...	E. & Oesterley & Co .	Ditto.
" 2nd ..	3 Cases, H H J ...	Order . .	Ditto.
" 2nd ..	1 Cases, [H. & Co.] ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 2nd ..	7 Iron Columns, H C ...	E. & Oesterley & Co ..	Ditto.
" 2nd ..	1 Bale, [I S D] Stationery Department ...	Addressed ...	Ditto.
" 2nd ..	3 Packages, [J] A. B. & Co. ...	Order ..	Ditto.
" 2nd ..	2 Bales, [K C N] ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 2nd ..	1 Case, [K N C] ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 2nd ..	5 Casks, L S & G S ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 2nd ..	3 Cases, [L P J S] W C S K ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 2nd ..	1 Case, [L S N] ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 2nd ..	6 Kegs, B P J or M, or no mark	Petamber Dutt ...	Ditto.
" 2nd ..	1 Case, [140] M. C. & Co. ...	Order ...	Ditto.
" 2nd ..	2 Cases, [162] M. C. & Co. ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 2nd ..	2 Cases, [P S C L] J J D A ...	Shaw, Finlay Son & Co.	Ditto
" 2nd ..	1 Case, [R W H] A. B. & Co. ...	Order ...	Ditto.
" 2nd ..	5 Crates, R. K. M. N. K. M. & Co.	" ...	Ditto.
" 2nd ..	1 Case, [R. K. M. & Co.] ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 2nd ..	26 Packages, [S C R] ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 2nd ..	6 Packages, [157] R. D. & Co. W. H. & Co. ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 2nd ..	2 Packages, [W C M] ...	" ..	Ditto.
" 2nd ..	1 Package, Y L ..	" ...	Ditto.
" 2nd ..	1 Sample Parcel, Ralli & Mavrojani ...	Addressed ...	Ditto.
" 2nd ..	1 Sample Truss, S. Khanna & Co.	" ...	Ditto.
" 2nd ..	1 Sample Parcel, no mark ...	Order ...	Ditto.
" 2nd ..	2 Tubes, no mark ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 2nd ..	1 Parcel, J. L. Watson ...	Addressed	Ditto.

CALCUTTA, the 6th March 1875. (100—1) W. DUFF BRUCE, *Vice-Chairman.*

Monthly Statement of Traffic passed through the Circular and Eastern Canals from 1st to 28th February 1875.

Article		Calcutta Canals. Bamunghatta	Calcutta Canals. Chitpore	Calcutta Canals. Rajah's Khal.	Tolly's Nullah. Samookpotta.	Tolly's Nullah. Russa.	Tolly's Nullah. Khiderpore
CHARCOAL	Number of boats	5	152	...	...	...	69
	Maundage by canal measurement	900	1,18,050	...	...	...	39,575
	" of cargo by estimate	500	75,215	...	...	...	22,575
WOOD COAL	Number of boats	...	3	...	3	...	
	Maundage by canal measurement	...	875	...	950	...	...
	" of cargo by estimate	...	450	...	350	...	...
PIECE GOODS, NATIVE PRODUCE	Number of boats	...		...	...	...	...
	Maundage by canal measurement	...		...	...	...	...
	" of cargo by estimate	...		...	...	...	...
PIECE-GOODS, IMPORTED FABRICS	Number of boats	...			...	...	3
	Maundage by canal measurement	...	...		...		950
	" of cargo by estimate	...	...	...	...		p. bale 80
HIDES	Number of boats	19	...		...		...
	Maundage by canal measurement	2,600		...	...		...
	" of cargo by estimate	p.b. 5,480	...		...	...	...
COTTON	Number of boats	...	6	...	...	...	...
	Maundage by canal measurement	...	1,725	...	...	...	...
	" of cargo by estimate	...	p. b. 425		...	...	...
COTTON-SEED	Number of boats	2		...	...	...	...
	Maundage by canal measurement	14,00[illegible]	...			...	...
	" of cargo by estimate	800		...		...	...
CASTOR OIL	Number of boats	...		...	...	...	...
	Maundage by canal measurement	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" of cargo by estimate	...	...	...	...	...	...
INDIGO	Number of boats			...	...	...	...
	Maundage by canal measurement	...		...	...	...	...
	" of cargo by estimate		...	...	...	...	...
JAGGERY	Number of boats	195	3	...	95		24
	Maundage by canal measurement	40,900	775	...	17,600		1,675
	" of cargo by estimate	21,300	375	...	9,975	...	678
JUTE	Number of boats	393	...	...	33	...	...
	Maundage by canal measurement	2,60,000		...	63,400	...	...
	" of cargo by estimate	p.b. 1,12,798		...	p. b. 35,699	...	...
LIME	Number of boats	40	12			...	1
	Maundage by canal measurement	62,500	11,800	...	...	...	400
	" of cargo by estimate	34,800	6,550	...	...		225
MUSTARD-SEED	Number of boats	48		...	11	...	6
	Maundage by canal measurement	30,200		...	12,195		300
	" of cargo by estimate	20,500	...		5,225	...	150
MUSTARD-SEED OIL	Number of boats	...	5	...	...		...
	Maundage by canal measurement	...	500	...		...	...
	" of cargo by estimate	...	175	...	...	...	
SALT	Number of boats	...	750	...		...	178
	Maundage by canal measurement	...	4,21,750	...			1,14,075
	" of cargo by estimate		2,91,367				69,075
SUGAR	Number of boats	38			9		
	Maundage by canal measurement	14,200		...	400		
	" of cargo by estimate	8,300	...		175		
TOBACCO	Number of boats	8	3	...		...	1
	Maundage by canal measurement	4,000	150	...			75
	" of cargo by estimate	2,000	50	...		...	24
LINSEED	Number of boats	48	...		10		...
	Maundage by canal measurement	38,[illegible]00	...		16,4[illegible]5		
	" of cargo by estimate	22,300	...	...	8,500	...	
PADDY	Number of boats	18	...	...	524	5	1
	Maundage by canal measurement	9,000	...		92,025	125	50
	" of cargo by estimate	6,000	...		47,670	84	25
PULSE	Number of boats	96	...		8		
	Maundage by canal measurement	8,000	...	...	2,220		
	" of cargo by estimate	4,800	...	...	1,350		
PEAS	Number of boats	18	...	...			
	Maundage by canal measurement	7,900	...				
	" of cargo by estimate	5,900					
RICE	Number of boats	555	...	...	219	493	
	Maundage by canal measurement	4,[illegible]	...	...	1,02,[illegible]00	11,3[illegible]5	
	" of cargo by estimate	2,13,500	...	...	42,105	12,184	...
WHEAT	Number of boats	8	...	...	5		
	Maundage by canal measurement	8,200	...		11,800		
	" of cargo by estimate	6,1[illegible]0			5,900		
LENTIL	Number of boats	1[illegible]			4		
	Maundage by canal measurement	4,800	...		8,[illegible]00		
	" of cargo by estimate	3,[illegible]00	...		4,310		
GRAIN	Number of boats	1					
	Maundage by canal measurement	7,[illegible]					
	" of cargo by estimate	6,4[illegible]					
SUNDRIES	Number of boats	9,600	1,761	97	611	403	1,718
	Maundage by canal measurement	10,0[illegible]	5,08,360	750	91,025	13,395	1,63,575
	" of cargo by estimate						
SPICES, PEPPERS	Number of boats	...	...				
	Maundage by canal measurement					...	
	" of cargo by estimate						
MISCELLANEOUS VEGETABLE PRODUCE.	Number of boats	11	21		1		2
	Maundage by canal measurement	6,000	1,5[illegible]0		195		150
	" of cargo by estimate	[illegible]	625		50		25
SHELL LAC AND OTHER DYES	Number of boats						
	Maundage by canal measurement	...					
	" of cargo by estimate						
TIMBER	Number of boats						
	Maundage by canal measurement	...					
	" of cargo by estimate						
BRASS AND BRASS WORK	Number of boats	4					
	Maundage by canal measurement	1,6[illegible]					
	" of cargo by estimate	200					
OTHER METALS	Number of boats		8	...			
	Maundage by canal measurement		2,300				
	" of cargo by estimate		716				...
GHEE	Number of boats	20			...		
	Maundage by canal measurement	6,900			...		...
	" of cargo by estimate	1,660					...
SILK AND SILK GOODS	Number of boats	...					...
	Maundage by canal measurement						
	" of cargo by estimate					...	...
COTTON GOODS	Number of boats	...					...
	Maundage by canal measurement	...					...
	" of cargo by estimate					...	...
GUNNIES	Number of boats	153					
	Maundage by canal measurement	1,20,200				...	...
	" of cargo by estimate	68,700				...	...
SALTPETRE	Number of boats	10			10	...	...
	Maundage by canal measurement	9,[illegible]			20,300	...	
	" of cargo by estimate	7,100			10,025	...	...
HORNS	Number of boats	...	...	...		...	...
	Maundage by canal measurement	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" of cargo by estimate	...			...		...
FIREWOOD	Number of boats	765		...	417	...	...
	Maundage by canal measurement	4,59,350	...	...	1,00,000	...	...
	" of cargo by estimate	2,26,025	...	...	56,064	...	...
FISH	Number of boats	457	...	...	111	...	107
	Maundage by canal measurement	41,300	...	...	16,350	...	11,500
	" of cargo by estimate	11,200	...	...	6,098	...	3,463
BETEL-NUT	Number of boats	69	...	...	63	...	...
	Maundage by canal measurement	42,300	...	...	52,075	...	...
	" of cargo by estimate	21,700	...	...	18,325	...	...

DHAPPA, TOLL COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, the 3rd March 1875.

J. A. WINDLE, *Offg. Collector and Supervisor, Calcutta Canals.*

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes	Value Rs.	Name of Claimant.
7682	L/31 10885	100	Kallyprosunno Roy.
	„ 34744	100	
7683	L/5 46903	5 each	G. H. P. Livesay.
	„ 46904		
	„ 46905		
	„ 46906		
	„ 46907		
	„ 46908		
7690	L/50 87923	100	The Officiating Deputy Director-General of Post Offices in India.
7696	L/49 53403 to „ 53410	50 each	Messrs. Colvin Cowie & Co.
7710	L/4 96893	10	Binda Persad.
7711	L/20 17953	5	Gopee Kessen Mitter.
7712	L/51 38788	100	Bridjo Nath Das.
	L/50 85569	100	
	A/50 80245	500	
7713	L/51 00021	100	The Officiating Deputy Director-General of Post Offices in India.
7714	L/6 60721 to „ 60735	10 each	The Extra Commissioner, Julpigoree.
7718	L/51 38703	100	Tacoordas Mookerjee.
	L/50 39205	100	
7719	L/58 99934	100	Deno Nath Mullic.
7722	L/51 35340	100	J. B. Lemandine, Inspector.
7730	L/49 48623	50	Horiprosad Chunder.
7731	A/50 84612	500	Messrs. Steel, McIntosh and Co.
	„ 84613	500	
	„ 84614	500	
	„ 84615	500	
	„ 84616	500	
	„ 84617	500	
7732	L/40 68350	20	Madhub Chunder Sen.
	„ 68351	20	
	„ 55783	20	
	„ 69801	20	
	„ 81198	20	
	„ 83173	20	
	„ 85811	20	
	„ 07228	20	
	„ 58518	20	
	„ 52861	20	
	„ 62088	20	
	„ 66045	20	
	„ 03133	20	
	„ 73961	20	
	„ 88463	20	
	„ 99873	20	
	„ 66953	20	
	„ 99875	20	
	L/20 46537	5	
7733	L/20 38752	100	Shaik Solimoodeen, Oria, Kanoo.
7734	L/40 38304	50	The Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
	„ 79114	50	
	„ 98074	50	
7736	L/49 97614	50	Baney Madhub Bhuttacharjee.
7739	L/36 25108	20	The Post-Master-General, North-Western Provinces, Allahabad.

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No	No of Notes.	Value Rs.	Name of Claimant
7635	A/98 60150	10	Kali Prosunno Mookerjee.
	A/9 32219		
7636	I/38 86674	100	Mooi Selim Khan.
7637	I/60 76622	100	Bulleedas and Nursingdas.
	I/8 85097	100	
	L/71 34806	100	
	L/38 96143	100	
	L/8 44588	100	
7640	L/48 70878	20	Nundo Gopaul Ghose.
7641	I/3 59721	100	Moneeram Futtah Chund.
7643	L/40 5 308	10	Chidam Chunder Seal.
7644	I/53 26122	10	Mohamed Ahmeer.
7648	L/44 46917	20	Harrakh Narain.
7649	I/37 71 46	20	Jodoo Nauth Ghose
	,, 71614		
7650	L/16 63361	100	R. Rlyn Griffith.
7666	L/4 31979	20	Rajendro Coomar Bose.
	I/3 71963	10	
	L/9 89979	5	
7667	L/58 06811	100	Nihal Chunder Dutta.
	L/5 87529	100	
	L/19 10384	50	
	,, 09073	50	
	L/14 08331	20	
	,, 75804	20	
	,, 41532	20	
	,, 39025	20	
	A/96 37293	20	
	L/14 79260	20	
	A/94 82582	20	
	L/14 37875	20	
	,, 57007	20	
	,, 23597	20	
	,, 01335	20	
	L/3 96943	10	
	L/8 21262	10	
	L/6 21833	10	
	,, 97108	10	
	L/2 88620	10	
7668	L/4 28277	10	Aujoodhya Pershad Baj Pine.
	A/9 64670	10	
	A/21 62512	10	
	L/9 61316	5	
	,, 61342		
7669	L/11 49176	10	Sarodaprosad Mookerjee.
	I/37 61546	20	
7670	L/3 72119	100	R. C. Philipps.
7671	I/14 23792	20	W. Stolue.
	I/, 88512	10	
7672	L/58 99388	20	The Treasury Officer, Kangra.
7673	L/50 89215	100	Isvor Chunder Ghose.
	,, 99217	100	
	,, 99218	100	
7674	L/35 82222	10	W A Lllewhellin.
	,, 82224		
7675	A/13 56798	100	Shib Chunder Naug.
	,, 28681	100	
	,, 43314	100	
7676	L/56 09981	100	Messrs. R B. Rodda & Co.
	,, 09983		
7677	L/31 04790	100	J. Nugent.
	L/50 00527	100	
	L/47 70111	50	
7678	L/41 60914	10	Shaik Peroo.
7679	L/39 73155	10	Prosuuno Coomer Biswas.
	,, 73152		

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
7680	L/16 95612	5	Messrs. Moore & Co.
	,, 95602		
7681	L/50 40449	100	Rash Behari Seal.
7684	L/51 05166	100	Lt. G. B. Penny.
7685	L/16 60956	20	J. Pimm.
	L/41 91483	10	
7686	L/39 38731	10	E. J. Lemaistre.
	L/41 54879	10	
7687	L/45 69391	20	Gooroodass Chuckerbutty.
7688	L/49 50969	50	Soma.
7691	L/7 60296	20	Moosaffa Khan.
7692	L/50 09908	100	Raj Kristo Ghose.
	L/49 13942	50	
7693	L/16 03620	5	W. O. Ford.
7695	A/97 34293	10	Sobha Chand, Tillock Chand.
7697	L/39 18249	10	Bejoykristo Mookerjee.
	,, 18246		
7698	L/47 56947	20	J. A. Floyd.
7699	L/11 23107	5	J. Lawrie.
	,, 23007	5	
7700	L/50 67329	100	A. L. Dennes.
7701	A/80 81259	500	Abdool Azeez.
	,, 83284	500	
7702	L/41 47496	10	Jattra Mohun Biswas.
	,, 47493	10	
	,, 47492	10	
	47497	10	
	L/33 03953	10	
	L/30 13204	10	
	A/62 60729	10	
	L/[illegible] 42504	10	
	L/37 17517	20	
	L/16 83954	5	
	,, 83953	5	
7703	L/46 11264	20	W. Smith.
	,, 22816	20	
	L/15 01273	5	
7704	L/39 68261	50	Sungumlall, Ramlall Ram.
7705	L/50 90480	100	Messrs. Gisbourne & Co.
	L/40 65276	50	
	L/16 85629	20	
	L/47 01798	20	
7706	L/50 08997	100	Shahzada Mull.
7707	L/33 44562	10	Ram Chunder Roy.
	,, 44564		
7708	L/10 59410	100	The Secy. and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.
7709	L/45 14243	20	The Sub-Store-keeper, S. T. Ry., Barrh.
7714	A/89 67688	500	The Extra Commissioner, Julpigoree.
7715	L/46 57219	20	Shaik Imam Box.
7716	L/42 05904	10	Messrs. Robert Campbell & Co.
	,, 90949		
7717	L/19 33089	50	Dwarka Nath Bhunjo.
7720	L/11 44589	5	Nilcomul Chowdry.
	,, 44588		
7723	L/35 85843	10	Horiprosad Mookerjee.
	,, 85851		
7724	L/15 93969	5	Yeamut Ali.
	,, 93958		
7725	L/40 06398	10	Shama Churn Lahoree.
	,, 06399	10	
7694	L/50 01075	100	Roodur Dutt.
7726	L/36 90965	20	Nundo Lal Bose.
	L/36 93197	10	
7727	A/89 78483	500	Hassim Ariff Brothers.
	,, 34412	500	
7728	L/49 47886	50	G. C. Shaw and Brothers.
	L/45 56279	10	

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
7729	L/50 20814	5	C. E. Johnson.
7735	L/41 00538	10	Keshub Chunder Bose.
	,, 00549	10	
	L/70 29441	5	
	,, 29649	5	
	,, 29650	5	
*7737	L/40 46340	10	Soorjo Narain Mullick.
	,, 46339		
7738	A/64 95776	20	Roma Nath Dhur.
	A/00 25575	20	
	L/4 23978	10	
	L/40 13069	10	
	,, 80822	10	
	L/4 23977	10	
	L/9 64702	5 each	
	,, 52009		
	,, 30386		
	,, 34018		
	,, 30389		
	,, 34015		
	L/16 64502		
	,, 64507		
	L/10 53171		
	,, 74867		
	L/11 86012		
7740	L/55 85576	10	Doorga Churn Nundy.
	,, 85579		
	L/11 56268	5	
	,, 56267		
7741	L/16 29271	20	Gopaul Chunder Banerjee.
7742	L/71 78297	20	Arthur Barker, for Messrs. Scott and Co.
	L/72 33827		
7743	L/65 32853	20	The Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
The 9th March 1875.

L. BERKELEY,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Forest Department, Bengal.

JULPIGOREE DIVISION.

THE Annual Auction Sale of Sâl timber from the Buxa Plain Forest Reserve will be held at Alipore, Buxa Duar, on the bank of the Kaljoni river (which joins the Brahmapûtra), commencing on 19th March 1875.

Seven hundred logs (more or less) will be offered for sale.

Terms of Sale.—Twenty per cent. of purchase-money to be paid on day of sale, and the balance within ten days. All timber to be removed from the timber depôt by the purchasers within three months. Any one of these terms not being fulfilled, the timber to revert to Government. Details of lots obtainable at the Alipore depôt or on application to the undersigned.

A. L. HOME, *Dy. Consr., Julpigoree Forest Divn.*

CAMP ALIPORE, the 14th February 1875.

বেঙ্গল ফরেষ্ট ডিপার্টমেণ্ট।

জলপাইগুড়ি ডিবিজন।

বক্সা প্লেন রক্ষিত জঙ্গলহইতে শাল কাষ্ঠ (লাট ১) বক্সার অধীন কালজনী নদীর উপর (যাহা ব্রহ্মপুত্রে পড়িয়াছে) আলীপুরে ১৮৭৫ সালের ১৯ মার্চ তারিখে বাৎসরিক নীলামে বিক্রয় হইবেক। কমবেশ ৭০০ শত শাল কাষ্ঠ (লাট ১) বিক্রয় জন্য দেওয়া যাইবেক।

বিক্রয়ের নিয়ম।

মূল্যের টাকার শতকরা ২০৲ টাকা নীলামের তারিখে দিতে হইবেক এবং বক্রী টাকা দশ দিনের মধ্যে দিতে হইবেক। ডিপোহইতে সমুদয় কাষ্ঠ তিন মাসের মধ্যে খরিদ্দারকে স্থানান্তর করিতে হইবেক।

এই সকল নিয়মের কোন নিয়ম ভগ্ন করিলে কাষ্ঠ সকল পুনরায় গবর্ণমেণ্টের হইবেক।

লাটের বিস্তারিত আলীপুর ডিপোতে কিম্বা নিম্নস্বাক্ষরকারির নিকট আবেদন করিলে পাইতে পারিবে ইতি।

আলীপুর,
১৪ই ফেব্রুআরি ১৮৭৫।

A. L. HOME,
Depy. Conservator of Forests Julpigooree Forest Division.

Wanted,

To fill the post of Assistant to the Superintendent of the Narora Workshops, Lower Ganges Canal, a Mechanical Engineer possessing a thoroughly practical knowledge of the duties of his profession, with the capacity for managing work-people. Salary Rs. 350 per mensem.

Application, with full and complete testimonials, to be made to the undersigned.

W. JEFFREYS, *Major*, R.E.,
Supdg. Engineer, 4th Circle, I. W., N. W. Provinces.

Wanted,

Two temporary Computers to bring up Astronomical work. Must thoroughly understand the use of logarithm and computing from formulæ. Salary Rs. 100 per month.

Apply, with certificates of competency, to

The 5th March 1875. LIEUT.-COL. TENNANT, R.E., *Roorkee.*

Notice.

THE post of Accountant of this office, on a salary of Rs. 30, rising to a maximum of Rs. 50 per mensem, is vacant. A fair knowledge of English, and a competent knowledge of the system and rules for keeping accounts and managing the work of the Account Department of the District Judge's Court, are essentially necessary. Candidates are required to submit their applications, with copies of testimonials, to the undersigned on or before the 1st April next.

H. C. SUTHERLAND, *Offg. District Judge.*

ZILLAH BACKERGUNGE, DISTRICT JUDGE'S OFFICE, the 25th February 1875.

Bhagirutty River.

Weekly Water Report showing the Least Depth of Water in the Bhagirutty River, for the week ending Friday, the 5th March 1875.

Names of Places, &c.	Least depth of water. Ft.	In.	REMARKS.
Entrance below Chourasia	3	3	
Thence to Noorpore Junction, 6 miles	2	6	
„ to Jungipore, 9 miles	2	9	
From Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles	2	9	
From Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles	2	0	In one place only, and but for a short distance.
From Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles	1	9	Boats drawing 2½ feet can pass throughout the river without difficulty.

Height of water on gauge at Berhampore, on the 8th March 1875, above zero, 1 foot 9½ inches.

T. H. WICKES, C.E., *Exc. Engr., Nuddea Rivers Division.*

BERHAMPORE, the 8th March 1875.

Notice.

I. WHEREAS the Estate of the late J. Saunderson, Tea Planter of Joypore, in the district of Lakhimpore, Assam, has fallen under charge of this Court, it is hereby notified that the same will be made over to any person legally entitled to receive it who may apply within one month of this date. E. Y. WALCOTT, *for Dy. Commr.*

DIBRUGHUR, the 11th February 1875.

II. The Estate of the late J. Saunderson, Tea Planter of the district, having come under charge of this Court, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said estate, are requested to place themselves in communication with the undersigned within one month of this date. Creditors are requested to send their proofs with their claims. E. Y. WALCOTT, *for Dy. Commr.*

DIBRUGHUR, the 11th February 1875. (77—3)

Notice

Is hereby given that a pucca house and one small bungalow and certain personal property belonging to Mrs. Jones, who died at Bankipore on the 8th February 1875, are in the custody of this Court, and will be made over to any one who may prove himself to be entitled to receive them. E. GREY, *Judge.*

PATNA CIVIL COURT, the 19th February 1875. (78—3)

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of interest in London, under deduction of amount retransferred to India, and outstanding in the books of the Bank of Bengal on the 28th February 1875.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. loan of 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS							5 per cent. loan of 1856-57.	4½ PER CENT. LOANS			5½ per cent. loan of 1859-60.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR		Total amount.
		of 1824-25.	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.		of 1870.	of 1871.	of 1872.		10 years. Repayable June 1877.	15 years. Repayable June 1882.	
Balance of 15th February 1875	55,600	33,173	2,346	15,51,786	32,03,500	1,64,53,400	1,11,12,200	1,26,76,100	1,05,100	37,83,900	2,48,000	3,22,46,000	5,05,40,200	34,56,000	35,79,000	13,90,51,305
ADD—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 28th February 1875	...	......	......	......	*1,000	......	6,000	25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 28th February 1875	...	......	......	......	....	600	1,500	500	......	......	....	1,70,300	1,49,500	......	.....	3,22,400
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 28th February 1875	...	...	... ..	... ..	1,800	22,300	24,700	13,000	... ..	13,500	2,000	2,40,000	3,54,600	......	...	6,71,900
TOTAL ...	55,600	33,173	2,346	15,51,786	32,06,300	1,64,76,300	1,11,44,400	1,27,14,600	1,05,100	38,02,400	2,50,000	3,26,56,300	5,10,44,300	34,56,000	35,79,000	14,00,77,605
DEDUCT—																
Amount written off in the London Registers ...	.	... ..	......	. ..	......	71,000	22,000	19,500	......	8,700	5,000	58,200	26,800	.....	......	2,11,200
Balance on 28th February 1875	55,600	33,173	2,346	15,51,786	32,06,300	1,64,05,300	1,11,22,400	1,26,95,100	1,05,100	37,93,700	2,45,000	3,25,98,100	5,10,17,500	34,56,000	35,79,000	13,98,66,405

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st Dec. 1874—Enfaced from India 2,103 lakhs, retransferred from London 2,033 lakhs.
„ 1st Jan. 1875 to 15th Jan. 1875 „ „ 6 „ „ „ 16 „
„ 16th „ „ to 31st „ „ „ „ 7 „ „ „ 7 „
„ 1st Feb. „ to 15th Feb. „ „ „ 5 „ „ „ 7 „
„ 16th „ „ to 28th „ „ „ „ 10 „ „ „ 2 „

2,131 — 2,065
2,065

Balance against India ... ... 66 lakhs.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 3rd March 1875.

(104—1)

The Calcutta Laundry Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the following special Resolutions were passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above-mentioned Company, held at the Registered Office of the Company, on Monday, the 8th day of February last, and an adjournment thereof held on the 9th day of February last, and the same were confirmed at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders, held at the Registered Office of the said Company, on Monday, the 1st day of March instant; viz.—

1st.—That the Company be wound up voluntarily.

2nd.—That Mr. W. Nicholls and Mr. W. B. Dewar be appointed the Liquidators of the Company, and that they be remunerated by a commission of 2½ per cent. on the amount realized by the sale of the Company's property.

With reference to the above, all creditors of the said Company are requested to send in the particulars of their claims against the Company to the undersigned for registration without delay.

W. NICHOLLS,
W. B. DEWAR,

The 3rd March 1875. (98—1) *Liquidators, Calcutta Laundry Company, Limited.*

Cutlecherra Tea Company, "Limited."

A SPECIAL General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 12, Mission Row, Calcutta, at noon, on Monday, the 15th day of March next, for the purpose of confirming the resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, held on the 25th day of February last.

(90—2) BEGG, DUNLOP AND CO., *Secretaries.*

The Borsillah Tea Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 103, Clive Street, on Wednesday, the 17th day of March 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the Directors' Report, which will then be submitted, pass the Accounts to 31st December 1874, declare a final Dividend for last season, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

BALMER, LAWRIE & CO., *Managing Directors & Secretaries.*

CALCUTTA, the 2nd March 1875. (94—3)

Budge-Budge Jute Mills Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Call of Rs. 20 per share on the new shares of the Company has been made, and will be payable at the Registered Office, No. 7, Clive Row, Calcutta, on Monday, 15th March 1875.

By order of the Directors,

The 16th February 1875. (65—4) ANDREW YULE AND CO., *Agents.*

New Beerbhoom Coal Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at 14, Old Court House Street, on Saturday, the 13th day of March 1875, at noon, for the purpose of sanctioning a provisional agreement entered into by the Directors with the Bengal Iron Works Company, "Limited," for the sale to them of a portion of the landed property of this Company.

STEEL, McINTOSH AND CO., *Managing Agents.*

CALCUTTA, the 3rd March 1875. (97—2)

Nauthpore Indigo Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the third call of Rs. 10 per share is now made, and is payable to the Managing Agents on the 8th April next. Share certificates must be sent in for endorsement.

CALCUTTA, the 9th March 1875. (106—3) STEEL MCINTOSH AND CO., *Managing Agents.*

Eastern Bengal Indigo Company, "Limited."

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

AT the request of twelve of the Shareholders of the Company, I hereby call an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders, to be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, Calcutta, on 10th June next, at noon, to consider the question of the disposal of the books, &c., belonging to the Company.

CALCUTTA, the 10th March 1875. (105—4) F. G. DAVISON, *Liquidator.*

Notice.

MR. G. W. MOULTRIE AND MR. THOMAS SMITH having obtained leave of absence to Europe, the Directors have, in consequence, made the following changes in the Bank' establishment:—

Mr. F. A. Gillam to be Acting Agent at Bombay.

Mr. T. Dyson, Agent at Lucknow, to be Agent at Moulmein.

Mr. A. F. Carr, Acting Agent at Umritsur, to be Acting Agent at Lucknow.

Mr. J. J. Hills, Accountant at Delhi, to act as Agent at Umritsur.

Mr. P. D. Harrison, of Head Office, has been appointed an Assistant Accountant at the Rangoon Branch.

BANK OF BENGAL, CALCUTTA, 3rd March 1875. (103—1) R. HARDIE, *Secy. and Treasurer.*

Notice.

A Special General Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, on Thursday, the 18th March 1875, at 11 o'clock A.M.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. Report of the Special Committee for improvement of villages within the town.
2. Report of the Jute Committee, on applications for Licenses for—
   12, Karformah's Lane.
   98/2, Sobha Bazar Street (for additional godowns).
3. Proceedings of Committee of Justices for Finance, at a meeting held on 8th March, to be confirmed.
4. The Chairman to suggest the expediency of at once ordering from England additional Stoneware Drain Pipes to the value of one lac of rupees for completion of the entire drainages of the town, estimates for which have been prepared, and will shortly be submitted.

(102—1) ROBERT TURNBULL, *Secy. to the Justices.*

Notice.

I HEREBY give notice that Mr. James G. McRae ceased to have any interest in my business from the thirty-first day of March 1874.

R. RICHARDSON,

(101—1) *Chemist, Druggist, and General Merchant, Mean Meer*

Estate William Watson, formerly of Calcutta, Merchant, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that George Rogers, of 92, Adelaide Road, London, Executor in India of the Will of the above-named deceased, has, in pursuance of Section 31 of Act II of 1874, by an Indenture dated 23rd October last, transferred and assigned to the Administrator-General of Bengal, by his name of office, all estates, effects, and interest vested in him by virtue of the probate of the Will of the said deceased. H. H. REMFRY, *Solicitor.*

5, FANCY LANE, the 25th February 1875. (85—3)

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 2nd March 1875.

LIABILITIES.				Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' capital, paid-up				2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				16,06,050	13	1
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ...	Rs. 1,33,42,362	4	2	3,30,17,886	7	3
General Treasury Balance at Branches ...	„ 1,96,75,524	3	1			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				2,81,22,478	12	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.				5,17,747	15	0
Sundries				5,65,071	13	7
Total ...				8,61,29,215	13	9

ASSETS.				Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities				1,70,05,423	4	10
Loans on Government Securities, &c, at Head Office and Branches				80,96,850	0	0
Accounts of credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches				28,71,282	2	4
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches				1,96,47,361	10	2
Dead Stock				10,72,756	1	1
Stamps				13,239	0	5
Balances with other banks				98,425	2	0
Sundries				16,911	8	0
Bullion				6,65,061	1	2
				5,02,87,309	14	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	Rs. 1,29,50,800	3	0	3,58,41,905	15	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	„ 2,28,91,105	12	9			
Total ...				8,61,29,215	13	9

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta, the 4th March 1875.*

J. GORDON, *Chief Accountant & Deputy Secretary.*

R. HARDIE, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

(99—1)

Notice of Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between JAMES NICOL FLEMING AND WILLIAM GRANT, under the Firm of "J. NICOL FLEMING & Co.," Calcutta, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be liquidated by the undersigned, J. NICOL FLEMING.

J. N. FLEMING.
LONDON, 31st December 1874. WM. GRANT.

WITH reference to the annexed Notice of Dissolution, we beg to inform you that we have entered into a Co-Partnership, under the style of "NICOL FLEMING & Co., in the business of Commission Agency, in Calcutta, in succession to the business carried on there by the late Firm of "J. NICOL FLEMING & Co."

MESSRS. JAMES DRUMMOND MAXWELL, ROBERT MACDONALD ROSS, and HUGH WALKER TULLOCH, are authorised to sign for the Firm in Calcutta.

JAMES NICOL FLEMING.
The 15th January 1875. (96—3) JAMES DYCE NICOL.

Notice.

MR. WILLIAM FRANCIS COURTHOPE is authorized to sign our firm by procuration from this date.

EDE AND HOBSON.
The 1st March 1875. (86—3)

Lost,

THE Government Promissory Note, No. [illegible], of the 5½ per cent. of 1859-60, dated 31st May 1859, for Rs. 5,000, originally standing in the name of, and last endorsed to Basharut Ally of Dacca, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of Mossamut Fatima Khatoon, the widow and lawful heiress of the proprietor Basharut Ally, now deceased.

MOULVI RAJAB ALI, *Special Mukhtar on behalf of Mossamut Fatima Khatoon.*
1-1, Najibullah's Lane, Calcutta. (84—3)

For Sale.

AT the Meteorological Office, No. 22, Chowringhee, the following official publications:—

Meteorological Report of 1867	..	..	..	Rs. 0	12	per copy.
Ditto ditto 1868	..	..	..	„ 1	8	„
Ditto ditto 1869	..	..	..	„ 2	4	„
Ditto ditto 1870	..	..	..	„ 2	6	„
Ditto ditto 1871	..	..	..	„ 2	8	„
Ditto ditto 1872	..	..	..	„ 3	0	„
Ditto ditto 1873	..	..	..	„ 3	0	„
Administration Report of 1870-71	..	..	..	„ 0	4	„
Ditto ditto 1871-72	..	..	..	„ 0	4	„
Ditto ditto 1872-73	..	..	..	„ 0	4	„
Ditto ditto 1873-74	..	..	..	„ 0	4	„
A table of the average monthly and annual rainfall at 98 Stations in Northern India	..	..	..	„ 0	4	„

The above are also to be obtained at the same prices at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., No. 5, Government Place.

HENRY F. BLANFORD, *Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.*
CALCUTTA, the 22nd September 1873.

Publications for Sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

The Bengal Administration Report for 1873-74. Price ... Rs. 4 0 0
The Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73. „ ... „ 7 8 0
Map of Bengal, 1873, price, if taken with the Report ... „ 1 0 0
Ditto, separately ... ... „ 2 0 0

Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872. By H. Beverley, Esq., C.S., Registrar General of Bengal ... ... Rs. 10 0 0

Rules for the Sale of Waste Lands. Price 4 *annas*.

Act VII (B.C.) of 1873 (Labor Districts Emigration), the Government Resolution thereon, and the Rules and Forms under the Act, bound up together in pamphlet form, 8 annas per copy, or, including postage ... ... Rs. 0 10 0
Ditto ditto in Bengali, 8 as. per copy, or including postage ... „ 0 10 0

Papers Regarding the Tea Industry in Bengal. Price Rs. 3.

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Jute in Bengal, and on Indian Fibres available for the Manufacture of Paper, with map. By HEM CHUNDER KERR, Deputy Magistrate on special duty. Price ... ... Rs. 8 0 0

A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History, and its Commerce. (Second Edition, Revised and Corrected). By J. WESTLAND, ESQ., C.S., late Magistrate and Collector of Jessore. Price ... ... Rs. 3 0 0

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burmah, and on the Upper Brahmapooter. Price ... ... Rs. 5 0 0

Selections from Divisional and District Annual Administration Reports, 1872-73, with the Government Resolutions on them. Price ... ... Rs. 5 0 0

Progressive Colloquial Exercises in the Lushai Dialect of the Dzo or Kuki Language. With Vocabularies and Popular Tales (notated). By Captain THOMAS HERBERT LEWIN, B.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hills. Price ... ... Rs. 6 0 0

Selections from the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, 1871 *to* 1874. Price ... ... Rs. 2 8 0

Report on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, &c., in Indian and Australian Snake-poisoning; and the Physiological, Chemical, and Microscopical Nature of Snake-Poisons. By the Commission appointed to investigate the subject. Price ... ... Rs. 3 0 0

A Manual of Family Medicine for India. By W. J. Moore, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh: Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; Fellow of the University of Bombay; Surgeon-Major H. M. Indian Medical Service, Bombay Establishment; Surgeon to the Rajpootana Political Agency; and Superintendent-General of Dispensaries and Vaccination for Rajpootana. Price:

To Government Officers (except those mentioned below), and to the Public at large ... Rs. 4 0 0
To all officers employed in the Forest, Customs, Opium, Surveys, Public Works, and other Government Departments, who are in receipt of salaries under Rs. 500 per mensem; but in such cases a certificate to be furnished declaring that the book is required only for the personal use of the Officer ... ... Rs. 3 0 0

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to the 1st of January 1875. Price Rs. 3, postage 8 ans.

Apply to E. M. LEWIS, Bengal Secretariat Press, 28, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent, Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street. No orders can be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamp for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

Books required on the public service are only supplied when authorized by the Department under whose orders they are published.

A Manual of Family Medicine for India. By W. J. Moore, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; Fellow of the University of Bombay; Surgeon-Major, Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service, Bombay Establishment, Surgeon to the Rajpootana Political Agency; and Superintendent-General of Dispensaries and Vaccination for Rajpootana. *Price*—

To Government officers (except those mentioned below) and to the public at large. *Rs.* 4.

To all officers employed in the Forest, Customs, Opium, Surveys, Public Works, and other Government Departments, who are in receipt of salaries under Rs. 500 per mensem, on a certificate being furnished declaring that the book is to be purchased only for the personal use of the officer. *Rs.* 3.

Packing and postage, per copy, 10 *annas.*

Army List—New Number.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is appended the Civil Service Gradation List, the War Services of Officers, &c., corrected up to 1st January 1875. *Price Rs.* 4; *packing and postage,* 8 *annas.*

Public Works Department Classified List, corrected up to 1st October 1874.
Price, Rs. 2 ; packing and postage, 4 annas.

Rules for the Qualification, Admission, and Enrolment of Pleaders and Mooktears in Mofussil Courts. *Price 4 annas ; by post, 5 annas.*

Rules for Admission of Vakeels in the High Court. *Price 4 annas ; by post, 5 annas.*

New authorized edition corrected up to 1st December 1873 ; royal 8vo., limp covers, with every alternate page blank for entering notes and alterations.

The Civil Pension Code. *Price, Re. 1-4 ; packing and postage, 4 as.*
The Civil Leave Code. *Price, Re. 1 ; packing and postage, 3 as.*
The Acting Allowance Code. *Price, As. 8 ; packing and postage, 2 as. ; or*
The Three Codes bound in one vol. *Price, Rs. 2-8 ; packing and postage 8 as.*

A Report on the Expedition to Western Yunan *viâ* Bhamo. By John Anderson, M.D., Medical Officer and Naturalist to the Expedition. *Price Rs. 8.*

Report of the Commissioners appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the Origin, Nature, &c., of Indian Cattle Plagues. With Appendices. Calcutta. 1871. Fol pp. xxx and 999, with Maps. *Price Rs. 10 ; packing, 4 annas.*

Selections from Unpublished Records of Government for the years 1748 to 1767 inclusive. Relating mainly to the social condition of Bengal. With a Map of Calcutta in 1784. By the Rev. J. Long, Member of the Government Record Commission. *Price Rs. 5 ; packing and postage 1 Re. extra.*

Selections from Calcutta Gazettes of the years 1816 to 1823 inclusive, showing the political and social condition of the English in India upwards of fifty years ago. By Hugh David Sandeman, C.S., Accountant-General, Bengal, and Member of the Record Commission. *Volume I, Rs. 3, and Volumes II, III, IV, and V, at Rs. 5 each ; packing and postage Re. 1 extra.*

Revised (Indian) Army Regulations, Regulations and Orders for the Army of the Bengal Presidency. Published by authority. Royal 8vo., cloth boards. *Price, Rs. 4 ; packing and postage, Re. 1. Interleaved copy, Rs. 5 ; packing and postage, Re. 1-12.*

Book of Forms referred to in the above. Foolscap folio, enclosed in stiff covers. *Price, Rs. 2 ; packing and postage, Re. 1-8.*

The Thanatophidia of India, being a description of the venomous snakes of the Indian Peninsula, with an account of the influence of their poison on life, and a series of experiments. By J. Fayrer, M.D., C.S.I., F.R.S.E., Honorary Physician to the Queen, Surgeon-Major, Her Majesty's Bengal Army, Professor of Surgery and Senior Surgeon in the Calcutta Medical College and its Hospital, Fellow of the University of Calcutta, and late President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal *Price Rs. 80 per copy ; packing and postage, Rs. 2-4.*

The older Statutes in force in India, edited, with Notes and an Index, by Whitley Stokes, Esq. *Price Rs. 5 ; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

A collection of Statutes relating to India passed between the years 1855 and 1870, both inclusive, being a Supplement to the Law relating to India and the East India Company, fifth edition, edited, with an Index to the Statutes relating to India not expressly repealed in August 1867, by Whitley Stokes, Esq. *Price Rs. 10 ; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

Vocabulary of Ordnance Stores, for adoption throughout British India : prepared, under the orders of the Government of India, by Ensign J. Tanner, Deputy Assistant Commissary, Bengal Ordnance Department, and rated in the Office of the Examiner of Ordnance Accounts, Fort William. *Price Rs. 6 ; packing and postage, Re 1-8 extra.*

The Hymns of the Rig-Veda, in the Samhita and Pada Text, by Professor F Max Müller, M.A., in two Volumes. *Price Rs. 24 ; packing and postage, Re. 1-12.*

*** The Rig-Veda, the oldest book of Indian literature, has very properly been made one of the principal class-books for those who study Sanskrit in the schools and colleges in India, and though at present a scholar-like knowlege of the Vedic hymns is in the examinations required of the more advanced students only, yet, as soon as editions, translations, grammars, and dictionaries shall have rendered the study of these ancient documents more accessible, I doubt not that the time will come when no one in India will call himself a Sanskrit scholar who cannot construe the hymns of the ancient Rishis of his country —*Extract from Preface*

The Acts of the Government of India from 1854 to date, with Indexes and lists of Titles, each separately available.

In Two Vols , foolscap folio

Correspondence relating to the Famine in Bengal and Behar, from October 1873 to May 1st, 1874. *Price Rs. 2-8 per vol.; packing and postage Re. 1-4 extra per vol.*

CONTENTS :—Vol. I, the principal official correspondence relating to the Famine. Vol II, Special Narratives and Minutes by the Hon'ble Sir R. Temple, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Report on the production of Tobacco in India, by J E O'Connor. *Price, Re. 1-8 ; packing and postage, 8 annas*

Note on Lac, by J. E. O'Connor. Revised edition. *Price, 8 annas ; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Vanilla : its cultivation in India, by J. E. O'Connor. *Price, 8 annas ; packing and postage, 1 anna.*

Cultivation of Silk in India—some account of Silk in India, especially of the various attempts to encourage and extend sericulture in that country. Compiled by J. Geoghegan, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce. Foolscap folio, in stiff cover. *Price Rs. 2; packing and postage, 7 annas.*

Report on the Fresh Water Fish and Fisheries of India and Burma. By Surgeon-Major Francis Day, F.L.S. & F.Z.S., Inspector-General of Fisheries in India. *Price Rs. 2; packing and postage, 10 annas extra.*

Published by Authority.

Royal 8vo., illustrated with numerous Maps, cloth, lettered.

A Record of the Expeditions undertaken against the North-West Frontier Tribes: compiled from the Military and Political Despatches, Lieutenant-Colonel McGregor's Gazetteer, and other official sources, by Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Paget, Commandant, 5th Punjab Cavalry. *Price, Rs. 5; packing and postage, Re. 1.*

Code of Regulations for the Public Works Department. Third edition, revised and corrected up to 1st January 1870. *Price, Rs. 4; packing and postage, Re. 1 extra: interleaved copies, Rs. 5; packing and postage, Re. 1-6.*

Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

New Criminal Procedure Code.

OFFICERS under the Bengal Government, who wish to have copies of the New Criminal Procedure Code *for sale*, are requested to apply to the Superintendent of Government Printing, Calcutta.

Postal Notices.

SEA OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer.
Madras, Ceylon, and the intermediate ports	7 P.M. ...	10th Mar. 1875	*Maldah.*
Madras and Ceylon ...	7 „ ...	10th „ „	*Cathay.*
Rangoon and Moulmein ...	7 „ ...	14th „ „	*Arcot.*
Akyab ...	7 „ ...	14th „ „	*Arabia.*
Chittagong and Akyab ...	7 „ ...	14th „ „	*Sir John Lawrence.*
Mails for France, Foreign Europe *viâ* France, the intermediate Ports, Mauritius, and China.	7 „ ...	15th „ „	*Meinam.*
The Straits and Hong-Kong ...	7 „ ...	17th „ „	*Hindoostan and Thales.*

The next Overland Mail, *viâ* Bombay, will close at the General Post Office on Friday the 12th March 1875.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 11th idem.

N.B.—The Letter-Box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid, and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, up to 8 P.M., and after 8 up to 9 P.M., by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

CALCUTTA, the 9th March 1875. M. PERCY, *Offg. Post-Master.*

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 9th March 1875.

Battye, D.
Beatson, Miss J.
Boing & Co.
Casey, J.
Christian, A.
Dusina, K.
Egrew, A.
Faulkner, Miss.
Holness, E.
Hordem, Captain.
Johnson, Mr.
Kings, Mrs. E.
Lungley, Captain R. B.
Lucas & Co.
Lynch, Miss B.
Macleod, W.
Markman, J. W.
McAlpine, J.
McNeema, J.
Mendonea, J.
Money, Col. E.
Mills, H. F.
Mills, Miss.
Nagalingam, S.
Neustead, E. V.
Papaspinpulo, D.
Pemberton, Captain E. A.
Pettman, Miss E.
Power, W.
Rodrigues, Mrs. A. M.
Shiell, Mrs. J. L.
Simson, H. B.
Simon, A. J.
Smith, Surgeon Major S.
Son, Mrs.
Sweet, J.
Stewart, H.
St. Clair, Miss A.
Tottenham, J.
Tyuvalo, C.
Vacbe, Mr. H.
Vice Pre Della, A. S. H.
Walden, H. D.
Walker, R.
Want, A. M.
Warren, S.
Watson, William.
Williams, W.

Letters marked " Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for.'

Adams, A. G.
Alexander, Hon. C.
Alunwalla.
Anderson, R.
Armstrong, Surgeon J.
Bainbridge, F. C.
Barness, T.
Bills, Capt. J. W.
Boswall, T. H.
Browne, T. W. B.
Burton, W. E.
Busch, H.
Carr, J.
Closin, E. G.
Cooper, H., Jr.
Coote, S. J.
Cuddy, P. J.
Danske, H.
Davis, E. C.
Dominey, H.
Donally, Capt. W. P.
Doyle, P.
Editor, " National Budget."
Elworthy, F.
Fazulbhoy.
Fernandez, J. F.
Fordyce, Rev. J.
G. C.
George, Mrs. P.
Glover, Rev. F. R. A.
Graham, C.
Gray, Mrs. T.
Greig, J.
Guiseppe, C.
Hill, H. H.
Hogendorp, Baron.
Holmes, Miss E.
Hopkinson, A
James, C. P.
Jones, Miss.
Jones, J. J.
Kent, Mrs. S.
Lamm, S.
Lark, W.
Latham, C.
Lesterman, W.
Levie, D.
Luigi, G.
Maclagan, G. C.
M. De L. Madame.
O'Donoghue, C. R.
Palmer, A. H.
Parr, Surgeon Major K. J.
Pelly, E.
Pepys, Hon. F.
Phillips, R.
Ralphs, H. J.
Rayson, P.
Rea, Mrs. W.
Reid, E. B.
Roberts, H.
Robinson, W.
Rosenbergy, W.
Schwarz, O.
Sorge, H.
Southorn, R.
Stephen, C.
Street, Capt. H. A.
Taylor, W. L.
Taylor, C.
Temple, G. W.
Templer, G.
Thomas, J.
Tytler, Capt. R. C.
Watts, F.
Weir, H.
Whyte, J. B.
Wilcox, H. C.
Wilson, E. A. H.
Wolfers, L.
Wright, A.
Young, F. W.

Registered Letters.

Cowan, C.
Chew, E.
Craven, A.
Elias, B.
FitzGerald, J.
Hadley, M.
Hubbard, C.
Kepper, W.
Mereah.
Parsick, E. (P. O.)
Reywood, Monsieur Nowrah.
Sandesberg, M.
St. Clair, Miss A.
Stephen, C. (P. O.)
Thomas, Miss A.
Wernigg, A.

M. PERCY, *Offg. Post-Master of Calcutta.*

INSOLVENT NOTICES.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

IN the matter of SAMUEL KENTISH BARNES, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 27th day of February last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 4th day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Orr and Harriss, *Attorneys.*

IN the matter of ROBERT BARTLETT, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 27th day of February last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 6th day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Orr and Harriss, *Attorneys.*

IN the matter of WILLIAM ALBERT RUSSELL HARRIS, an Insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 24th day of February last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 6th day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

W. W. Linton, *Attorney.*

IN the matter of CHARLES HENRY PARMER, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 23rd day of February last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 6th day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 2nd day of Morch 1875.

IN the matter of GEORGE FRASER RAILEY, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 2nd day of March instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 1,245-11-10 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said Insolvent as a dividend at the rate of 12 annas per cent. upon such of the debts admitted in the schedule of the said Insolvent and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts and upon the other debts admitted in the schedule when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon Affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

IN the matter of JOGENDER CHUNDER BOSE, of No. 5, Juggernauth Sooroois Lane, Hogolcooria in the town of Calcutta, a Pleader of the High Court of Calcutta, an Insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chap. XXI, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Saturday, the 6th day of March instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Pramathanatha Basu, *Attorney.*

IN the matter of JOGENDER CHUNDER BOSE, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 6th day of March instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 4th day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Pramathanatha Basu, *Attorney.*

IN the matter of DAVID HOY SOLOMON, of 98, Old China Bazar Street, in the town of Calcutta, carrying on business there and also at Rangoon, in the province of Burmah, as a merchant, agent, and general dealer, under the style and firm of D. Solomon and Company, an Insolvent

Notice that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chap. XXI, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Saturday, the 6th day of March instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

C. F. Pittar, *Attorney.*

IN the several matters of BERNHARDT HOWARD, ROBERT CARR, AND ROBERT HOWARD (HOWARD BROTHERS), DHUNPUT SING, THOMAS MAUGHAM LAWSON, ANN LYDIA PARLEBEAN, AND EDWARD ALLAN D'CRUZ, Insolvents.

On Tuesday, the 2nd day of March instant, it was ordered that five several accounts of unclaimed dividends be received and filed.

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

IN the matter of OMRAO SING, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 2nd day of March instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 2,198-9-9 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said Insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 1-12 per cent. upon such of the debts admitted in the schedule of the said Insolvent and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts and upon the other debts admitted in the schedule when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon Affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. MILLER, *Official Assignee.*

IN the matter of KESUBLOLL MOLLICK, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 2nd day of March instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 888-0-9 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said Insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 7 per cent. upon such of the debts admitted in the schedule of the said Insolvent and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts and upon the other debts admitted in the schedule when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon Affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. MILLER, *Official Assignee.*

IN the matter of ALEXANDER WALLACE and ALEXANDER WALLACE DAVIDSON, Insolvents.

On Tuesday, the 2nd day of March instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 3,670-13-11 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said Insolvents as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 5 per cent. upon such of the debts admitted in the schedule of the said Insolvents and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts and upon the other debts admitted in the schedule when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon Affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

IN the matter of ANNA AMELIA SMYTH, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 2nd day of March instant, by an order of this Court, the said Insolvent was adjudged entitled to her personal discharge under the Act XI Vic., Chap. XXI, as to all persons named in her schedule as creditors or claiming to be creditors respectively.

J. Hechle, *Attorney.*

IN the matter of ALBERT EMERSON HOOD, an Insolvent.

Notice that an application for an *ad-interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Tuesday, the 16th day of March instant, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ *Any creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application, must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.*

S. J. Leslie, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 9th day of March 1875.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1875.

PART III.

Act of the Bengal Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

THE following Act, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, received the assent of His Honor on the 1st February 1875; and having been assented to by His Excellency the Governor-General on the 17th idem, is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. I OF 1875.

An Act for the Realization of Arrears in Government Estates.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Bengal Act No. VII of 1868 (*to make further provision for the recovery of Arrears of Land Revenue and Public Demands recoverable as Arrears of Land Revenue*), and to provide for the summary realization of arrears of revenue or rent due from ryots and other persons holding non-transferable interests in land in estates managed by the Government; It is enacted as follows:—

Addition to Section 1 of Bengal Act VII of 1868.

1. To section one of the said Act the following clauses shall be added (namely):—

"Any arrears of revenue or rent payable to the Government, from any ryot, or from any person holding any interest in land, pasturage, forest rights, fisheries, and the like, which, by the terms of the contract creating the same, or by the custom of the country, is not transferable."

"Any arrears of rent payable to a Collector in charge of an estate or tenure on behalf of a private person from any ryot, or from any person holding any interest in land, pasturage, forest rights, fisheries, and the like, direct from such Collector."

H. MILLETT,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,

Legislative Department.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1875.

PART IV.

Bill of the Bengal Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

(First Publication.)

THE following Bill was read in the Council of of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 6th March 1875, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon in one month :—

A Bill to provide for the survey of land and for the establishment and maintenance of boundary marks.

WHEREAS it is expedient, with a view to the definition and identification of lands, the better security of landed property, and the prevention of encroachments and disputes, to provide for the survey of lands and for the establishment and maintenance of marks to distinguish the boundaries thereof ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Commencement. **1.** This Act shall come into force at once.

Interpretation clauses. **2.** In this Act—unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

(1.) "Lieutenant-Governor" means the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the time being, or the person acting in that capacity.

(2.) "Board" means the Board of Revenue for the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

(3.) "Collector" includes any Collector of land revenue, and any officer either generally or specially vested with the powers of a Collector of land revenue for the purposes of this Act.

(4.) "Estate" includes—

(*a*). Any land subject to the payment of revenue, for the discharge of which a separate engagement has been or may be entered into with Government.

(*b*). Any land which is entered on the revenue-roll as separately assessed with the public revenue, although no engagement has been entered into with Government for the amount of revenue so separately assessed upon it as a whole, as in cases in which the estate may be directly managed by a tehsildar on the part of Government.

(*c*). Any rent-free land which is entered in the General Register of revenue-free tenures as a separate estate.

(5.) "Tenure" includes all permanent interests in land, with the exception of estates as above defined, and with the exception of those of ryots having a right of occupancy only.

(6.) "Mouzah" includes every village, hamlet, tolah, and similar sub-division of an estate by whatever name such sub-division may be known.

(7.) "Section" means section of this Act.

(8.) "Zamindar" means the holder of an estate.

(9.) "Owner" means any zamindar, as above defined, or tenure-holder.

(10.) "Occupant" means any person in possession of any estate, or tenure, and includes every ryot in occupationof lands.

PART II.

SURVEY AND DEMARCATION OF BOUNDARIES.

Lieutenant-Governor may order survey.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor may, whenever he shall deem fit, order that a general survey and demarcation of boundaries shall be made of the lands situated in any district, or in any part of a district,

or that a survey be made of any specified tract of country for any special purpose;

and that the boundaries of estates, tenures, mouzahs, or fields, be demarcated on the lands so to be surveyed, and that in case of dispute such boundaries be determined as hereinafter provided.

Collector may enter upon land.

4. In pursuance of any direction made under the last preceding section, the Collector and any persons acting under his authority may enter upon such lands, and do all things necessary for effecting the survey and demarcation of the boundaries thereof.

Notice of survey to be served on occupants.

5. Notice shall be served on the occupants of any land which is about to be surveyed, and of the conterminous land, requiring them to attend, either personally or by agent, at such places and at such times as shall be stated in such notice, during the demarcation and survey of the land, for the purpose of pointing out the boundaries, of setting up, or repairing, or of rendering such aid and labor as may be necessary in setting up or repairing, under the supervision of the Government officers, such boundary marks as may be required, and of affording such assistance and information as may be required for the purposes of this Act.

The Collector may also by a special notice require the attendance of any putwaree, naib, gomashtah or other person employed in the management of land for the same purposes.

Collector may require occupants to clear boundary lines.

6. The Collector may, by a notice in writing, require any occupant of land to clear any boundary or other line which it may be necessary to clear for the purposes of the survey by cutting down and removing any trees, jungle, fences, or standing crops.

Provided that reasonable compensation shall be made to every occupant in respect of such requisition for the work done by him and the damage thereby accruing to his property.

Substituted service notice.

7. If the person to whom any notice is addressed under any of the preceding sections cannot be found, the notice shall be posted in a conspicuous place in some village within which any lands in respect to which the notice is issued are situated,

and also at any mal-cutcherry or other place within some such village at which rents are ordinarily received on behalf of such person

and at his residence if it be on the lands in respect to which the notice is issued;

and such service shall be deemed to be sufficient, notwithstanding that it may afterwards appear that the occupants were not named, or were not correctly named or designated in the notice.

PART III.

BOUNDARY MARKS.

Collector may require occupants to erect temporary boundary marks.

8. The Collector may require any occupant of land to erect temporary boundary marks of such materials, and in such numbers and manner as he may direct, on any lands to be surveyed under this Act,

and to maintain and keep in repair such marks or any boundary marks,

until any survey operations shall be concluded and a final award given as to any disputed boundary, or until permanent boundary marks may be erected in lieu thereof as hereinafter provided.

Collector may require occupants to erect permanent boundary marks after completion of survey.

9. After the completion of the survey of any land, the Collector may require any occupant of land to erect permanent boundary marks of such materials, and in such number and manner, as he may determine to be sufficient to distinguish the limit of the estate, tenure, mouzah, or field for which the same are to be erected.

All zamindars are bound to maintain and keep in repair the permanent boundary marks lawfully erected on their respective estates, or on the boundary between their own and any other estate; and in default the Collector may at any time require them to do so.

Procedure when occupant fails to maintain boundary mark.

10. If any occupant fails to erect any boundary mark, or to maintain or keep in repair any temporary or other boundary mark when required to do so under sections eight and nine,

or if any zamindar fails to maintain or keep in repair any permanent boundary mark, when required so to do under the last preceding section,

the Collector may erect boundary marks of such materials, and in such numbers and manner, as with the sanction of the Board he may think fit;

or maintain or keep in repair any boundary mark hereinbefore directed to be maintained and kept in repair by the zamindar or occupant (as the case may be);

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be recovered as an arrear of Government revenue from the person failing to erect, maintain, or keep in repair any such boundary mark after being required to do so.

Apportionment of expenses where Collector erects boundary marks.

11. If the Collector does not think fit to require any occupant to erect any boundary marks, which under this Act he may require an occupant to erect, he may erect boundary marks of such materials, and in such numbers and manner, as, with the sanction of the Board, he may think fit;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be apportioned among, and levied from, the owners in manner hereinafter provided.

PART IV.

ASCERTAINMENT OF EXPENSES AND APPORTIONMENT AND RECOVERY OF THE EXPENSES.

Person erecting boundary marks to present account of expenses incurred.

12. After the erection of any boundary marks under this Act, the person erecting the same shall present to the Collector an account of the expenses thereby incurred by him.

The Collector shall accordingly examine the same; and if it appear to him that the account

is correct and that the sum therein alleged to be due is reasonable, he shall certify to that effect.

13. As soon as possible after the completion of the erection of boundary marks on any tract of land of which the survey may have been ordered, or on any convenient portion thereof, the Collector shall prepare a statement of all expenses incurred in respect of such boundary marks, whether by himself or any other person, as hereinbefore mentioned.

Collector to prepare statement of all expenses incurred in respect of boundary marks.

The statement shall show the names of the estates, tenures, and mouzahs within which any lands have been distinguished by such marks. It shall, when prepared, be kept in the office of the Collector, and notice shall be served for every estate and tenure of which the owner may, in the opinion of the Collector, be liable to contribute to the payment of the amount, to the effect that such statement is open to inspection by any person interested.

If within thirty days from the service of such notice any interested person shall object to the statement on the ground either that the work charged for has not been performed, or that the whole sum charged has not been expended, or that the rates of charge are unreasonably high, the Collector shall inquire into such objection, and may pass any order thereon, subject in any case to an appeal by the objector to the Commissioner of the Division, whose decision shall be final.

14. As soon as the total sum payable has been ascertained as provided in the last preceding section, the Collector shall pay to each occupant the expenses he has incurred, and shall proceed to apportion the total sum expended as hereinafter provided.

Occupant to receive expenses incurred.

15. As soon as the total sum mentioned in the last preceding section, including any sum which may have been paid as compensation under section six for work done, or for damage in clearing lines, has been ascertained, the Collector shall cause a notice to be served for every estate or tenure, of which he may consider the owner to be liable to contribute to the payment of the same.

On ascertainment of total sum of expenses, Collector to serve notice of inquiry.

Every such notice shall specify the estate and tenure aforesaid, and that an enquiry will be held at a day and place therein named for the purpose of apportioning amongst the owners thereof the said total sum with interest and the cost of apportionment.

16. On the day fixed in the notice, which shall not be less than thirty days later than the date of service of the same, the Collector shall proceed to make the enquiry.

On date fixed in the notice enquiry to be made.

In making the enquiry he shall receive such evidence as may be tendered by or on behalf of the said owners, and by or on behalf of any other persons who may claim to be interested in the matter.

17. In making the enquiry, the Collector shall take down in writing the names of all persons who may claim, or who may be alleged by any party interested to be owners of any estate or tenure mentioned in the notice.

What to be done in making the enquiry.

In default of the appearance in person or by agent of any person whom the Collector may have reason to believe to be any such owner, the Collector shall issue and serve a further notice calling on him to appear at a date and place therein mentioned, and to show cause against being included in the order of apportionment to be made therein, and shall adjourn the enquiry until such date.

18. At such or any subsequently adjourned enquiry, the Collector, if there be only one estate liable, shall charge the zamindar thereof with the total sum payable; and if two or more estates be liable, he shall apportion the same amongst the zamindars thereof rateably in proportion to the cost of the boundary marks erected for the purpose of demarcating the lands of each estate, and shall make an order declaring the sum apportioned on each estate to be due to the Government.

Collector to apportion in respect of estates the sum due to Government.

19. The Collector shall, within thirty days from the order of apportionment under the last preceding section, serve, for every estate therein mentioned, a notice similar to the one to be served under section fifteen, stating, in addition, the sum with interest due in respect thereof, and that the same is payable to him, and the date or dates on which such sum or instalments thereof shall become payable to him

Notice of apportionment in respect of estates.

Every such sum shall be payable to the Collector by the zamindars of the estates named in such notice respectively.

20. If such sum as is mentioned in the last preceding section, or instalment thereof, be not paid pursuant to the order mentioned in the last preceding section, the same, with interest, shall become, and be recoverable as, an arrear of Government revenue.

Sum apportioned in respect of estates how to be recovered.

21. As soon as the Collector shall have made an order under section eighteen, he shall proceed in like manner to apportion the sum declared to be payable to the Government in respect of each estate amongst all the tenures therein, rateably in the proportion to the cost of the boundary marks erected for the purpose of demarcating the boundaries of lands included in each tenure, first deducting therefrom such sum as on the like principle of proportion is payable in respect of such portion of the estate as is not included within any tenure, and also such sum as the Collector may deem to be finally payable by the zamindar in respect of his interest in such portion of the estate as is included within any tenures.

Collector to apportion in respect of tenures the sum due to Government.

The Collector shall then make an order declaring the sum so apportioned on each tenure to be due by the tenure-holders to the zamindar within whose estate such tenure is situated.

22. All lands held without payment of rent, not being estates entered in the General Register of revenue-free tenures, shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be tenures forming part of the estates within the local boundaries of which they are included; and if they are not included within the local boundaries of any estate, then to be tenures forming part of such conterminous estate as the Collector, in whose district such conterminous

Lands not subject to rent to be deemed to be part of a tenure.

estate is situated, shall by an order under his seal and signature declare.

Notice of apportionment in respect of tenures.

23. The Collector shall, within thirty days from the date of the order of apportionment under section twenty-one serve, for every tenure therein mentioned, a notice similar to the one to be served under section fifteen, stating, in addition, the sum with interest due in respect thereof, and that the same is payable to the zamindar of the estate of which the tenure is a part, and the date or dates on which such sum or the instalments thereof shall become payable to him.

Every such sum shall be payable to the zamindar by the owners of the tenures named on such notice respectively.

Recovery of sums payable to zamindar.

24. Every zamindar to whom any sum or instalment thereof is payable under the order mentioned in the last preceding section, may recover the same with interest as aforesaid in the manner provided by any law for the time being in force for the recovery of arrears of rent in respect of putnee tenures, or any other permanent tenures:

Provided that the right or interest of any person holding from the proprietor of such tenure shall not be affected by any sale held in pursuance of this section.

Sums due to Government and to zamindar to be payable in equal instalments.

25. Every sum declared to be due to the Government on account of an estate under section eighteen, or to a zamindar on account of a tenure under section twenty-one, shall be payable in equal instalments on such days as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct: Provided that no instalment shall exceed four annas for every acre of land in respect of which the same is payable, and that no more than four instalments shall be payable in any one year.

Interest shall be charged on the unpaid portion of the sums due from the date of the same becoming due until payment thereof at such rate, not exceeding five per cent. per annum, as the Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time determine.

PART V.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

When in course of survey dispute appears to exist, Collector may decide as under Regulation VII of 1822.

26. If it shall come to the notice of the Collector in the course of a survey under this Act that a dispute exists within the tract of which the survey has been ordered relative to any boundary, the Collector may enquire into and decide the same with all and the like powers as are vested in a Collector by Bengal Regulation VII of 1822, or any other law for the time being in force with reference to the decision of such disputes for the possession of lands as the Collector is authorized by section thirty-four of the said Regulation to investigate and decide without complaint being brought before him by one of the parties.

When any dispute as to boundary is brought to notice of the Collector, he may decide as in the last section.

27. If any dispute or doubt concerning any boundary is brought to the notice of the Collector in any manner whatever with regard to any land on which any boundary mark may have been erected, the Collector may enquire into and decide the same in the same manner as he may enquire into and decide a dispute under the last preceding section.

In certain cases, Collector may require occupant of conterminous lands to erect marks.

28. Whenever the Collector shall have decided a boundary and the order shall have become final,

and whenever a boundary which has been supplied by the survey officers, or has been determined under this Act, has been altered by a decree of the Civil Court,

and whenever it shall come to the notice of the Collector that any boundary has been determined by a competent Court or authority,

he may require any occupant of the conterminous lands to erect such marks as he may think fit in order to secure the boundary permanently, and the provisions of Parts III and IV shall, as far as possible, be applicable to boundary marks which are required to be erected under this section, and to the cost thereof.

PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Joint zamindars to be subject to every liability imposed on single zamindars.

29. Whenever any estate or tenure is held jointly by two or more zamindars or tenure-holders, every such zamindar and tenure-holder shall be jointly and severally liable in respect of every liability imposed on zamindars or tenure-holders respectively by this Act.

Power to Collector to enforce attendance of witnesses.

30. For the purpose of any enquiry under this Act, the Collector shall have power to summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel the production of documents by the same means (as far as may be) and in the same manner as is provided in the case of a Court under the Code of Civil Procedure.

Appeal.

31. Notwithstanding anything contained in sections twenty-six and twenty-seven of this Act, or in any other Regulation or Act, except as hereinafter provided, an appeal shall lie to the Commissioner of the Division from the order of the Collector deciding any boundary dispute, if the same be presented within thirty days from the date of the passing of such order.

Limitation.

32. Every suit brought to set aside an order of a Collector, or of a Commissioner of Division made on appeal under this Act, shall be brought within six months from the date of such order, and every suit instituted for such purpose after the expiration of the said period shall be dismissed although limitation has not been set up as a defence.

Appeals and suits to be subject to certain provisions of Act IX of 1871.

33. The appeals and suits mentioned in the two last preceding sections shall, as far as possible, be subject to the provisions of sections five to twenty six (inclusive) of the Indian Limitation Act, 1871.

Penalty for removing boundary marks.

34. Any person convicted before a Collector of wilfully erasing, removing, or damaging any boundary mark (not being a landmark fixed by the authority of a public servant within the meaning of section four hundred and thirty-four of the Indian Penal Code) which has been lawfully erected, may be ordered by the convicting officer to pay such sum, not exceeding twenty

rupees, for each mark so erased, removed, or damaged, in addition to such sum as may be necessary to defray the expense of restoring the boundary marks so erased, removed, or damaged, and of rewarding the informer through whom the conviction was obtained.

A fine under this section may be levied as far as possible in the manner provided in sections three hundred and seven and three hundred and eight of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

When person removing boundary mark cannot be found, Collector may repair.

35. Whenever the person erasing, removing, or damaging any such mark cannot be discovered, or if for any other reason it is found impracticable to recover from him the sum which he has been so ordered to pay, the mark shall be re-erected or repaired by the Collector, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the occupants of such of the conterminous lands as to the Collector seems fit.

The expenses so incurred may be recovered as an arrear of Government revenue.

Recovery of sums expended by Government since 1st November 1874.

36. All sums expended by the Government since the first day of November one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four in erecting boundary marks, shall be recoverable from the zamindars and tenure-holders respectively, as provided in Part IV of this Act.

Proceedings under Act to be subject to the control of the Board.

37. All proceedings and orders of revenue officers under this Act, excepting decisions in boundary disputes, shall be subject to the control and supervision of the Board.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

MUCH of the value of the survey operations which have been carried on in Bengal has been lost owing to the boundaries of mouzahs and estates, as ascertained and settled at the time of survey, not having been secured by permanent marks. In every other province such marks are erected at the cost of the landholders, who are bound to maintain them when erected. There is no reason that these provinces should form an exception to this general rule, and should remain longer without the benefits which its enforcement will secure. The Bill therefore provides for the erection of marks to secure the boundaries which may be ascertained by future surveys, and for the apportionment of the cost thereof on landholders.

2. Provision is also made for the recovery of certain sums which have been expended during the last field season by Government in erecting such marks, on the understanding that they should be recovered from the landholders.

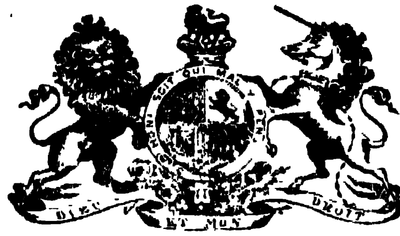
3. The opportunity has been taken to remove the doubts which have hitherto existed as to the legal power of the Government to authorise its servants to enter upon any land in order to make a survey, otherwise than for the purposes of a settlement. The Bill also provides that the Lieutenant-Governor may order a survey of any land to be made for any purpose.

H. L. DAMPIER.

The 25th February 1875.

H. MILLETT.

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Legislative Department.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1875.

PART V.

Acts of the Legislative Council of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 2nd March 1875, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. VIII OF 1875.

THE INLAND CUSTOMS ACT, 1875.

CONTENTS.

An Act for regulating Inland Customs Duties on Salt and Sugar, and for other purposes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the levy of inland customs-duties on salt and sugar, and to the import of salt, the export of sugar, and the manufacture of salt and saltpetre, into, from and in the North-Western Provinces, the Panjáb, Oudh and the Central Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Inland Customs Act, 1875:" and shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Local extent.

This section, section two, and so much of this Act as refers to offences against any of its provisions or against any rules made hereunder, extend to the whole of British India:

The rest of this Act extends to the territories for the time being respectively subject to the Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh and the Central Provinces;

Power to extend Act.

And any portion of this Act other than the portions specified in the second clause of this section, may be extended, by order of the Governor General in Council published in the *Gazette of India*, to any part of British India other than the said territories.

Repeal of enactments.

2. The enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the said schedule.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"the said territories" means the territories mentioned in the third clause of the first section:

"Collector."

"Collector" means a Collector or Assistant Commissioner of Inland Customs, and includes any person invested by the Local Government with the powers of a Collector under this Act:

"Customs-officer."

"Customs-officer" means any officer of Inland Customs, and includes any person invested by the Local Government with any of the powers of a customs-officer under this Act:

"Sugar."

"Sugar" includes also saccharine produce, sweetmeats and all other articles of which sugar forms a principal ingredient:

"Saltpetre."

"Saltpetre" includes rasí, sájjí and all other substances manufactured from saline earth, and *khá-rí-nún*, or Glauber's salt, and every form of sulphate or carbonate of soda; and

"Manufacture of salt."

"Manufacture of salt" includes the separation or purification of salt obtained in the manufacture of saltpetre, the separation of salt from earth or other substance so as to produce alimentary salt, and the excavation or removal of natural saline deposits or efflorescence.

CHAPTER II.—OF THE IMPORT OF SALT, AND EXPORT OF SUGAR.

Regulation of the import of salt, and export of sugar.

4. No salt shall be imported into the said territories, and no sugar shall be exported therefrom, except subject to the provisions, payments and rules prescribed by or under this Act.

Power to levy duties.

5. The Governor General in Council may from time to time by rule order the levy of duties not exceeding the following:—

	Per maund of three thousand two hundred tolas.
(*a*). On salt imported into the said territories	Three rupees,
(*b*). On refined sugar exported from the said territories ...	One rupee,
(*c*). On unrefined sugar exported from the said territories ...	Six annas;

and in calculating the amount of any such duty, fractions of quarter maunds may be reckoned as quarter maunds.

The Governor General in Council may from time to time reduce or remit any duty imposed under this section.

The Governor General in Council may, for the purposes of this section, define by rule what

shall be deemed refined sugar and what shall be deemed unrefined sugar.

Power to define a customs-zone and establish a customs-line.

6. In order to facilitate the collection of duties imposed under section five, the Governor General in Council may by rule define a zone of country not exceeding fifteen miles in breadth along any portion of the frontier of the said territories, and at such distance within the frontier as he deems expedient,

and may extend such zone so as to include any portion of a railway or canal or navigable river entering the same and the place where dutiable goods are loaded or unloaded into wagons or boats for the purpose of entering or leaving the zone,

and may within such zone establish a chain of customs-posts extending along such zone.

And the establishment of such chain shall be deemed a public purpose within the meaning of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870.

"Customs-zone." "Customs-line."

A zone of country defined, and a chain of customs-posts established, under this section, are hereinafter termed respectively a "customs-zone" and a "customs-line."

Effect of establishing a customs-zone and line.

7. When a customs-zone has been defined and a customs-line established under section six along any portion of the frontier of the said territories, the following results shall ensue (namely)—

Salt when imported.

(*a*) salt crossing such portion of the frontier shall be deemed to have been imported when it enters the customs-zone, and not before:

Sugar when exported.

(*b*) sugar shall be deemed to be exported when it is brought within half a mile of the inner face of the customs-line, and not before:

Possession of salt within customs-zone.

(*c*) the Governor General in Council may by rule prohibit any person absolutely, or subject to such conditions as the Governor General in Council thinks fit, from having in his possession any salt within the limits of the customs-zone.

Traffic crossing customs-line.

(*d*) the Governor General in Council may, by notification or by the erection of a barrier or otherwise, prohibit or prevent the passage of traffic of any description across the customs-line, except at such points as the Commissioner of Inland Customs may determine,

and may by rule control and regulate the passage of traffic at such points, and provide for the searching of all persons and things crossing, or being taken across, the customs-line.

Levy of salt-duty in Central Provinces.

8. The Governor General in Council may by rule direct that the duty leviable under section five, clause (*a*), shall be levied by way of a mileage-rate on—

(*a*) salt imported from the Presidency of Bombay into any part of the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and

(*b*) salt which, having been so imported, is afterwards moved from one place to another:

And may in like manner fix, for the purposes of this section, the rate per maund per mile which shall be so levied.

Power to regulate collection of duties and import and export of goods.

9. The Governor General in Council may by rule prescribe the manner, time, and place in and at which, and the persons by whom, the duties leviable under this Chapter shall be collected and the dutiable goods be permitted to be imported and exported.

When the rules made under this section allow dutiable goods to be imported or exported without prepayment of duty, all duty payable on such goods so imported or exported shall be deemed to be a first charge on the same, and such goods may be stopped and detained by a customs-officer until the duty is paid.

If such duty is not paid within such period as may be fixed by such rules, the goods in respect of which such duty is payable may be sold by public auction, and the proceeds of the sale shall be applied, first, in discharging the duty payable in respect of such goods, and then in defraying freight and other charges to which they are liable, and the surplus (if any) shall, if not claimed by the owner within two months, be forfeited to Her Majesty.

CHAPTER III.—OF THE MANUFACTURE OF SALT AND REFINING OF SALTPETRE.

Power of Governor General in Council

10. The Governor General in Council may from time to time by rule—

to regulate manufacture and refining of salt and saltpetre;

(*a*) prohibit absolutely, or subject to such conditions as he thinks fit, the manufacture of salt or the manufacture or refining of saltpetre throughout the whole or any portion of the said territories;

to fix fees for licenses;

(*b*) fix fees for the following licenses not exceeding in the case of each such license the amount hereinafter mentioned:—

	Rs.
License to manufacture saltpetre ...	2
License to manufacture and refine saltpetre and to separate and purify salt in the process of such manufacture and refining	100
License to manufacture *khári-nún* ..	25
License to manufacture other saline substances	2;

to impose a duty on manufacture of salt;

(*c*) impose a duty not exceeding three rupees per maund of three thousand two hundred tolahs on salt manufactured in the said territories, and determine the manner, time, and place in and at which, and the persons by whom, such duty shall be collected;

to reduce or remit duties;

(*d*) reduce or remit any duty so imposed;

to regulate possession of salt in vicinity of saltpetre-manufactories;

(*e*) define an area no point in which shall be more than one hundred yards from the nearest point of any place in which salt is stored or sold by or on behalf of Government, or of any manufactory and its appurtenances in or on which saltpetre is manufactured or refined, and regulate the possession, storage and sale of salt within such area;

(*f*) define an area round any other place in which salt is manufactured, and regulate the possession, storage and sale of salt within such area.

to regulate possession of salt in vicinity of places where salt is manufactured.

CHAPTER IV.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST THE INLAND CUSTOMS REVENUE.

Penalty for contravention of Act or rules.

11. Whoever commits any of the following offences—

(*a*) does anything in contravention of this Act or of any rule made hereunder;

(*b*) evades payment of any duty or charge payable under this Act or any such rule; or

(*c*) attempts to commit or abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code the commission of any of the offences mentioned in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of this section,

shall for every such offence be punishable with a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with both,

and the convicting Magistrate, on the application of the Collector or customs-officer, may declare to be confiscated all works, materials, and implements constructed or prepared for the purpose of manufacturing or refining salt or saltpetre contrary to the provisions of this Act or any such rule.

Punishment on second and subsequent convictions.

12. Any person convicted of an offence under section eleven, after having been previously convicted of an offence under that section or any enactment hereby repealed,

shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to six months, in addition to the punishment which may be inflicted for a first offence under section eleven,

and every such person shall, upon every subsequent conviction of an offence under section eleven, be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, in addition to any term of imprisonment to which he was liable at his last previous conviction.

Charge to be preferred by customs-officer.

13. A charge of an offence under section eleven shall not be entertained except on the complaint of the Collector or other customs-officer not inferior in rank to a Sub-Assistant Patrol,

Limitation of time for complaint.

and no such complaint shall be admitted unless it be preferred within six months after the commission of the offence to which it refers.

Jurisdiction.

An offence under section eleven shall be tried by a magistrate exercising powers not less than those of a magistrate of the second class.

Confiscation of articles in respect of which offence committed

14. All salt, sugar, or saltpetre in respect of which any offence mentioned in section eleven has been committed, together with the vessels, packages, or coverings in which such salt, sugar, or saltpetre is contained, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying it, shall be liable to confiscation.

When the article seized exceeds five sers in weight, the Commissioner of the Division may, if satisfied on the report of any customs-officer, or on such enquiry as he deems fit to make, that such offence has been committed, declare such article to be confiscated, or impose such lesser penalty in lieu of confiscation as to him may seem fit.

If the quantity seized does not exceed five sers, the Collector shall possess the same powers in regard to its disposal which by this section are conferred on Commissioners of Division in regard to quantities exceeding five sers, and may also confiscate the vessel, package or covering in which such article is contained.

Whenever a Commissioner of Division declares under this section any article to be confiscated, he may also declare to be confiscated any vessel, package or covering in which such article is contained, and any animal or conveyance used in carrying it.

Power to levy additional duty as a penalty.

15. The Governor General in Council may from time to time by rule direct that any customs-officer not inferior in rank to a Sub-Assistant Patrol, if satisfied in such manner as such rule may prescribe that any offence mentioned or referred to in section eleven has been committed in respect of any dutiable article, shall, instead of preferring a complaint before a magistrate or instituting proceedings with a view to confiscation, impose as a penalty an additional duty on such article not exceeding the duty paid or leviable thereon under chapter II of this Act.

The imposition of every such penalty shall be at once reported, if the article in respect of which the offence has been committed exceeds five sers, to the Commissioner of Division, and if such article does not exceed five sers, to the Collector,

and shall require the sanction of the Commissioner or Collector to whom it is so reported.

Punishment for connivance at offences mentioned in section 11.

16. All zamíndárs and other proprietors of land or their agents, who wilfully connive at any offence mentioned or referred to in section eleven, shall for every such offence be punishable by any magistrate exercising powers not less than those of a magistrate of the second class, with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with both.

CHAPTER V.—OF THE POWERS OF STOPPAGE, SEIZURE, SEARCH AND ARREST.

Power to detain suspected person and to seize goods liable to confiscation.

17. Any customs-officer may stop and detain any person whom he has reasonable ground to suspect of being liable to punishment under this Act;

and may seize any salt or sugar in respect of which there is reasonable ground to believe that any offence mentioned or referred to in section eleven has been committed or that any duty is payable, together with the vessels, packages or coverings in which such salt or sugar is contained, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying it.

Power to arrest.

18. Any customs-officer may arrest any person whom he has reasonable ground to suspect of having committed any such offence as last aforesaid.

19. Whenever any customs-officer not inferior in rank to a Sub-Assistant Patrol, has reason to believe that salt or saltpetre is being unlawfully manufactured, refined or stored,

Power to enter and search place of illicit manufacture.

such officer shall first record in writing (so far as may be practicable), (*a*) the name, residence and calling of the informant (if any), (*b*) the locality and description of the house, boat or place where the officer believes the salt or saltpetre is being manufactured, refined or stored, (*c*) the name of the person for or by whom the salt or saltpetre is manufactured, refined or stored, and (*d*) the supposed quantity and description of the salt or saltpetre, with the grounds of believing the same to be unlawfully manufactured, refined or stored,

and may then summon in writing the officer in charge of the police-station within whose jurisdiction the house, boat or place to be searched is situate to attend him;

and may then, between sunrise and sunset (but always in the presence of an officer of police not inferior in rank to a head constable), enter and search any house, boat or place in which there is reason to believe that salt or saltpetre is being so manufactured, refined, or stored,

and, in case of resistance, may break open any door, and force and remove any other obstacle to such entry,

and may seize and carry away all salt and saltpetre so unlawfully manufactured, refined or stored, and all materials used in the manufacture or refinement of such salt or saltpetre,

and may also arrest the occupier of the said house, boat or place, together with all persons concerned in the manufacture or refinement or storing of such salt or saltpetre, or in the concealing thereof.

If the place so entered is an apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman, who, according to the customs of the country, does not appear in public, the officer entering the same shall be guided by the rules prescribed in the Code of Criminal Procedure, section 384.

Before conducting a search under this section, the officer conducting it shall call upon two or more respectable inhabitants (if any) of the locality in which the house, boat or place to be searched is situate, to attend and witness the search, and the search shall be made in the presence of such inhabitants (if any), and also (if practicable) of the occupant of the house, boat or place searched.

Whenever it is necessary to cause a woman to be searched, the search shall be conducted with strict regard to the habits and customs of the country.

20. Any officer in charge of a police-station, who, on application in writing made by a customs-officer to attend for any of the purposes specified in section nineteen, fails so to attend or to depute a subordinate officer not inferior in rank to a head constable so to attend, shall for every such offence be punished with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Failure of police-officer to attend.

21. Whenever a customs-officer under the rank of Collector arrests any person under this Act,

Report of arrest, seizure or search.

or seizes any article as liable to confiscation under this Act,

or enters any house, boat or place for the purpose of searching for any such article,

he shall (unless empowered under the next succeeding clause of this section), within forty-eight hours next after such arrest, seizure or entry, make a full report of all the particulars of such arrest, seizure or entry to his official superior for the information of the Collector.

Every officer making any arrest under this section, or his official superior, shall, if generally empowered to do so by the Collector, either send with all convenient despatch the person arrested to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to deal with the case, or order the discharge of such person.

And every officer of police attending any search made under section nineteen shall report the same to his official superior.

22. Whenever the Collector is informed of the seizure of any article exceeding five sers in quantity, as liable to confiscation under this Act, he shall, with all convenient despatch, report the circumstances of the case to the Commissioner of the Division, who may thereupon proceed under section fourteen.

Procedure in respect of articles seized.

If the quantity seized does not exceed five sers, he may dispose of the case himself under the said section.

23. Any article in respect of which a penalty is imposed under section fifteen may be detained pending the receipt of the order of the Commissioner of the Division or Collector on the report required by the same section:

Procedure on detainer of article subject to additional duty.

Provided that, if the owner of any article so detained deposits the amount of such penalty with, and pays all ordinary duty and charges payable on such article to, the customs-officer detaining the same, such article shall be at once released.

When an article is so detained it shall, on the receipt of the said order, be dealt with in accordance with the rules made in this behalf under section twenty-seven.

When an article has been released under the second clause of this section, and the Commissioner or Collector reduces, or declines to sanction, the penalty imposed in respect of such article, the amount refundable to the owner shall be paid to him on his applying therefor to the Collector within six months, to be computed (where the order has been made by the Commissioner) from the day on which the Collector has received such order, and (where the order has been made by the Collector) from the date of such order.

When any penalty, the amount of which has been deposited under the second clause of this section is sanctioned,

or when any sum refundable under this section has not been claimed within the said period of six months,

the amount so in deposit or the sum so refundable shall be forfeited to Her Majesty unless the Commissioner of Inland Customs otherwise directs.

24. Whenever the Collector is informed of the arrest of any person, he shall (unless such person has been dealt with under the penultimate clause of section twenty-one), either send, with all convenient despatch, the person arrested to the

Procedure in respect of person arrested.

and it shall come into force and have effect only on the expiration of three months from the passing thereof.

Commencement and operation.

2. Nothing herein contained shall affect—

(a) the capacity of any person to act in the following matters (namely),—Marriage, Dower, Divorce, and Adoption;

(b) the religion or religious rites and usages of any class of Her Majesty's subjects in India, or

(c) the capacity of any person who before this Act comes into force has attained majority under the law applicable to him.

Age of majority of persons domiciled in British India.

3. Subject as aforesaid, every minor of whose person or property a guardian has been or shall be appointed by any Court of Justice, and every minor under the jurisdiction of any Court of Wards, shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Succession Act (No. X of 1865) or in any other enactment, be deemed to have attained his majority when he shall have completed his age of twenty-one years and not before:

Subject as aforesaid, every other person domiciled in British India shall be deemed to have attained his majority when he shall have completed his age of eighteen years and not before.

Age of majority how computed.

4. In computing the age of any person, the day on which he was born is to be included as a whole day, and he shall be deemed to have attained majority, if he falls within the first paragraph of section three, at the beginning of the twenty-first anniversary of that day, and if he falls within the second paragraph of section three, at the beginning of the eighteenth anniversary of that day.

Illustrations.

(a.) Z is born in British India on the first day of January, 1850, and has a British Indian domicile. A guardian of his person is appointed by a Court of Justice. Z attains majority at the first moment of the first day of January, 1871.

(b.) Z is born in British India on the twenty-ninth day of February, 1852, and has a British Indian domicile. A guardian of his property is appointed by a Court of Justice. Z attains majority at the first moment of the twenty-eighth day of February, 1873.

(c.) Z is born on the first day of January, 1850. He acquires a domicile in British India. No guardian is appointed of his person or property by any Court of Justice, nor is he under the jurisdiction of any Court of Wards. Z attains majority at the first moment of the first day of January, 1868.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[REGISTERED NO. 29.]

No. 10 of 1875.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1875.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 6th March 1875.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding.*
The Hon'ble V. H. SCHALCH,
The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General,*
The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER,
The Hon'ble STUART HOGG,
The Hon'ble H. J. REYNOLDS,
The Hon'ble BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE, RAI BAHADOOR,
The Hon'ble T. W. BROOKES,
The Hon'ble BABOO KRISTODAS PAL,
and
The Hon'ble NAWAB SYUD ASHGHAR ALI DILER JUNG, C.S.I.

INSPECTION OF STEAM BOILERS.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Bengal Act No. VI of 1864, and moved that it be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG also moved that the Bill be considered for settlement in the form recommended by the Select Committee.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG then moved that the Bill be passed; and in doing so said that the Bill consisted of but one section, which gave power to the Lieutenant-Governor to revoke a boiler certificate already granted, or to be granted, on the ground of the incompetency of the person who had charge of the boiler to carry on his duties as such. The Select Committee, in order to provide against the too arbitrary exercise of the power by such officer as the Lieutenant-Governor might delegate in that behalf, provided that an appeal might be made to some officer appointed by the Government; and if he thought the man was competent, he was authorized to issue a certificate, and then it would be competent to the officer who had charge of the working of the Act either to grant a certificate or to allow a former certificate to remain in force.

The motion was agreed to, and the Bill passed.

SURVEYS AND BOUNDARY MARKS.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said he had the honor to move that the Bill to provide for the survey of land and for the establishment and maintenance of boundary-marks, which had been for some days in the hands of the members, be read in Council. In asking leave to introduce the Bill, he had mentioned to the Council that much of the value of the survey operations in Bengal had been lost owing to the boundaries not being secured by marks on the ground after they had been ascertained and laid down by the survey officers; and sometimes after, in the process of the survey, they had been settled after much dispute. For many years the Supreme Government had pointed out to the Government of Bengal that the provinces under its administration stood alone in that respect; that in all other provinces boundaries were secured by boundary-marks; and that the charge for erecting and maintaining them fell upon the land. The survey officers had long insisted upon the erection of boundary-marks as a necessary measure for the benefit of the landed classes, and the Government of Bengal was entirely in accord with the Supreme Government in the opinion which had been expressed: *first*, that it was a great waste of power making these surveys and letting the results of them be lost by not securing the boundaries by marks; and, *secondly*, that the expense of erecting and maintaining the boundary-marks should fall on the holders of land.

It having been decided to introduce a Bill to supply the want, the opportunity had been taken, in the second Part of the Bill, of declaring the power of the Government to order a survey to be made—either a general survey, as of a district, or a special survey, as of a tract of country, such as that now being carried on in the dearahs south of Goalundo for the identification of property, or such as was required in different parts of the country for irrigation purposes. Clauses empowering the Government to order such surveys had been introduced, because there had been a doubt whether the law, as it now stood, did expressly authorize the Government to undertake such surveys for any purposes except those of a revenue settlement. The clauses now proposed would do away with any doubt on this point.

The third Part of the Bill provided for the erection of boundary-marks. It had always, in making a survey, been necessary to have temporary boundary-marks. The civil revenue officer first ascertained the boundaries, which the professional surveyor following him was to survey, and it was necessary, until they had been surveyed, to secure the recognition of them by the erection of petty mounds of earth,—works not of an expensive nature, but in regard to which the co-operation of the villagers and the people about the land was required. Sometimes, where the survey was unpopular, in consequence of its object not being understood, much difficulty had been caused by the removal of the temporary boundary-marks, the people destroying at night what had been set up in the day. That difficulty had been felt in Behar in the survey operations now going on there in connection with the irrigation works. Such mischievous proceedings could not be tolerated, and the Bill contained provisions which would check obstructions of that sort being put in the way of survey officers. Boundary-marks were, under the Bill, divided into temporary marks, which were

required to be kept up until the survey was completed, or until permanent marks were erected, and permanent boundary-marks. The provisions of Part III had for their object to enable the Collector to get the temporary marks erected as easily and as promptly as possible with the assistance or by the agency of the local holders of land They were to the effect that the Collector might call upon any occupant to erect such marks as were necessary, and to maintain and keep them in repair until the completion of the survey, or until the erection of permanent boundary-marks. Practically, in any particular length of boundary the Collector would call upon them an who had the greatest influence in the locality and the greatest command of the necessary labour and materials. The use of the term "occupant" was in order to enable the Collector to call upon even a well-to-do ryot to put up temporary boundary-marks. If the ryot happened to be locally the most influential person as regards any particular length of boundary, then the Collector would call upon him rather than upon the absent zemindar, who was perhaps only an annuitant upon the land.

Then, again, on the survey being finished, the Collector might call upon the occupant to put up permanent boundary-marks. As the Bill stood, it provided that the expense neither of the temporary nor of the permanent boundary-marks should rest eventually on the person who had been required to erect them. It was to be refunded to him ; and the Select Committee, to whom the Bill would be referred, might perhaps think it proper to go further and to provide for an advance being given to the occupant, so that even in the first instance the expense might not fall upon him.

The Bill, as it stood, provided that, as soon as the occupant had put up either temporary or permanent boundary-marks, he was to give to the Collector the amount of expenses incurred, and the Collector, after satisfying himself that the charges were reasonable, was to pay the amount. As soon as the Collector had ascertained the whole cost of the boundary-marks put up by the occupant in any convenient tract of country, or the amount he had himself disbursed in that behalf, if he had himself erected the boundary-marks, he would proceed to assess the cost upon the different estates, including the lakhiraj tenures, within which any lands had been distinguished by marks, proportionately to the interest which each had in the boundary-marks put up. In making this assessment, much must of course be left to the discretion of the Collector; everything would depend upon the circumstances of each case.

Having assessed the sum which each estate was bound to pay to refund the Government the cost of erecting the boundary-marks, the Collector would proceed to allot the sum so assessed on each estate amongst those who held permanent tenures therein superior to those of occupancy ryots, and the zemindar, who was bound to pay that lump sum to the Government, would have the same powers given to him for recovering the quota due to him by the different tenure-holders as he had in respect to the recovery of rent from them.

The exact mode of assessment upon the tenure-holders was a difficult question; so difficult, that it seemed to MR. DAMPIER impossible to lay down any general rule upon the subject. It appeared to him that the Collector who knew the locality would be the best judge as to what would be a fair proportion for the tenure-holders to pay according to the situation of the tenures themselves. In some cases it would be simple enough: for instance, where a zemindar had let his whole estate in putnee, and the putneedar again let in durputnee, the latter was obviously the man upon whom the chief expense should fall, and not the zemindar or the putneedar, who would probably, however, have to pay a trifling amount, as representing the contingent benefit they derived in virtue of their position as annuitants upon the estate. But other cases would not be so simple: for instance, the adjustment of the proportions payable respectively by the holder, on the one hand, of a small tenure, of which the boundary marched for some length with that of the mouzah or estate, which boundary was therefore actually demarcated by the boundary-marks of the mouzah, and on the other hand by the holder of a tenure which was situated in the centre of the mouzah, and which, therefore, received a less direct benefit from the erection of the boundary-marks.

The fifth Part of the Bill provided that the Collector, if he came across boundary disputes in the course of his survey, should have the same power of deciding such disputes as he had in cases of settlement; and not only would he have such powers if he came across a case of disputed boundary in the course of a survey, but also if, where the boundaries had once been marked, a dispute arose in consequence of the marks having become obliterated, the Collector might, of his own motion, call upon the parties concerned and say—"We have once decided this boundary and secured it by marks, but you have allowed those marks to be obliterated; we shall again identify the boundary and you must again erect marks."

He would next notice the provision contained in section 32. Under the general law of limitation, when an award was made by the revenue authorities in the course of a settlement (survey officers professed to act under setttlement powers), the parties aggrieved need not bring their civil suit to reverse the award of the revenue officer until three years after the date of the award. The result was frequent alterations in survey maps and records of property after they had been completed, and was productive of much inconvenience, which was brought prominently to the notice of the Government by the Board of Revenue. After consideration and discussion, the Lieutenant-Governor for the time being decided that six months would be a sufficient time to allow for the institution of a civil suit to reverse the award of a revenue officer. It might be objected that this Council had not that power in regard to the law of limitation; but Mr. Dampier thought that if hon'ble members who felt a doubt upon the subject would look into the Limitation Act, they would find that there was specially reserved the power to make special limitations in special cases.

The last point that remained to be noticed was in section 36. The Supreme Government was very decided that the operations now being carried on in Midnapore should be made permanently useful by the erection of boundary-marks, and they agreed to advance the money necessary to erect boundary-marks, *pari passu* with the survey in the field season just past, on the distinct understanding that provision should be made in the Bill which was to be introduced for the recovery of the amount so advanced in accordance with the practice of other provinces.

Mr. Dampier would repeat what he had said in his previous speech, that there was no idea of going over the old ground which had been already surveyed for the purpose of putting up boundary-marks. It was a great pity that boundary-marks had not been put up; but to go over the old ground again for this one purpose would do more harm than good. Therefore this Bill would only at present come into practical effect in Midnapore, in the survey of which there were about two seasons' work left, and in the dearahs below Goalundo now being surveyed, and probably it would be used for the irrigation surveys which were being carried on in Behar; and also when the Government had a resettlement of their own estates to make, as in Khoorda or in Orissa, it would certainly cause the boundaries, when once ascertained and settled, to be secured by marks. He was not aware that any other operations were now immediately contemplated to which the Bill would apply.

The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal said there were three or four important points involved in this Bill: *firstly*, the erection of boundary-pillars; *secondly*, the cost of erection and its apportionment; *thirdly*, the recovery of the cost; and *fourthly*, the question of appeals. As regards the erection of boundary-pillars, the hon'ble mover of the Bill, both when he asked for leave to introduce the Bill and on the present occasion, had clearly elucidated the necessity of doing so: in fact the survey was incomplete without proper demarcation of plots of ground by boundary-pillars, and it was to be regretted that this idea was not carried into effect whilst the survey was going on throughout the country. Practically, as had been pointed out by his hon'ble friend, the benefit to be derived from this Bill would be limited to one district only, or rather to one-half of it, namely Midnapore. The survey had been completed for the rest of the province, and it would entail enormous cost if the work were to be done over again. The survey operations, as the Council were well aware, had been very expensive, not only to the Government, but to all classes of the people interested in the land, and the re-survey of the country could

not therefore be carried out without calling into being the many evils which flowed from the first undertaking. But where the survey must be made, it was certainly desirable that demarcations should be effected by the erection of boundary pillars: in fact, the erection of such pillars formed part and parcel, as it were, of the survey system. At the same time he should observe that the benefit expected from this Bill could not be realized in all cases: for the minute and frequent sub-division of property in this country was a great obstacle to the permanency of land-marks. What might be considered permanent marks to-day, might in five years have to be changed in consequence of change of ownership in the same property by the natural operation of the Indian law of inheritance. This was particularly the case with small holdings which were not hampered by a cumbrous partition law. As regards large estates, partitions were not so frequent, simply because the *butwarrah* law was an almost insuperable obstacle in the way; but this obstacle would to a great extent be removed by the proposed simplification of the *butwarrah* law. Nevertheless the object of the Bill was good; demarcation of lands by boundary-pillars would be beneficial, and, he hoped, would prevent the frequency of boundary disputes, which at one time use to flood our Courts.

The next point was as to the cost of the erection of boundary-pillars. He confessed that opinions differed on that point. It was urged on one side that the survey was an imperial work; and as the demarcation of lands by the erection of boundary-pillars formed a part and parcel of that work, the State ought to bear the cost of such demarcation and erection. On the other side it was argued that the landholders benefited by the demarcation, and therefore it was but right and proper that they should pay the cost. He submitted that much might be said on both sides of the question. It was true that in all other provinces save Bengal the cost of demarcation was paid by the landholders; but because the Government followed a different principle in other parts of the country, it did not necessarily imply that that principle was right. It should be borne in mind that the State as landlord was interested in knowing how the lands were distributed, and that therefore it ought to bear the cost of demarcation. In private estates in Bengal the zemindar had no power under the law to levy the cost of a survey from the ryots, and the reason was obvious—it was the interest of the zemindar to see how the lands were distributed and parcelled out. Private landholders were undoubtedly interested in the demarcation of the land by boundary-pillars, but the Government was also similarly interested. When estates were sold for default of payment of revenue, if there was not this demarcation of land by boundary-pillars, the new purchaser was put to great difficulty, and the Government was bound to point out to him the land which it had sold. If the Government failed to identify the estate, the sale would become void. He believed there had been some cases of small estates in which the Government could not identify the land, and that consequently the sale became null and void. Then, again, in the case of the dearah lands or alluvial lands, the Government was equally interested as the private landholder. In cases of the formation of *chur* land, the Government had a right to make a fresh assessment; the zemindar also could claim an abatement of revenue where the land was washed away. It not unfrequently became a matter of dispute between the Government and the private landlord in identifying lands so washed away or so newly formed. It was consequently the interest of both in this wise to see proper boundary-marks put up and maintained for the purpose of future identification of the lands, and it was therefore equitable that the cost should be distributed between the private landlord and the Government.

Then the Bill provided that tenure-holders and other ryots having beneficial interests in the land ought to be made to contribute to the cost of the erection of boundary-pillars. The provisions of this Part of the Bill had been taken from the Embankment Act. Now in the case of embankments, the benefit from such works to parties beneficially interested in the land could be distinctly defined, but he did not think that in cases coming under this Bill the benefit could in all cases be so distinctly traced and described. He admitted that where an entire estate had been let out by the zemindar in putnee, and by the putneedar in durputnee, and by the durputneedar in seputnee, and so on, the under-tenure-holders ought to be made to contribute, because the zemindar and the

sub-tenure-holders (except the representative in the last degree) were in such cases mere annuitants; but it was a question for consideration whether all persons, having a beneficial interest in land, however their holdings might be situate, should be made to contribute, though they might not derive any direct benefit from the erection of the boundary-pillars, or though the benefit might be infinitesimal—perhaps more imaginary than real. As hon'ble members were aware, the survey had been made estate by estate, or mouzahwarry. Now there might be numerous tenures or holdings comprised within the estate or mouzah; it might be necessary to erect boundary-pillars at the junctions or borders or parting lines, or where the lands of one estate might be dovetailed into those of another; the only tenures or holdings which might be benefited by the erection of the boundary-pillars would be those which would lie near the boundary line. Would it, under such circumstances, be fair and just to tax all holdings of a permanent nature alike when the benefit derived was not alike? Those whose lands abutted upon the boundary line were directly interested in the establishment and maintenance of boundary-marks, whilst those whose lands were far away from the boundary-towards the centre of the estate or any other part would have little or no interest in the erection of the boundary-marks. It was therefore worthy of consideration whether all persons having a beneficial interest in lands in the estate so demarcated should be made to contribute. Moreover the rule of proportion laid down in the Bill did not seem to be clear. The hon'ble member said that it was a difficult subject, and he therefore proposed to throw the task upon the Collector That officer being upon the spot, would be in a better position to adjust the proportion of interest of the persons benefited by the erection of boundary-pillars. He did not deny the truth of this; but he thought the Council ought to consider whether all persons should be taxed for a work the benefit of which they did not share alike, and whether it would be right in principle to leave it to executive officers to vary the rule of proportion according to their varying judgment.

With regard to the recovery of the cost, he observed that it was proposed to recover it as an arrear of revenue, and to authorize the sale of the estate for default in payment. He submitted that it was not proper or reasonable to proceed at once against the land in case of default of payment of such demands as these. If the moveable property of the debtor was not sufficient to satisfy the claim, it would then be right to proceed against the land. His Honor the President was aware how tenderly the land was dealt with in northern India, but here, Baboo Kristodas Pal regretted to say, an opposite feeling prevailed. Almost every demand of Government was converted into a revenue demand, and the land was sold outright for default. He would therefore suggest, for the consideration of the Select Committee, whether it would not be better to treat this as a State demand and recover it under the certificate procedure, in the same manner as the Council had lately enacted for the recovery of famine advances. It might be easily imagined that the moveable property in cases coming under the Bill would generally be sufficient to satisfy the demand; but if it was not sufficient, then the land might be sold; but he held that it was a questionable policy to sell the land primarily to satisfy a demand which was not, strictly speaking, a revenue demand.

With regard to the question of appeal, he confessed he was not in favour of a multiplicity of appeals, and he entirely went with the hon'ble mover of the Bill in reducing the number of appeals in respect of boundary disputes. At present two appeals were allowed, but under this Bill only one appeal would be allowed from the Collector to the Commissioner; but he was sorry to observe that the Board of Revenue, to whom a second appeal lay, had been deprived of the general power of superintendence and control in proceedings connected with decisions upon boundary disputes. He was of opinion that this general power of control and supervision should not be taken away from the Board. He would not certainly allow parties to appeal to the Board as a matter of right, but leave it optional with the Board to exercise the power in those cases in which they might think fit. There might be cases of peculiar hardship in which the Board might think fit to interfere; but under section 36 the Board would be precluded from exercising such a power.

As for the limitation of time, he observed that the Board of Revenue were divided in opinion. Mr. Money held that it would be amply sufficient to give

parties dissatisfied with the decisions of revenue officers in boundary disputes six months' time within which to institute a suit in the civil court; whereas Mr. Campbell, the other Member of the Board, thought that one year ought to be allowed. BABOO KRISTODAS PAL was inclined to support the view taken by Mr. Campbell. He thought six months too short a time, and that it would be quite sufficient to reduce the present period of three years for the institution of a civil suit in a boundary case to one year, as suggested by Mr. Campbell.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said the first point he should notice of those which had been brought forward was the argument that the demarcation as well as the survey was a matter of imperial interest, and therefore the expense should fall upon the Government; or, to substitute another word, upon the general tax-payer rather than upon the landholders. Now, he thought there was a distinction in this respect between the general survey and record of the allotment of the land to the different estates to which it appertained on the one hand, and on the other the demarcation by boundary-marks on the ground of those estates and other local divisions of land which came under such survey. The former process was certainly a matter of general interest and of general statistical utility, which gave it an imperial character. For instance, the record of the distribution of the land in Tirhoot among estates and proprietors would be a matter of interest to the statistician, not only in Tirhoot, but in Chittagong; whereas the securing the boundaries between the different estates and tenures on the ground was a question of purely local interest: it concerned only the local landholders. And so it seemed to him that there was a distinction between the character of the survey operations and that of the operations for securing boundaries on the ground, which fully justified the cost of the former being treated as an imperial charge while the expenses of the latter were localized.

The hon'ble member who spoke last had next said that tenures within an estate might be very differently affected and interested in the demarcation of the particular portion of the boundary of the estate; that one tenure might be situated at the heart of the estate at a distance from the boundary, another might abut on the boundary, and therefore in the demarcation of that portion of the estate, the boundary would be *pro tanto* a demarcation of the tenure itself. MR. DAMPIER was not quite certain that he understood his hon'ble friend, but he seemed to say that for these reasons the holders of tenures should not be made to contribute to the expense of erecting boundary-marks. If the hon'ble member's meaning was so, MR. DAMPIER could not follow the argument at all. All that had been said seemed to him to point to the conclusion that the greatest latitude must be given to the authority who was in the best position to make a fair assessment with reference to all the local circumstances. If one tenure might be situated on the boundary of an estate, and another at some distance from it, towards the centre of the estate, the officer making the allotment would find that the holder of the tenure situated on the boundary of the estate was much more benefited and interested in the erection of the marks, and ought therefore to bear a higher proportion of the expense than the owner of the tenure situated in the centre of the estate. But it seemed to MR. DAMPIER that no central authority could possibly lay down rules for these matters. If the Select Committee could devise any lines to guide the Collector in the apportionment of the expense, he should not oppose such lines being introduced in the Bill; but he thought it would be found practically impossible to do so.

The suggestion made that the recovery of these expenses should be dealt with, not as arrears of land revenue, but as demands due to the State, MR. DAMPIER thought was worthy of consideration by the Select Committee, and he should be fully prepared to consider it there.

Then the hon'ble member did not approve of the Board's right of supervision being withdrawn in cases of boundary disputes. The principle upon which the Board acted generally, where a discretional power of supervision was given, was this. Where the order of the revenue authorities was final, as in cases of butwarrah, the Board always went carefully into objections and looked into the cases with a view to correcting any defects which they might discover; but where the award of the revenue authorities was only provisional, and where the law provided a remedy in the Civil Court to upset that

award, the Board were less willing to interfere. Whatever the Board might do, or might not do, a dissatisfied party would still be sure to go to the Civil Court ultimately, and therefore in cases of that description the Board generally refused to interfere with the quasi-judicial award of the Collector and Commissioner. The Bill followed the same principle.

As to six months being too short a period to allow for the institution of a civil suit to contest the award of a revenue authority, he had in this matter followed the recorded decision of the Lieutenant-Governor for the time being, who passed an order that when a Bill was brought in on this subject, the period of six months should be adopted as the limitation of time for the institution of a civil suit. Personally MR. DAMPIER was inclined to agree with the hon'ble gentleman that one year would be a more proper time to fix. The Select Committee would probably consider the point, and would come to a proper finding.

The motion was then agreed to, and the Bill referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Schalch, the Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal, and the mover.

REGISTRATION OF JUTE WAREHOUSES.

THE HON'BLE MR. HOGG presented the further report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act, 1872, and moved that it be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG also moved that the Bill be considered for settlement in the form recommended by the Select Committee.

The motion was agreed to.

Section 1 was agreed to.

Section 2 having been read—

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved that in clause (7) of section 2, below the figures "250," the figures "200" be inserted. This point, he said, was considered in Select Committee, when some of the members were of opinion that the present minimum rate of fee was quite low enough. But there was a difference of opinion, and he therefore thought fit to give notice of the amendment. He submitted that the present minimum was too high. It was not needed for purposes of revenue, because the working of the Fire-brigade Act for the last two years had left a surplus of nearly Rs. 60,000: on the other hand, it pressed very severely and unnecessarily on the proprietors of small warehouses. It was urged that the lowering of the minimum rate of fee might encourage the establishment of small jute warehouses, which would be a source of danger to property in their vicinity; but he believed that the rules for the grant of licenses contained in section 7 would prove sufficiently discouraging to the establishment of small warehouses, and the Justices would have sufficient discretion in licensing places for the storage of jute. So, all things considered, he thought that the minimum rate of fee was too high, and would therefore propose to reduce it to Rs 200.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said he was decidedly opposed to the amendment proposed by his hon'ble friend. The objection to the present minimum rate was that it pressed too severely on small warehouses. He submitted that it was not desirable, especially now, when we were relaxing many of the restrictions which had hitherto hampered the jute trade, to allow small warehouses to exist in the Native part of the town. If a jute warehouse was not sufficiently large to enable it to afford to pay the minimum fee of Rs. 250, he thought it ought not to be allowed to be used for the purpose. We wished to restrict the trade to large warehouses and properly constructed buildings,, and on that ground it appeared to him that a fee of Rs. 250 was by no means too large.

The HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH said he fully agreed with the hon'be mover of the Bill. He considered that all warehouses of the class which would apply for a license of Rs 200 would be a source of great danger to the town, and he would certainly wish to see houses of that kind excluded from the town. There was ample space in the vicinity of the town for the establishment of warehouses of this description, where they were not so much a source of danger, and where the minimum fee at present was Rs. 150, and where also he saw a further

amendment, to be proposed by the hon'ble mover, would enable the Municipal Commissioners to reduce it to Rs. 100. It was better that houses of that class should be driven from the town and confined to the suburbs, where the risk to valuable property was not so great.

The HON'BLE MR. REYNOLDS said he did not think it was a matter of great importance whether the minimum fee were fixed at Rs. 250 or at Rs. 200; but on the whole he thought it better to adhere to the present rate of Rs. 250. It appeared to him that the tendency of the diminution of the minimum amount would be to lower the character of the buildings used as warehouses. It might be said that the Justices were at liberty to refuse a license to a building not constructed on the conditions specified in the Act; but he would appeal to the hon'ble mover of the amendment whether the exercise of that discretion did not place the Justices in an invidious position, by calling upon them to refuse a license to a building the construction of which the action of the legislature had encouraged by the reduction of the minimum amount of fee.

There was one other matter as to the minimum fee on which he thought the Bill was liable to misconstruction. By the 7th clause of section 2 provision was made for the imposition of four specific rates of fee for the grant of licenses, and in a subsequent part of the section it was provided that the Justices might alter the amount of fee to be paid—

[The Hon'ble Mr. Hogg explained that that provision would be modified by an amendment which he intended to propose.]

The HON'BLE MR. Reynolds expressed himself satisfied with the explanation.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said he was going to suggest that in the concluding clause of this section, after the words "amount of the fee," should be inserted the words "in accordance with the rates hereinbefore mentioned." As it now stood, the Justices might think that they were at liberty to alter the rates to other rates not in accordance with the rates fixed by the section; and although he was advised that the clause as it stood was hardly open to that construction, it was wise to remove all possible misapprehension by introducing the words which he had suggested. That, he thought, would meet the objection of the hon'ble member who had last spoken.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said the objection taken to his amendment was simply this, that the lowering of the fee would encourage the establishment of small jute warehouses—an objection which he had anticipated in his opening remarks. He begged to point to clause 3 of the section under consideration, which sufficiently provided against the establishment of warehouses of the class to which they were referring. That clause provided that space should be reserved on land appertaining to the jute warehouse for the loading and unloading of carts. That provision could not be complied with by the proprietors of small jute warehouses; it would be incumbent on the Justices to see that warehouses were provided with sufficient space for loading and unloading, and the amendment could not therefore be said to have a tendency to encourage the establishment of small warehouses. Strictly speaking, if the lowering of the fee were carried, it would only apply to the small warehouses which now existed; and as it was not the object to suppress these, he did not see on what principle of justice the benefit was denied to them, if it was admitted that these small warehouses were not sufficiently remunerative to enable the owners to pay a fee of Rs. 250. It was true that they did pay the fee at present, but it pressed severely upon them; and he thought that in justice to the proprietors of small warehouses the fee ought to be reduced.

The Council then divided:

AYES—4.	NOES—6.
The Hon'ble Nawab Syud Asghar Ali.	The Hon'ble Mr. Brooks.
The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal.	" " Baboo Juggadanund Mookerjee.
" " Mr. Dampier.	" " Mr. Reynolds.
" " The Advocate-General.	" " Mr. Hogg.
	" " Mr. Schalch.
	" " The President.

The motion was therefore negatived, and the section was passed with the amendment referred to by the HON'BLE MR. HOGG.

Section 3 having been read—

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL proposed to withdraw the next two amendments in his notice.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said he thought it would be desirable for the hon'ble member to proceed with the next amendment of which he had given notice, and which was—

"That in section 3 the following words be added:—

"The Justices may from time to time, as they may think fit, at a special meeting, alter the amount of annual fee, to be paid in respect of any jute warehouse for which a license has been heretofore granted."

The Justices, according to the present Act, would have that power with regard to licenses hereafter granted; but as that section would not, he was advised, have retrospective effect, it was necessary in section 3 to add words to the same effect as in section 6, as that would enable the Justices to revise the rate of fee when imposed on existing warehouses. He would therefore adopt the amendment of his hon'ble friend, adding to it the words "in accordance with the rates heretofore specified" after the words "amount of annual fee."

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL then moved his amendment with the addition suggested by the HON'BLE MR. HOGG.

The motion was agreed to.

Sections 4 and 5 were agreed to.

Section 6 having been read—

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said if the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill was willing to reduce the fee in the suburbs, he would move the next amendment standing in his name, namely that in the second paragraph of section 6, the words "and fifty," wherever they occurred, be omitted.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said he saw no objection to this amendment, as the objection which applied to small warehouses in the town could not be urged with the same force as regards the suburbs, more especially as the Municipal Commissioners of the suburbs had asked to be allowed a latitude in granting licenses at fixed fees.

The HON'BLE BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE thought a discretion should be given to the Municipal Commissioners of the suburbs, and if the amendment was carried, it would be in accordance with their wishes.

The motion was agreed to.

Sections 7 and 8 were agreed to.

Section 9 having been read—

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved that the following words be added to the section:—

"Provided that there shall be no double conviction in respect of the same matter both under this and the last preceding section."

His object in moving this amendment was that no two persons should be punished for the same offence. He thought it would be quite sufficient for the purposes of this law if one person were fined for the offence committed, whether he were the occupier of a warehouse, the owner, or any person who infringed the conditions under which the license was granted. This provision was rendered the more necessary by the section of the Bill which declared that where a warehouse was let out in portions, the owner should, for the purposes of the Act, be considered to be the occupier. In such cases the occupier might infringe the law, and the owner might have no control whatever over the occupier's actions. If, however, the Justices could fix the responsibility

on the occupier of the particular portion of the premises in which the offence was committed, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL did not think it would be consistent with justice to proceed against the owner. But if the occupier could not be got at, it would be reasonable to prosecute the owner and punish him. Take another case; a coolie smoked, and he ought to be punished for the offence he committed. BABOO KRISTODAS PAL did not see why the owner of the warehouse should be punished for the commission of acts which were not strictly under his control. If there was any neglect on the part of the occupier or the owner, there was provision for the cancellation of his license. He believed the object of the Bill would be sufficiently attained if one person, either the owner or the occupier, or any other person convicted of infringement of the law, were punished; but to say that two persons should be punished for the same offence, was not a provision that could be considered sound and equitable.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said he was not prepared to accept the amendment. He thought the hon'ble member had in a measure misapprehended the bearing of the section. It was not intended by either section 8 or section 9 to punish the owner. By section 8 the person punishable was distinctly stated to be the occupier, and the object was to guard the owner from the vexatious prosecutions to which he had hitherto been subject. According to the sections as they stood, the occupier was rendered liable to punishment and also the person who actually infringed the law. MR. HOGG did not see that it was at all inconsistent that the occupier, who had the management of the property, should be held responsible for the primary control of the establishment under his charge, and that the person who had actually infringed the law in consequence of the lax management of the occupier, or in opposition to his direct orders, should also be liable to punishment. In that we followed the principle of the Penal Code, where the person actually committing an offence and the abettor were both liable to be punished. A similar provision was to be found in the law for the prevention of gambling. Under that law the owner of the gaming-house was held liable for allowing gambling to go on in his house, and the persons engaged in the gambling were also liable to punishment. MR. HOGG therefore trusted the Council would not relieve the occupier from the very proper responsibility imposed upon him by this section. It was the responsibility of controlling his establishment in accordance with the law passed by this Council; nor should they relieve the person actually infringing the law from being liable to punishment for the offence committed by him. He thought that if his hon'ble friend had examined the sections carefully, he would have seen that it was not intended to impose a penalty on both the owner and the occupier, and he would then, in all probability, not have brought forward this amendment.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said that, in reply to what had fallen from his hon'ble friend (Mr. Hogg), he would point to the concluding words of section 4 of the Bill, which were as follows:—

"If any jute warehouse is let out in portions, the person so letting it out and entitled to the rent shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the occupier."

He had referred to cases coming under that provision. Here the owner was deemed to be the occupier; and as his hon'ble friend had observed that the owner had very little control over the occupier, the responsibility should not be fixed upon him; but where the occupier could not be got at, the owner ought certainly to be held liable. BABOO KRISTODAS PAL would not relax the provisions of the Bill in the slightest degree, but would only ask the Council to consider whether it was equitable to provide that more than one person should be punished for the same offence.

The motion was negatived, and the section agreed to as it stood.

Section 10 was agreed to.

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. HOGG the following words were added to section 11, in order to guard against acts already done being interfered with by that section:—

"Except as in this Act expressly provided, nothing in this Act contained shall affect anything done under the Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act, 1872."

The rest of the sections, the schedule, and the preamble and title, were agreed to.

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. HOGG the following words were added to section 6:—

"For which a license has been heretofore, or for which a license may hereafter, be granted."

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said that as this Bill had been some time before the Council and also before the public, he would, with His Honor the President's permission, move that the Bill be passed as it had been settled in Council that day.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said that as this Bill had been twice before the Select Committee, and as its terms had been very carefully considered by the Council, he thought there could be no objection to the Bill being passed that day, if it were the pleasure of the Council to do so.

The motion was carried and the Bill passed.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 13th instant.

REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SALT MARKET FOR THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1874-75.

No. 142B, dated Fort William, the 26th February 1875.

From—W. H. GRIMLEY, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

A. MONEY, Esq., C.B.

I AM directed by the Member-in-Charge to submit the following report on the state of the salt market for the third quarter of 1874-75, comprising the months of October, November, and December last.

2. The quantity of salt consumed (*i.e.*, the quantity of total clearances of salt of all descriptions) in the quarter under report amounted to maunds 20,66,607-25, against maunds 24,73,224-24-1 in the previous quarter and 19,72,051 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year; and the total amount of duty levied was Rs. 66,45,702-5-10, against Rs. 79,50,045-8-3 and Rs. 64,09,166 in the previous and corresponding quarters respectively.

3. The quantity of excise salt sold in Cuttack, Balasore, Pooree, and the 24-Pergunnahs during the present quarter from the stock of the different seasons, and the quantity which remained in store at the close of the quarter, are shown in the following Table I :—

I.

	CUTTACK.			BALASORE						POOREE		24 PERGUNNAHS.
	Manufactures of			Manufactures of						Manufactures of		Manufactures of
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1873-74.
	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.
Balance at close of last quarter ..	1,376 30	15,218 14	2,893	406 0	951 30	3,982 30 11	6,910 32 11	1,49,812 30 0		2,466 20	2,80,839 24	17,580 0
Manufactured or added during the quarter								109 12 0	16 30			
Total	1,376 30	15,218 14	2,893	406 0	951 30	3,982 30 11	6,910 32 11	1,49,922 2 0	16 30	2,466 20	2,80,839 24	17,580 0
DEDUCT—												
Sales during the quarter	1,376 30	*1,665 5	2,320			275 0 0	132 0 0	32,455 30 0		1,891 30	62,049 10	7,331 0
Wastage		588 14			773 10	782 0 4	2,045 25 0	126 8 2				58 0
Total	1,376 30	2,253 19	2,320		773 10	1,057 0 4	2,177 25 0	32,581 38 2	..	1,891 30	62,049 10	7,389 0
Balance at close of the quarter .	..	*12,964 35	573	406 0	178 20	2,925 30 7	4,733 7 11	1,17,340 3 14	16 30	574 30	2,18,790 14	10,191 0

* Of this quantity 1,531 maunds 35 seers was not sold, but represents deficiency on which duty was levied.

It will be seen from the above that the total clearances, or sales of excise salt during the quarter under review, amounted to maunds 1,09,196-25, against 1,26,363-24-1 maunds in the previous quarter and 93,282 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

4. The subjoined Table II shows, comparatively, the total importations into the port of Calcutta, and the total clearances of sea-imported salt during the quarter under notice, and the corresponding quarter of the previous two years :—

II.

Memorandum showing the different kinds of Foreign Salt sea-imported and cleared out on payment of duty at the Port of Calcutta during the 3rd Quarter (October, November, and December) of the following years.

	3RD QUARTER OF 1872-73.		3RD QUARTER OF 1873-74.		3RD QUARTER OF 1874-75.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool Pungah ...	14,02,485	12,67,658	17,28,175	13,61,782	16,93,971	11,67,568
Foreign Kurkutch ...	4,68,102	2,71,123	2,64,006	2,61,810	3,30,717	2,18,201
Indian ditto ...	1,81,128	1,54,571	95,160	1,99,039	3,54,200	2,22,906
Total ...	20,51,715	16,93,651	20,87,341	18,22,631	23,77,888	19,08,675

5. The following are the details of the Indian Kurkutch salt shown above:

III.

Memorandum showing the Detailed Description of Indian Kurkutch.

	3rd quarter of 1872-73		3rd quarter of 1873-74.		3rd quarter of 1874-75.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bombay	92,728	1,02,891	67,080	1,49,197	3,53,200	1,57,086
Madras	40,000	51,680	......	46,442	... ..	65,820
Ennore	......	......	......	3,400	.. ..	......
Covelong	48,400	..	28,080	... ..		..
Total	1,81,128	1,54,571	95,160	1,99,039	3,53,200	2,22,906

6. Table IV shows the quantity of sea-imported salt remaining in the warehouses at the close of the quarter, as compared with the results of the previous four quarters:—

IV.

Where stored.	3rd quarter of 1873-74.	4th quarter of 1873-74.	1st quarter of 1874-75.	2nd quarter of 1874-75.	3rd quarter of 1874-75.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sulkea Government Golas	16,08,350	17,19,899	9,63 495	6,56,525	9,21,168
Chittagong Government Golas	1,16,874	1.13,798	1,12,544	81,650	1,56,252
Total ...	17,25,224	18,33,697	10,76,039	7,38,175	10,77,420

7. Table V exhibits the despatches of salt from Calcutta by water and the three railways, passing the several salt pass stations into the interior of the country, both east and west of the river Hooghly, during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarters of the previous two years:—

V.

Period.	*Viâ* Bullikhal.	*Viâ* Sankrail.	*Viâ* Gewa-khalee.	*Viâ* Kidder-pore.	*Viâ* Ballia-ghatta.	By the East Indian Railway.	By the Eastern Bengal Railway.	By the Calcutta and S. E. Railway
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
3rd Quarter of 1872-73 ...	4,80,760	1,18,159	88,287	77,763	6,87,592	3,63,556	1,648	2,200
Ditto 1873-74 ..	4,03,816	1,01,710	81,203	1,03,014	7,97,490	3,41,326	709	......
Ditto 1874-75 ...	4,80,443	1,20,885	72,180	1,88,260	6,74,804	3,91,382	367	......

The quantity of salt despatched by the East Indian Railway to stations beyond Buxar in the quarter under review amounted to 7,775 maunds, as noted in the margin, against 6,144 maunds in the previous quarter, and 16,854 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

	Mds.
October	3,013
November	2,388
December	2,374
Total ..	7,775

8. The shipments of Liverpool salt for the port of Calcutta, according to published market reports, were as follow:—

	Tons.
October	31,673
November	28,296
December	7,945
Total ...	67,914

2,213 tons were shipped during the quarter under report for the port of Chittagong.

9. The market price per 100 maunds of Liverpool and other descriptions of salt at the close of each fortnight during the quarter, as compared with those obtaining during the same period last year, are shown in the following Table VI:—

VI.

Description of Salt.	Prices on 15th October		Prices on 31st October		Prices on 15th November		Prices on 30th November		Prices on 15th December		Prices on 31st December	
	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Liverpool Pungah ..	78	88	68	70	71	75	74	85	90	70	95	70
French Kurkutch ..	50		49	...	53	...	53	.	60	71	63	68
Jeddah ditto ..	57	87	57	87	57	87	59	87	64	87	75	87
Bombay ditto ..	37	49	37	66	41	60	41	62	44	60	44	59
Madras ditto ...	58	65	56	65	53	70	55	70	58	71	60	71

10. In Table VII are exhibited the total quantities of salt that were available for the private export trade at the several depôts in the Madras Presidency on the first day of each of the three months constituting the quarter under report and the corresponding quarters of 1872-73 and 1873-74:—

VII.

Months.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
October	6,16,340	1,00,000	2,41,156
November	5,66,340	Not recd.	3,69,344
December	5,66,340	3,09,178	3,32,434

11. The following table shows the quantities of sea-imported salt admitted into bond and cleared from bond and shipboard at Chittagong during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarter of 1873-74 respectively:—

VIII.

Description of Salt.	Admitted into Bond.		Cleared.	
	3rd quarter of 1873-74.	3rd quarter of 1874-75.	3rd quarter of 1873-74.	3rd quarter of 1874-75.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds
Liverpool Pungah	1,00,598	1,15,492	52,069	47,026
Madras Kurkutch	.	... .	926	1,410
Total ...	1,00,598	1,15,492	52,995	48,436

No transactions in sea-imported salt have been reported for the quarter from any of the Orissa Ports.

THE HASTINGS BRIDGE.

Extract (paragraphs 1 to 6 and 8) from a Resolution, No. 1172, dated the 8th March 1875, of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in the Public Works Department (Local,—Communications).

REMARKS.—The submission of the proposals for restoring the Hastings Bridge over Tolly's Nullah has been very much delayed, and the Superintending Engineer ascribes this to the great pressure of work that has existed in his Office and in that of the Executive Engineer, which prevented the consideration of projects for a new bridge until the arrival of an additional Executive Engineer at the beginning of December last.

2. The exigencies of carrying on Relief Works in the distressed districts rendered it necessary to take from the remaining districts and divisions every man that could possibly be spared, and these districts have for the last year been left with very insufficient establishments. On all sides much that was required has been necessarily left undone, and the Lieutenant-Governor accepts the explanation which has been afforded regarding the delay.

3. The question of keeping up the communication across the mouth of Tolly's Nullah by means of a bridge has been under discussion with the Superintending Engineer.

4. One project contemplated a temporary timber bridge between the abutments of the Hasting's Bridge, but this would have to be closed when the operations for putting up the permanent bridge were commenced, and the convenience to the public arising therefrom could only last for a short time.

5. A floating bridge could be easily put up, but the approaches to it would be very steep, and it would be necessary to open it frequently, at least once a day, at such time as would suit for the passage of boats, with reference to the tide. Heavy traffic could not use such a bridge, and the foot traffic is sufficiently provided for at present.

6. The projects for a permanent bridge having now been received, it is expected that, including arrangements with the contractors, the bridge may be completed within a year, and the Lieutenant-Governor has determined on not constructing a temporary bridge. The Superintending Engineer will be directed to push on the arrangements for the new bridge with reference to the instructions in the following paragraphs.

8. The Executive Engineer may at once collect bricks and put the masonry of approaches in hand agreeably to the design which has been submitted, and no time should be lost in arranging with the contractors.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Colonel*, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 6th March 1875

Division	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL				
		Western Districts.		
	1	Burdwan, 8th* Mar. 1875	Nil	Weather warm Prospects of crops as before reported. Cholera still prevalent in Culna.
	2	Bankoora, 6th „ „	Nil	Weather dry; cool in the morning, but hot in the day. No change since last report; *e.g.* wheat and gram coming to maturity: some spring rice has been sown in the north and south of the district. Rain wanted for indigo.
WAS DI	3	Beerbhoom, 6th „ „	Nil	Weather somewhat hot. State and prospects of the crops continue good
	4	Midnapore, 6th „ „	Nil	Hot weather coming on rapidly Winter crops generally fair. Much sickness prevalent owing to the effects of the cyclone.
	5	Hooghly, 6th „ „	Nil	Weather clear throughout, but two or three mornings foggy; wind from south Cold-weather crops not yet gathered; yield pretty fair. Ground unusually dry; water scarce. A good deal of cholera about.
		Howrah, 6th „ „	Nil	Bright and hot weather No crops
		Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DI N.	6	24-Pergunnahs, 8th† Mar. 1875	Nil	Weather warm with *foggy mornings*. Harvest of cold-weather crops progressing Cholera prevalent in Thanas Joynagore, Muthoorapore, Sultanpore, Bankipore, and Diamond Harbour. Fever decreasing at Barripore.
	7	Nuddea, 6th Mar. 1875	Nil	Warm and sultry with occasionally cool nights Cold-weather crops generally promising Cereals yielding a good harvest. Indigo promising. Cholera still prevalent in Bongong
	8	Jessore, 6th „ „	Nil	Weather clear; mornings occasionally misty. *Boro* or spring rice growing well The preparation of the land for the early rice is commencing.
	9	Moorshedabad, 6th Mar. 1875	Nil	Seasonable weather The cold-weather crops are approaching to maturity; some of them are being harvested with fair outturn. Prices almost stationary. There are a few cases of small pox reported
	10	Dinagepore, 5th Mar. 1875.	Nil	Weather fine and warm Nothing to add with regard to the state and prospects of crops, which are good.
S.	11	Maldah, 6th Mar. 1875	Nil	Weather seasonable; days warmer and nights cool. Cold-weather crops are in fair condition
	12	Rajshahye, 6th „ „	Nil	The weather has been bright and warm throughout the week, and there has been no rain All the crops on the ground wheat, barley, mukt, gram, and other pulses—are thriving and promise well Lands are being ploughed preparatory to clearing them for paddy sowings after next month. Few cases of small-pox reported from one or two police stations.
	13	Rungpore, 5th „ „	Nil	Weather becoming hotter every day Winter crops generally good.
	14	Bogra, 6th „ „	Nil	Weather fine and getting hot. A good crop has been reaped, and the crops not yet reaped are healthy
	15	Pubna, 6th „ „	Nil	Weather hot and seasonable. The state of the *chaitali* crops is good and promises well. *Cheena* millet, *jilu*, and *boro*, or spring paddy, [illegible] are well above the ground, but want rain. Harvesting of sugarcane nearly finished A few cases of small-pox reported from the jurisdiction of Pubna Police station
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16	Darjeeling, 5th „ „	Nil	The rain that has long been threatening has not yet fallen; the weather still continues hazy Wheat and barley are in ear and promise well; mustard, too, is doing well; there are no other crops requiring notice.
	17	Julpigoree, 6th „ „	Nil	Days are unusually hot for the time of the year. No change to report in the prospects of crops; *e.g.*, they are satisfactory.
		Cooch Behar, 4th Mar. 1875	Nil	Rather hot in the noon. The cold-weather crops are tolerably good; wheat in particular looks very well.

* Telegram of the 8th March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.
† Report of the 8th March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)				
		Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVN.	18	Dacca, 8th* Mar. 1875	Nil	Seasonable weather and getting hot; looked like rain on the 8th. State and prospects of the crops good.
DACCA DIVN.	19	Fureedpore, 6th „ „	Nil	Weather seasonable; south winds have set in. Prospects of the crops continue favorable. Price of common rice has risen at Goalundo, from imports declining; at Fureedpore and Madareepore it has fallen on account of imports increasing; and at Bhanga and Gopalgunge it continues the same. General health of the district good.
DACCA DIVN.	20	Backergunge, 4th Mar. 1875.	Nil	Weather getting hot; mornings foggy and cool. State and prospects of crops good.
DACCA DIVN.	21	Mymensing, 5th Mar. 1875.	Nil	Weather somewhat unusually close and warm. State and prospects of crops fair.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	22	Chittagong, 4th Mar. 1875.	Nil	Weather growing hot; slight showers in the north; no rain elsewhere. General health good; there is cholera in the town and also here and there in the district. Cattle disease very prevalent throughout the greater part of the district.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	23	Noakholly, 4th Mar. 1875.	Nil	The mornings of greater part of the week were foggy. The cold-weather crops are reported to be progressing fairly.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	24	Tipperah, 5th Mar 1875	Nil	Weather hot and dry; wind variable. No crops of any importance on the ground; there is nothing to report under this head. Health of the district not so good as it was; some cases of small pox and cholera reported.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, 2nd Mar 1875.	Nil	Weather fine and seasonable. The hill people have commenced to cut their *jooms*. Mustard gathering is nearly over.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.		Hill Tipperah, 4th Mar. 1875.	Nil	Weather getting warmer; mornings foggy on the 1st and 2nd. South-west wind. No change to report regarding the state and prospects of the crops.
BEHAR.				
PATNA DIVN.	26	Patna, 8th* Mar. 1875	Nil	Weather seasonable; strong west winds. Harvesting of the spring crops going on; yield expected to be very good. A few sporadic cases of small-pox reported, but the health of the district is generally good.
PATNA DIVN.	27	Gya, 6th „ „	Nil	Seasonable weather. The cold-weather crops are all that could be desired. A full outturn is anticipated.
PATNA DIVN.	28	Shahabad, 6th „ „	Nil	Seasonable weather. Prospects of the crops excellent. Peas and *mussoor* pulses being gathered.
PATNA DIVN.	29	Durbhunga, 5th „ „	Nil	Mornings and evenings pleasant; days warm. State of crops satisfactory. Public health good.
PATNA DIVN.	30	Mozufferpore ..	Nil	Fine weather. Prospects of the cold-weather crops are excellent up to date. The harvesting of *surso* (mustard) and *kerao* pulses going on. Public health good.
PATNA DIVN.	31	Sarun, 6th Mar 1875	Nil	Bright, clear and seasonable weather; west wind (favorable to the cold-weather crops) prevailing. The prospects of the cold-weather crops are generally favorable and the harvest has commenced. *Rahur* pulse doing well. Poppy heads being tapped. Sugarcane cuttings being put in the ground. Indigo sowing has commenced. New peas, *mooson*, and *khesaric* pulses are coming into the market. Prices fluctuating. General health good.
PATNA DIVN.	32	Chumparun, 5th Mar. 1875.	Nil	Weather becoming warmer with wind from the west. Crops rapidly ripening. Poppy in full bloom. Indigo sowings commenced in places.
BHAGULPORE DIVN.	33	Monghyr, 6th Mar. 1875	Nil	Weather fair and hot. The prospects of the cold-weather crops are good all over the district
BHAGULPORE DIVN.	34	Bhagulpore, 8th* Mar. 1875.	Nil	Strong westerly winds set in. Crops all that could be desired. General health very good.
BHAGULPORE DIVN.	35	Purneah, 6th Mar. 1875	Nil	Seasonable weather; west winds blowing. The cutting of tobacco and mustard well advanced; outturn very good. The cold-weather crops are very good and ripening fast.
BHAGULPORE DIVN.	36	Sonthal Pergunnahs, 6th Mar. 1875.	Nil	Strong westerly wind during the day, and heat rapidly increasing, and evening very close. There is very little crop of any sort on the ground at this time of the year; such as there is—barley, gram, linseed, and poppy—are doing well. Mustard is nearly all cut.

* Telegrams of the 8th March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVISION. 37	Cuttack, 27th Feb. 1875	Nil	Weather close and warm. Reaping of the cold-weather crops nearly finished. *Dalua* or spring rice coming on well. Public health good.
38	Pooree, 4th „ „	Nil	Weather fair and cool. Rain is wanted for tillage. The pulses are generally indifferent. Cotton is growing well. *Dalua* rice is coming on.
39	Balasore, 5th „ „	Nil	Weather warm and rather close. Very little ploughing for next harvest has been accomplished. Cholera very severe in track of recent cyclone, and a native doctor, with medicines, has been sent to that locality
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazareebagh, 5th Mar.	Nil	Seasonable weather, but becoming hot during the day. State and prospects of crops very promising Small-pox diminishing.
41	Lohardugga, 6th Mar. 1875.	Nil	Seasonable weather; traces of rain only. A heavy thunder storm early in the morning of the 5th March. Prospects of the crops throughout the district are excellent. General health good.
42	Singbhoom, 5th Mar. 1875.	Nil	Seasonable weather. Favorable state and prospects of the crops.
43	Maunbhoom, 6th Mar. 1875	Nil	No rain Weather getting very hot. Crops on the ground. Wheat and *rahur* pulses good.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 9th March 1875

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY — Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Bulrush Millet. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts—(Contd.)	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
22	Chittagong*	N 10 8	10 0	8 0	.	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 0	20 0	19 0	13 0	...	...	...
23	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	O ...	15 0	16 0	11 0	19 8	20 0	12 0	...	..	...
24	Tipperah	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0 to 12 0	23 0	23 0	14 0 to 15 0	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	..	...	...	.	..	...	13 5	13 5	10 0	14 8	14 8	10 9	...	.	...
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	9 6	8 4	...	..	.	13 0	14 0	11 4	24 0	22 0	13 9	...	...	.
	BEHAR															
26	Patna	18 0	18 8	15 0	28 0	30 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	25 0	24 0	13 0	.	..	..
27	Gya	P 17 8	15 0	10 8	26 0	26 0	15 8	11 0	11 0	8 0	23 0	22 8	10 4		.	.
28	Shahabad	Q 16 8	16 0	14 0	19 0	19 8	18 0	14 0	15 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	14 8	E 21 0	21 0	17 0
29	Mozufferpore	R 13 0	13 0	12 0	E 16 0 to 30 0	20 0 to 35 0	12 0 to 14 8	9 0	9 0	8 8	18 0	18 0	10 0	...		...
30	Sarun	16 0	16 0	15 0	25 0	24 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	21 8	22 0	12 0	...	.	...
31	Chumparun	S 14 8	14 8	11 0	E 15 0 to 25 0	15 0 to 25 0	16 0 to 18 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	10 8	...	...	
32	Monghyr	17 8	16 8	14 1	23 1	23 1	16 8	14 7	9 4	8 4	18 9	18 9	12 7	..	..	
33	Bhagulpore	17 11	17 11	15 2	20 3	.	18 15	20 3	20 3	10 1	21 7	22 11	11 6	...	...	
34	Purneah	16 0	16 0	10 12	..		.	22 0	21 0	9 8	23 0	23 0	10 8	..		.
35	Sonthal Pergunnahs	T 16 0	16 0	13 0		.		12 0	12 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	16 0
	ORISSA.															
36	Cuttack*	19 11	19 11	15 12	.	..	..	18 6	18 6	22 5	26 4	24 15	27 9	...	...	...
37	Pooree	17 1	15 12	11 13	...	...	...	23 10	23 10	18 6	27 9	27 9	20 4		.	..
38	Balasore...	14 0	11 0	13 0	...	..	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	27 0	24 0		...	.
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency*															
39	Hazareebagh	12 0	13 0	10 12	E 20 0	20 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	21 0	22 0	13 0		..	...
40	Lohardugga	9 0	9 8	8 0	.	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 8	23 0	21 0	15 0	..		..
41	Singbhoom	12 0	12 0	12 0		.	.	14 0	14 0	12 0	21 0	24 0	20 0	...		...
42	Maunbhoom	U 13 0	13 0	11 0	E 16 0	16 0	30 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	22 8	22 8	14 8	E 17 0	17 0	40 0

* Returns for next preceding week received after publication of last *Gazette*.
N In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 16 to 19 seers and common rice 17 to 20 seers per rupee.
O In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 17 to 21 seers and common rice 18 to 25 seers per rupee.
P In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 17 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 19 to 20 seers, common rice 21 to 29 seers, maize 24 to 32 seers, and gram 17-8 to 23 seers per rupee.
Q In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 seers, barley 22 to 26 seers, best rice 9 to 14 seers, common rice 19 to 19 8 seers, great millet 22 to 25 seers, maize 25 seers, and gram 20-8 to 22-8 seers per rupee.
R In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 18 seers, barley 16 to 30 seers, best rice 21 to 27-8 seers, common rice 23 8 to 32 seers, lesser millet 35 to 51 seers, maize 30 to 48 seers, and grain 12-8 to 35 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,
The 9th March 1875.

Districts of Bengal on the 6th March 1875.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt			Districts
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Eastern Districts*—(Contd)
..	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Chittagong *
...	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	..	7 8	7 8	6 8	Noakholly
...	...	..	..	..	..	.	...	..	13 0	13 0	12 0	..	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 12	Tipperah
...	...	...	.	..	...	.		.	.	.	..	280 0	280 0	320 0	7 0	7 4	6 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	.	11 3	11 3	8 4	.	.	...	7 6	8 0	7 2	Hill Tipperah.
																		BEHAR
28 0	28 0	19 0		.	.	24 0	27 0	16 0	22 0	24 8	18 8	160 0	160 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna
..	...		E 27 0 to 35 0	26 0 to 35 0	14 0 to 28 0	26 4	26 0	13 4	16 8	18 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Gya
23 8	23 0	...	..		...	22 8	23 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	100 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Shahabad
..		...	29 0	29 0	14 0	27 0	27 0	12 8	25 0	25 0	13 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	Mozufferpore.
25 0	25 0	19 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	27 0	25 8	15 8	19 0	19 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	100 0	7 8	7 12	8 0	Sarun
...	..	...	38 0	38 0	15 12	30 8	30 8	13 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	Chumparun.
...		..	..	..	.	28 3	26 2	14 7	21 0	21 0	17 8	147 0	147 0	147 0	7 8	8 4	7 8	Monghyr
...	.	..	E 28 0 to 35 0	35 0 to 46 0	12 0 to 13 0	29 0	29 0	15 2	20 3	18 15	16 7	151 8	151 8	176 12	8 3	8 3	7 9	Bhagulpore.
...	..	...	-	..	.	.		.	20 0	20 0	10 12	160 0	160 0	200 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	Purneah
...	..	..		.	..	40 0	50 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	12 0	320 0	330 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs
																		ORISSA
...	.	.	21 0	21 0	21 0	.	..		17 11	17 11	28 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	9 2	Cuttack *
...	.		.	.		..			17 1	17 1	26 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	Pooree
...			..		...				12 0	8 0	13 0	160 0	280 0	280 0	8 8	8 0	7 0	Balasore.
																		CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*
..	..	.	33 0	30 0	17 4	26 0	25 0	.	11 0	12 0	12 8	240 0	210 0	210 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	Hazareebagh
...	..	..	40 0	40 0	24 8	32 0	28 0	16 0	12 0	12 4	10 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 0	7 4	6 0	Lohardugga.
...	...	.	..	.	...	..	...	.	13 0	13 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singbhoom
...	...	-	...	.	..	28 0	28 0		13 0	13 0	13 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Manbhoom

S In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 10 to 16 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, lesser millet 15 to 54 seers, maize 26 to 32-8 seers, and gram 12 to 26 seers per rupee.

T In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 20 to 27 seers, common rice 23 to 31 seers, bulrush millet 30 to 37-8 seers, maize 30-8 to 37-8 seers, and gram 15 to 22 seers per rupee.

U In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 7-8 to 12 seers, best rice 17 to 24 seers, common rice 20 to 26 seers, maize 25 to 45 seers, and gram 7-8 to 16 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

Weekly Report of Rainfall, compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 14th to 20th Feb. 1875.	Rain from 21st to 27th Feb. 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
	WESTERN DISTRICTS.						
BURDWAN.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Nil	Nil	1·59	27th Feb.	
		Cutwa	Nil	Nil	3·49	ditto	
		Culna	Nil	Nil	1·37	ditto	
		Bood-bood	Nil	Nil	1·93	ditto	
		Raneegunge	Nil	Nil	2·27	ditto	
		Jehanabad ..	Nil	Nil	1·22	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora . ..	Nil	Nil	0·93	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	Nil	Not rec.	3·14	20th Feb.	
		Hetampore ...	Not rec.	ditto	2·76	13th Feb.	
	Midnapore	Midnapore ...	Nil	Nil	0·86	27th Feb.	
		Tumlook ..	Nil	Not rec.	0·12	20th Feb.	
		Gurbeta ...	Nil	ditto	1·07	ditto	
		Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office...	Nil	Nil	0·20	27th Feb.	
		Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office	Nil	Nil	0·18	ditto	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	Nil	Nil	0·86	ditto	
		Serampore	Nil	Nil	2·14	ditto	
	Howrah .. .	Howrah	Nil	Nil	1·53	ditto	
	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
PRESIDENCY.	24-Pergunnahs .	Saugor Island	Nil	Nil	0·50	ditto	
		Calcutta ...	Nil	Nil	1·27	ditto	
		Alipore { Dispensary ...	Nil	Nil	1·84	ditto	
		Alipore { Jail	Nil	Nil	1·23	ditto	
		Busseerhat ...	Nil	Nil	2·16	ditto	
		Baraset .. .	Nil	Nil	2·81	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour ..	Nil	Nil	1·26	ditto	
		Barripore	Nil	Nil	0·78	ditto	
		Satkhira	Nil	Nil	1·70	ditto	
		Barrackpore	Nil	Nil	2·11	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	Nil	Nil	1·83	ditto	
	Nuddea .. .	Kishnaghur . ..	Nil	Nil	1·77	ditto	
		Bongong	Nil	Nil	1·72	ditto	
		Meherpore	Nil	Nil	2·19	ditto	
		Choordangah	Nil	Nil	1·71	ditto	
		Kooshtea	Nil	Nil	2·77	ditto	
		Ranaghat	Nil	Nil	1·68	ditto	
	Jessore . ..	Jessore .. .	Nil	Nil	2·78	ditto	
		Narail	Nil	Nil	2·37	ditto	
		Khoolna ..	Nil	Nil	2·60	ditto	
		Jhenida .. .	Nil	Nil	0·69	ditto	
		Lagurhat	Nil	Nil	3·03	ditto	
		Magoorah .	Nil	Nil	0·86	ditto	
RAJSHAHYE.	Moorshedabad ...	Berhampore .	Nil	Nil	2·75	ditto	
		Rampore Haut . .	Nil	Nil	2·18	ditto	
		Lalbagh	Nil	Nil	2·24	ditto	
		Jungypore . .	Nil	Nil	1·84	ditto	
		Azimgunge . ..	Nil	Nil	2·08	ditto	
		Laigolia	Nil	Nil	2·54	ditto	
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	Nil	Nil	0·07	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah .	Nil	Nil	1·00	ditto	
		Chanchal ...	0·06	Nil	1·02	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Baulean . .	Nil	Nil	2·69	ditto	
		Nattore ..	Not rec.	Nil	2·80	ditto ..	Not rec. 7th, 13th and 14th, to 20th Feb
	Rungpore	Rungpore	Nil	Nil	0·38	ditto	
		Bhowanigunge	Nil	Nil	1·20	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra . ..	Nil	Nil	1·91	ditto	
	Pubna . ..	Pubna	Nil	Nil	1·78	ditto	
		Serajgunj	Nil	Nil	1·01	ditto	
COOCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	2·86	15th Feb.	
		Darjeeling { Hospital ...	0·55	Nil	2·53	27th Feb	
	Julpigoree ...	Julpigoree	Nil	Nil	0·71	ditto	
		Boda	Nil	Nil	0·30	ditto	
		Buxa { Commissioner's Office	0·35	Nil	1·60	ditto	
		Buxa { Civil Surgeon's Office	0·13	Nil	4·26	ditto	
		Titalya	Nil	Nil	0·81	ditto	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States ..	Cooch Behar	Nil	Nil	0·20	ditto	

Division.	District	Station.	Rain from 14th to 20th Feb. 1875.	Rain from 21st to 27th Feb. 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date	Remarks.
BENGAL—(*Continued.*)			Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
	EASTERN DISTRICTS.						
DACCA	Dacca ...	Dacca .. Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	1·94	27th Feb.	
		Dacca .. Hospital	Nil	Nil	1·82	ditto	
		Moonsheegunge ..	Nil	Nil	2·24	ditto	
		Manickgunge ...	Nil	Nil	1·44	ditto	
	Fureedpore ..	Fureedpore ...	Nil	Nil	2·15	ditto	
		Goalundo ..	Nil	Nil	2·07	ditto	
		Madaripore ...	Nil	Nil	4·40	ditto	
	Backergunge	Burrisal ...	Nil	Nil	3·46	ditto	
		Perozepore ..	Nil	Nil	1·75	ditto	
		Patoonkhally ...	Nil	Nil	3·83	ditto	
		Dowlatkhan ..	Nil	Nil	1·06	ditto	
	Mymensingh ..	Mymensingh ...	Nil	Nil	1·52	ditto	
		Jamalpore ..	Nil	Nil	2·[illegible]0	ditto	
		Atia .	Nil	Nil	2·58	ditto	
		Kishoregunge ...	Nil	Nil	3·21	ditto	
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong ...	Chittagong Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	5·10	ditto	
		Chittagong Jail	Nil	Nil	5·68	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar ..	Nil	Nil	2·55	ditto	
	Noakholly ...	Noakholly ..	Nil	Nil	2·00	ditto	
	Tipperah ...	Comillah ..	Nil	Nil	4·43	ditto	
		Brahmunberiah ..	Nil	Nil	2·67	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill	Nil	Nil	2·38	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah ...	Nil	Nil	3·75	ditto	
BEHAR.							
PATNA	Patna ...	Patna ...	Nil	Nil	1·38	ditto	
		Behar ...	Nil	Nil	1·16	ditto	
		Barh	Nil	Nil	0·37	ditto	
		Dinapore . Jail	Nil	Nil	0·8[illegible]	ditto	
		Dinapore . Cantonment	Nil	Nil	0·62	ditto	
	Gya	Gya .	Nil	Nil	1·60	ditto	
		Nowadah ...	Nil	Nil	0·88	ditto	
		Arungabad .	Nil	Nil	1·83	ditto	
		Jehanabad ...	Nil	Nil	1·29	ditto	
	Shahabad ...	Arrah .	Nil	Nil	1·07	ditto	
		Sasseram ..	Nil	Nil	1·15	ditto	
		Buxar .	Nil	Nil	0·72	ditto	
		Bhuboowh ..	Nil	Nil	0·89	ditto	
	Tirhoot ..	Moruffeipore ..	Nil	Not rec.	1·27	2[illegible]th Feb.	
		Durbhunga .	Nil	ditto	0·56	ditto	Not rec. 31st Jan to 6th Feb
		Hajeepore .	Nil	ditto	1·06	ditto	
		Mudhoobunee ..	Not rec	ditto	1·63	30th Jan.	
		Seetamurhee ...	Nil	ditto	0·[illegible]	20th Feb.	Not rec. 24th, 30th and 31st Jan to 6th Feb.
		Tappore .	Not rec.	ditto	0·90	30th Jan.	
	Sarun .	Chupra ...	Nil	Nil	0·93	27th Feb.	
		Sewan ...	0·55	Nil	1·24	ditto	
	Chumparun ..	Motiharee .	Nil	Nil	0·47	ditto	
		Bettiah ..	0·10	Nil	0·50	ditto	
BHAGULPORE	Monghyr ..	Monghyr ...	Nil	Nil	0·97	ditto	
		Begoo Serai ...	Nil	Nil	0·55	ditto	
		Jamooee .	Nil	Not rec.	0·60	20th Feb.	Not rec. 7th to 13th Feb.
	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore ...	Nil	Nil	1·14	27th Feb	
		Soopool ...	Nil	Not rec.	0·34	20th Feb.	
		Muddehpoora .	Nil	Nil	1·26	27th Feb.	
		Banka ..	Not rec	Nil	1·31	ditto	Not recd. 14th to 20th Feb
		Sonimursa ..	Nil	Nil	0·60	ditto	
	Purneah ...	Purneah ..	Nil	Nil	0·68	ditto	
		Kissengunge ...	Nil	Nil	0·96	ditto	
		Arrareah ...	0·01	Nil	0·57	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ..	Nya Doomka ...	Nil	Nil	2·86	ditto	
		Rajmehal ...	Nil	Nil	0·10	ditto	
		Deoghur ...	Nil	Nil	1·32	ditto	
		Jamtara ...	Nil	Nil	1·30	ditto	Not rec. 31st Jan. to 6th Feb.
		Godda ..	Nil	Nil	0·84	ditto	

Division	District	Station		Rain from 14th to 20th Feb. 1875.	Rain from 21st to 27th Feb. 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875 — Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875 — Up to date.	Remarks.
ORISSA.				Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack ...	Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	1·00	27th Feb.	
			Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	1·03	ditto	
		Jajpore ...		Nil	Nil	1·00	ditto	
		Kendraparah		Nil	Nil	2·20	ditto	
		Juguisingpore ...		Nil	Nil	0·3[illegible]	ditto	
		False Point ...		Nil	Nil	2·85	ditto	
	Pooree	Pooree ...		Nil	Nil	2·15	ditto	
		Khoordah ...		Nil	Nil	1·56	ditto	
	Balasore	Balasore ...		Nil	Nil	2·76	ditto	
		Bhuddruck ...		Nil	Nil	0·67	ditto	
		Jellasore ...		Nil	Nil	0·21	ditto	
		Soroh		Nil	Nil	0·65	ditto	
		Chandbally ...		Nil	Nil	0·87	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sumbulpore ...		Nil	Nil	0·89	ditto	
CHOTA NAGPORE.								
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.							
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh	Jail ...	Nil	0·08	3·01	ditto	
			Dispensary ...	Nil	0·05	3·50	ditto	
		Pachumba		Nil	Nil	2·01	ditto	
	Lohardugga	Ranchee ...		Nil	Nil	3·21	ditto	
		Palamow		Nil	Nil	1·60	ditto	
	Singbhoom	Chybassa		Nil	Nil	3·14	ditto	
	Maubhoom	Purulia		Nil	Nil	2·10	ditto	
		Govindpore		Nil	Nil	2·12	ditto	
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.								
	Sylhet ...	Sylhet ...		Nil	Nil	1·81	ditto	
	Seebsaugor	Seebsaugor		0·74	Not rec.	3·26	20th Feb.	
		Golaghât		0·61	ditto	3·71	ditto	
		Jorehaut		0·16	ditto	2·68	ditto	
		Nazeerah		0·83	ditto	4·73	ditto	
		Deopanie		0·46	ditto	4·63	ditto	
		Hattiepootie ...		0·62	ditto	4·17	ditto	
		Mazengah		0·55	ditto	3·70	ditto	
		Suntock		0·71	ditto	5·05	ditto	
		Cherroo		0·73	ditto	4·07	ditto	
		Benares ...		Nil	ditto	1·46	ditto	
		Akyab ...		Nil	Nil	0·50	27th Feb.	

CALCUTTA,
The 6th March 1875

W. G. WILLSON.
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 28th Feb. to 6th March 1875.

Station.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet.	Humidity Sat.=100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. * Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Calcutta.	Feb. 28th	10	29·940	29·958	76·9	[illegible]	49	W S W	4·9	...	...	b
		16	29·803	29·821	86·5	65·7	27	N W	9·1			b
	Mar. 1st	10	29·927	29·915	77·0	73·0	81	S W	5·1		CS	
		6	29·832	29·850	88·2	67·0	28	W	6·8	.	...	b
	2nd	10	29·973	29·991	77·7	73·7	81	S W	4·7	.	K	
		16	29·856	29·874	8[illegible]·0	76·7	63	S W	8·7	.	K	
	3rd	10	29·997	30·015	76·8	73·4	83	W S W	4·5	.	K	
		16	29·842	29·860	88·0	77·0	58	S W	6·0	.	K	
	4th	10	30·003	30·021	81·0	75·5	76	W S W	3·9	..	K, CS	
		16	29·869	29·887	88·6	78·0	6[illegible]	S W	8·7	...	K	
	5th	10	30·045	30·063	81·2	72·8	64	W S W	5·3	...	...	b
		16	29·918	29·936	96·0	73·5	42	W S W	10·0	..	...	b
	6th	10	30·013	30·031	82·5	71·5	55	S W	7·3	...	.	b
		16	29·857	29·875	80·8	75·5	40	S by W	10·0	.	...	b
Saugor Island.	Feb. 28th	10	29·965	29·971	79	75	82	S W	9·7	..	C	b, m, scuds.
		16	29·821	29·827	81	73	66	S	10·9	.	...	b
	Mar. 1st	10	29·949	29·955	79	75	82	S S W	12·9	..	KS	
		16	29·854	29·860	80	76	82	S	16·1	...	...	b, v
	2nd	10	29·995	30·001	80	75	78	S S W	12·9	.	CK	b, v
		16	29·885	29·891	81	76	78	S	12·3		C	b, v
	3rd	10	30·011	30·017	80	75	78	S W	7·9	..	CK	b, v
		16	29·872	29·878	80	76	82	S	1·1	...	K	b, v
	4th	10	30·016	30·022	81	76	78	S S W	11·8	.	C	
		16	29·[illegible]99	29·905	82	76	74	S	13·1	.	C	b, v
	5th	10	30·050	30·056	8[illegible]	75	74	S W	12·0	..	..	b, m
		16	29·947	29·953	83	76	71	S	8·6	..		b, v
	6th	10	30·029	30·035	82	74	66	S W	1·6	...		b, m
		16	29·902	29·908	83	76	71	S S W	14·2	..	..	b, m
Chittagong.	Feb. 28th	10	29·876	29·961	78	70	65	N	4·1	..	..	b
		16	29·790	29·882	83	67	39	S W	7·7	..	...	b, v
	Mar. 1st	10	29·903	29·996	79	72	69	E S E	4·1	...	..	b, m
		16	29·827	29·920	82	73	63	S	9·1	.	...	b, v
	2nd	10	29·948	30·042	73	71	90	N N W	3·9	.	...	b, f
		16	29·844	29·936	83	69	48	W S W	6·7	..	...	b, v
	3rd	10	29·946	30·040	77	64	45	N N E	5·3	.		b, m
		16	29·824	29·916	85	78	71	S W	5·9	.	.	b, m
	4th	10	29·961	30·053	80	68	51	N N W	3·7	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·822	29·914	86	70	41	W N W	7·1	..	.....	b, v
	5th	10	29·938	30·031	81	72	62	N	3·6	..	..	b, m
		16	29·882	29·974	84	74	60	S	7·7	..	..	b, m
	6th	10	29·975	30·068	81	70	55	N	3·6	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·852	29·944	83	74	63	S W	7·3	..	..	b, v
Madras.	Feb. 27th	10	30·013	30·043	81	74	70	N by W	5	.	...	hazy
		16	29·854	29·884	83	73	60	E	5	...	..	hazy
	28th	10	29·982	30·012	81	71	50	N N W	[illegible]	..	..	hazy.
		16	29·558	29·888	84	71	60	E	7	...	...	b, c
	Mar. 1st	10	29·955	29·985	82	71	65	N E by N	4	..	.....	b
		16	29·855	29·885	83	74	63	E S E	10	.	.....	b
	2nd	10	29·967	59·997	84	75	64	N E by E	6	.	.....	b
		16	29·880	29·910	82	73	63	E by N	11	.	..	b
	3rd	10	30·007	30·037	84	74	60	E by N	5	..	..	b, c
		16	29·873	29·903	83	74	63	E N E	12	.	..	hazy.
	4th	10	30·009	30·039	84	74	60	E N E	7		...	b, c
		16	29·886	29·916	85	75	60	E by N	10		.	b
	5th	10	30·056	30·086	83	74	63	E by N	7		..	b, c
		16	29·946	29·976	84	74	60	E by N	9	..		b
Cuttack.	Feb. 28th	10	29·8[illegible]9	29·972	80	68	44	W N W	1·0	...	...	b
		16	29·723	29·8[illegible]4	92	65	17	W	3·7	...	C	b
	Mar. 1st	10	29·818	29·930	83	70	49	S S W	2·6	..		b
		16	29·736	29·817	94	72	30	S E	3·9			b
	2nd	10	29·885	29·967	81	73	56	S	2·3	...		b
		16	29·774	29·855	91	71	33	S	10·0	...	.	b
	3rd	10	29·923	30·006	80	73	70	N N W	2·6		.	b
		16	29·762	29·813	93	69	24	S	5·2	.		b
	4th	10	29·913	29·995	81	66	34	S S W	2·2	.	..	b
		16	29·769	29·850	93	67	20	S W	8·1		.....	b
	5th	10	29·960	30·042	85	71	47	S S W	2·1	..		b
		16	29·842	29·923	92	67	21	S	1·5		...	b
	6th	10	29·963	30·045	84	66	34	S S W	2·1	.		b
		16	29·809	29·890	94	68	21	S	8·7	.		b
Akyab.	Feb. 28th	10	29·932	29·954	8[illegible]	68	44	N E	1·2		.....	b
		16	29·829	29·851	81	69	51	N W	9·0	..	..	b
	Mar. 1st	10	29·978	30·000	77	66	63	E	3·9	.	...	b
		16	29·829	29·851	82	68	47	W N W	9·[illegible]	..	.....	b
	2nd	10	29·998	30·020	82	67	42	N	4·0		.....	b
		16	29·886	29·908	82	73	63	N W	10·3	...	...	b
	3rd	10	29·990	30·011	86	70	41	N	1·0	...	..	b
		16	29·858	29·879	86	70	41	N W	7·6	.	...	b
	4th	10	29·992	30·013	84	69	43	E	3·6	...	.....	b
		16	29·876	29·897	86	70	41	W N W	7·0	..	...	b
	5th	10	30·057	30·079	82	73	52	E	3·3	...	.	b
		16	29·951	29·973	82	75	70	W N W	7·5	.	...	b
	6th	10	30·040	30·062	81	[illegible]3	48	E	3·2	...	...	b
		16	29·916	29·938	81	74	70	W N W	10·5	..	...	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour

CALCUTTA,
The 6th March 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 1st to 7th March 1875.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer	Thermometer. Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.	Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
Mar.	1st	29·867	88·2	67·7	135·2	76·1	68·9	63·9	0·67	W S W	1·0	58·2	...	.	Chiefly clear. Foggy from 6 to 8 A.M.
	2nd	·899	87·4	71·3	139·0	77·7	73·4	70·4	·79	W S W & S W	...	78·8	...		Stratoni, cumuli and clear. Foggy from 3 to 8 A.M.
	3rd	·912	88·0	71·5	135·6	78·1	73·4	70·1	·77	S W & W S W	.	34·1		..	Clear, stratoni & cumuli. Foggy from 4 to 9 A.M.
	4th	·926	89·0	71·5	137·0	78·9	74·0	70·6	·77	W S W & S W	...	66·5	...	.	Clear and cumuli.
	5th	·966	91·0	71·3	140·0	79·4	72·1	67·0	·67	S W	..	60·1	...	..	Chiefly clear. Foggy at 6 and 7 A.M.
	6th	·930	92·0	73·0	142·0	80·1	72·1	66·5	·65	S W & W S W	.	94·4	..		Clear.
	7th	·840	94·0	73·0	140·0	81·5	74·1	68·0	·67	S W & S S W	0·2	116·5	...	.	Clear and cumuli. Drizzled at 6 P.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

		°
The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	26·3
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	94·0
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	89·5
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·71
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·64
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th ... by lower rain gauge	...	Nil
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th ... by anemometer gauge	...	Nil
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	0·68
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 7th March	...	1·27
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	2·15

GOPEENAUTH SEN,

In charge of the Observatory.

The 8th March 1875.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 20th February 1875, *on* 158¼ *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic. Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Weight carried	Receipts.		Total traffic receipts.
	•	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	36,181	30,305 2 0	2,777 17 5	1,30,104 0	29,616 3 0	2,714 16 4	5,492 13 9
Or per mile of railway	229	191 8 0	17 11 1	822 0	187 2 5	17 3 1	34 14 2
For previous 7 weeks of half-year ..	2,08,455¼	1,45,868 8 9	13,371 5 7	8,89,414 10	1,95,307 10 0	17,903 13 10	31,274 19 5
Total for 8 weeks ...	244,636¼	1,76,173 10 9	16,149 5 0	10,19,518 10	2,24,923 13 0	20,618 10 2	36,767 15 2
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	29,954	24,815 9 10	2,274 15 4	2,69,956 2	60,451 13 10	5,541 8 5	7,816 3 9
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year.	189	156 13 0	14 7 6	1,706 0	382 0 0	35 0 4	49 7 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year.	2,30,287½	1,83,302 2 3	16,802 13 11	15,79,947 21	3,26,846 9 4	29,960 18 10	46,763 12 9

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 27th February 1875, *on* 28 *miles open.*

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	10,537	1,458 0 0	145 16 0	22,805 0	774 0 0	77 8 0	223 4 0
Or per mile of railway ...	376	52 0 0	5 4 0	814 0	27 8 0	2 15 0	7 19 0
For previous 8 weeks of half-year .	72,447½	9,222 0 0	922 4 0	1,26,228 0	4,226 0 0	422 12 0	1,344 16 0
Total for 9 weeks ..	82,984½	10,680 0 0	1,068 0 0	1,49,033 0	5,000 0 0	500 0 0	1,568 0 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year .	9,178	1,377 7 0	137 14 10	21,840 0	906 2 3	90 12 3	228 7 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	328	49 3 1	4 18 4	887 0	32 5 10	3 4 9	8 3 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	82,330	11,093 5 0	1,109 4 7	1,57,501 0	5,632 2 9	563 4 3	1,672 8 10

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ended 27th February 1875, *on* 27¼ *miles open*

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week .. .	1,728	1,282 0 0	128 4 0	7,364 0	575 0 0	57 10 0	185 14 0
Or per mile of railway ...	63	47 0 0	4 14 0	270 0	21 0 0	2 2 0	6 16 0
For previous 8 weeks of half-year .	10,998	7,819 0 0	781 18 0	52,783 0	4,333 0 0	433 6 0	1,215 4 0
Total for 9 weeks ..	12,726	9,101 0 0	910 2 0	60,147 0	4,908 0 0	490 16 0	1,400 18 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year .	1,700	1,305 11 5	130 11 5	10,133 0	874 12 0	87 9 6	218 0 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	62	47 14 8	4 15 10	371 34	32 1 7	3 1 2	8 0 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	13,144	9,858 3 3	985 16 5	65,604 0	4,943 12 6	494 7 7	1,480 4 0

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 27th February 1875, *on* 1,279¾ *miles open*

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	130,313	2,25,123 1 3	20,636 5 7	10,68,10[illegible] 0	4,36,193 1 9	39,984 7 5	60,620 13 0
Or per mile of railway . ..	.	175 14 7	16 2 6		340 13 6	31 4 11	47 7 5
For previous 7 weeks of half-year...	803,261	12,32,816 14 11	113,008 4 5	68,59,844 0	28,59,006 15 6	262,075 12 9	375,083 17 2
Total for 8 weeks ..	933,574	14,57,940 0 2	133,644 10 0	79,27,91[illegible] 0	32,95,200 1 3	302,060 0 2	435,704 10 2
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	105,776	1,73,170 11 2	15,873 19 7	16,56,651 0	7,13,055 0 8	65,363 7 7	81,237 7 2
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year .	... ..	135 5 1	12 8 1	.....	557 2 11	51 1 6	63 9 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	805 106	14,05,177 8 4	128,807 18 9	1,20,43,604 10	51,28 770 13 11	470,137 6 7	598,945 5 4

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 27th February 1875. *on* 223¾ *miles open.*

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	6,322½	21,944 14 9	2,011 12 4	92,590 0	28,512 13 0	2,613 13 6	4,625 5 10
Or per mile of railway	......	98 1 3	8 19 10	......	127 6 11	11 13 7	20 13 5
For previous 7 weeks of half-year ..	39,508	1,39,543 11 6	12,791 10 2	7,53,327 10	2,08,672 8 0	19,128 5 8	31,919 15 10
Total for 8 weeks ...	45,830½	1,61,488 10 3	14,803 2 6	8,45,917 10	2,37,185 0 0	21,741 19 2	36,545 1 8
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,070	26,152 10 9	2,397 6 7	1,12,163 10	32,155 13 0	2,947 12 4	5,344 18 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	......	116 14 1	10 14 3	......	143 11 5	13 3 6	23 17 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year	43,637	1,56,224 7 9	14,320 11 7	8,54,680 20	2,36,837 15 6	21,664 6 4	35,984 17 11

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta,—March 10, 1875.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 20th February 1875, *on* 158¼ *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s d
Total traffic for the week	36,181*	30,305 2 0	2,777 17 5	1,30,104 0	29,610 3 0	2,714 16 4	5,492 15 9
Or per mile of railway	229	191 8 0	17 11 1	822 0	187 2 5	17 3 1	34 14 2
For previous 7 weeks of half-year ...	2,08,455½	1,45,868 8 9	13,371 5 7	8,89,414 10	1,95,307 10 0	17,903 13 10	31,274 19 5
Total for 8 weeks ...	244,636½	1,76,173 10 9	16,149 5 0	10,19,518 10	2,24,923 13 0	20,618 10 2	36,767 15 2
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	29,954	24,815 9 10	2,274 15 4	2,69,956 2	60,451 13 10	5,541 8 5	7,816 3 9
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year.	189	156 13 0	14 7 6	1,706 0	382 0 0	35 0 4	49 7 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year.	2,30,287½	1,83,302 2 3	16,802 13 11	15,79,947 21	3,26,846 9 4	29,960 18 10	46,763 12 2

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 27th February 1875, *on* 28 *miles open.*

		Rs A. P	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P	£ s d.	£ s d.
Total traffic for the week	10,537	1,458 0 0	145 16 0	22,805 0	774 0 0	77 8 0	223 4 0
Or per mile of railway	376	52 0 0	5 4 0	814 0	27 8 0	2 15 0	7 19 0
For previous 8 weeks of half-year ...	72,417½	9,222 0 0	922 4 0	1,26,228 0	4,226 0 0	422 12 0	1,344 16 0
Total for 9 weeks ...	82,984½	10,680 0 0	1,068 0 0	1,49,033 0	5,000 0 0	500 0 0	1,568 0 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year . .	9,178	1,377 7 0	137 14 10	24,840 0	906 2 3	90 12 3	228 7 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	328	49 3 1	4 18 4	887 0	32 5 10	3 4 9	8 3 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	82,330	11,092 5 0	1,109 4 7	1,57,501 0	5,632 2 9	563 4 3	1,672 8 10

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ended 27th February 1875, *on* 27¼ *miles open*

		Rs A. P.	£ s d	Mds Srs	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d	£ s d.
Total traffic for the week	1,728	1,282 0 0	128 4 0	7,364 0	575 0 0	57 10 0	185 14 0
Or per mile of railway	63	47 0 0	4 14 0	270 0	21 0 0	2 2 0	6 16 0
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	10,998	7,819 0 0	781 18 0	52,783 0	4,333 0 0	433 6 0	1,215 4 0
Total for 9 weeks .	12,726	9,101 0 0	910 2 0	60 147 0	4,908 0 0	490 16 0	1,400 18 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,700	1,305 11 3	130 11 5	10,133 0	874 12 0	87 9 6	218 0 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	62	47 14 8	4 15 10	371 34	32 1 7	3 4 2	8 0 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	13,144	9,858 3 3	985 16 5	65,604 0	4 943 12 6	494 7 7	1 480 4 0

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY -MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 27th February 1875, *on* 1,279[illegible] *miles open*

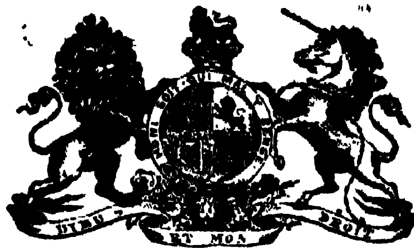
		Rs. A P.	£ s d	Mds Srs	Rs. A P	£ s. d.	£ s. d
Total traffic for the week	130,313	2,25,123 1 3	20,636 5 7	10,68,103 0	4,36 193 1 9	39,984 7 5	60,620 13 0
Or per mile of railway	.. ..	175 14 7	16 2 6		340 13 6	31 4 11	47 7 5
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	803,261	12,32,816 14 11	113,008 4 5	68,59,844 0	28,59 006 15 6	262,075 12 9	375,083 17 2
Total for 8 weeks ...	933,574	14,57,940 0 2	133,644 10 0	79,27,947 [illegible]	32,95,200 1 3	302,060 0 2	435,704 10 2
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	105,776	1,73,170 11 2	15,873 10 7	16,56,651 0	7,13,055 0 8	65,363 7 7	81,237 7 2
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	... ..	135 5 1	12 8 1	...	557 2 11	51 1 6	63 9 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	895,196	14,05,177 8 4	128,807 18 9	1,20,43,694 10	51,28,770 13 11	470,137 6 7	598,945 5 4

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 27th February 1875, on [illegible] miles open

	Coaching Traffic			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts		Weight carried	Receipts		
		Rs A P	£ s d	Mds Srs	Rs A P	£ s d	£ s. d
Total traffic for the week	[illegible]	21,944 14 9	2,011 12 4	92,590 0	28,512 13 0	2,613 12 6	[illegible] 5 10
Or per mile of railway		98 1 3	8 19 10		127 6 11	11 13 7	[illegible] 13 6
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	29,566	1,39,548 11 6	12,791 10 2	7,53,327 10	2,08,672 3 0	19,128 5 8	31,919 15 10
Total for 8 weeks	45,854½	1,61,498 10 3	14,803 2 6	8,45,917 10	2,37,185 0 0	21,741 19 2	[illegible] 1 8
COMPARISON							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,070	26 182 10 9	2,397 6 7	1,12,168 10	32,156 13 0	2,947 12 4	5,345 18 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year		116 14 1	10 14 3		143 11 5	13 3 6	23 17 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year	43,637	1,56,224 7 9	14,320 11 7	8,54,680 20	2,36,337 15 6	21,664 6 4	85,986 17 11

Printed and published by Edwin Morris Lewis at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta,—March 10, 1875.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1875.

PART VI.

Bill of the Legislative Council of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th March 1875 :—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill for consolidating and amending the Laws relating to the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature in British India was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the appendix and received since April 1865, the date of the presentation of the last report.

1. This Bill has now been before the Council for nearly eleven years. Without having been formally introduced, it was published in 1864. It was introduced and referred to a Committee in the following November. An amended draft was published in April 1865, sent home to the Secretary of State in Council, and by him referred to the Indian Law Commissioners. They were of opinion that the project of consolidation should be deferred, and that it would be better to amend the Code by successive enactments as occasion might demand. The Secretary of State in Council, in his despatch of the 25th February 1867, expressed his concurrence in that opinion.

2. In consequence, the work was broken off. But since the correspondence above referred to, there have been more changes in the law, each tending to make some portion of the existing Code inapplicable to present circumstances. Besides the modifications effected by local Acts, the General Clauses Act of 1868, the Prisoners' Testimony Act of 1869, the General Stamp Act of the same year, the Court Fees' Act of 1870, the Limitation Act of 1871, the Evidence Act of 1872, the Criminal Procedure Code of 1872, the Oaths Act of 1873, have all had this effect to a greater or less extent. And every portion of the Code which becomes useless has, unless it is struck away, the effect of distracting, if not of misleading, those who resort to it.

3. Again, there has now been a much larger number of decisions, which show either some inconvenience in the rules of the Code, or some ambiguity of expression or absence of direction which has given rise to disputes that it is convenient to settle. To a certain extent these matters are settled by judicial decisions. But the decisions, however well they may interpret the language of the Code, do not always lay down the rule which is most beneficial to suitors. And even in the more frequent instances where the decision lays down the best rule, it is often convenient to embody it in the written law.

4. The Government of India has recently decided to make some amendments in the law relating to the execution of decrees. We have embodied the provisions necessary to give effect to this decision; and we have also endeavoured to render more efficient the provisions of the Code which relate to execution-debtors unable to pay their debts.

5. Still the great bulk of the Code remains intact, and so, except by re-arrangement, we propose to leave it. What we have done is to attempt a clearer and more methodical arrangement of the different parts and clauses of the Code than is now the case; to embody in it a number of judicial decisions, some incorporated in the substance of the enactments, some by way of explanation, and some by way of illustration; in one or two instances to lay down rules more generally convenient than those which have been decided to result from the present

wording of the Code; to supply some forms of proceeding which may be useful to suitors; and to add a few provisions, some of which are borrowed from the Rules of the High Court of Calcutta, and others from the New York Civil Procedure Code.

6. In re-arranging the Code we have first followed the course of an ordinary suit from the moment that the plaintiff determines to sue, until he obtains execution of his decree. Incidental proceedings (as, for example, when either party dies), suits in particular cases, provisional remedies (such as interlocutory injunctions) and special proceedings are dealt with in subsequent and separate Parts. If an unsuccessful litigant wishes to present an appeal, or to have a judgment reviewed, he will find the law on these subjects in Parts dealing respectively with appeals and reviews. References to the High Courts are also separately dealt with, and the special Rules relating to the Courts established under 24 & 25 Vic., c. 104, are placed in a Part by themselves. The new Code is thus divided into ten Parts, relating respectively to—

I.—Suits in general.
II.—Incidental Proceedings.
III.—Suits in particular cases.
IV.—Provisional Remedies.
V.—Special Proceedings.
VI.—Appeals.
VII.—Review of Judgment.
VIII.—References to the High Court.
IX.—Special Rules relating to the Charter High Courts, and
X.—Certain miscellaneous matters.

7. The substantial changes and additions which we have made in and to the Draft of 1865 will be conveniently specified under the Part to which each belongs. But first we have to notice the preliminary sections.

PRELIMINARY.

Section 1.—The local extent of the Bill is declared to be the whole of British India, except the Scheduled Districts as defined in Act XIV of 1874.

Section 2, *Interpretation-clause.*—Here are omitted several definitions, some of which have been rendered unnecessary by the General Clauses Act, I of 1868, and others appear to us to be useless. On the other hand, we have inserted definitions of 'Pleader,' 'Foreign Court,' 'Foreign Judgment.' We have also defined 'cause of action' and 'material part of the cause of action,' in accordance with the judgment of Sir A. Bittleston in *DeSouza* v. *Coles*, 3 Mad. 384.

Section 3, *and Schedule I.*—We have omitted from the repealing schedule all the Regulations relating to Civil Procedure which, since 1865, have been repealed, and we have added several Acts relating to the same subject. It will be seen that Sections 15 and 192 of Act VIII of 1859 are for the present to be left untouched. The former section relates to declaratory suits: the latter to specific performance. Both subjects will properly be dealt with by a Bill relating to specific and preventive relief, and the sections in question will then be repealed.

Section 4.—This applies to the new Code the references in previous Acts to Act VIII of 1859 or 'the Code of Civil Procedure,' and saves the Oudh Civil Courts Act of 1871, the Panjáb Appeals Act of 1873, and the Burma Courts Act of 1875.

PART I.—OF SUITS IN GENERAL.

This Part is intended to deal with litigation in the simplest case, from the time that the plaintiff decides on suing and has to select his *forum* to the time when, having obtained a decree, he proceeds to execute it. It is divided into eighteen chapters relating to the following subjects:—

I.—The jurisdiction of the Courts and *res judicata*.
II.—The place of suing.
III.—Parties, their appearances, applications and acts.
IV.—The frame of the suit and the form of the plaint.
V.—The institution of suits.
VI.—Service of summons on the defendant.
VII.—The appearance of the parties and the consequence of non-appearance.
VIII.—Written statements.
IX.—The examination of the parties at the first hearing.
X.—The admission, inspection, production and impounding of documents.
XI.—The settlement of issues.
XII.—The disposal of the suit at the first hearing.
XIII.—Adjournments.
XIV.—Summoning witnesses.
XV.—Examination of parties and witnesses.
XVI.—Judgment and decree.
XVII.—Costs.
XVIII.—Execution of decrees.

CHAPTER I.—OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS AND *Res Judicata.*

Section 10.—This lays down the law as to *Lis Pendens,* and contains an explanation declaring that the pendency of a suit in a foreign Court does not preclude the Courts of British India from entertaining a suit founded on the same cause of action.

Section 13.—This deals with *res judicata,* and incidentally with foreign judgments. Like section 6 of the Bill of 1865, it is, to a large extent, founded on the definition in Livingston's Code of Evidence. We have thought it desirable to add a number of illustrations, likely, we hope, to facilitate the comprehension of this most difficult head of law. As *res judicata* is not a plea to the jurisdiction, but a plea in bar, the place of this section may be objected to. But the circumstance that the corresponding section (2) of Act VIII of 1859 stands in the forefront of the present Code, and the convenience of having so important a clause in a prominent position, seem to us in this instance to outweigh considerations of logical arrangement.

CHAPTER II.—OF THE PLACE OF SUING.

Section 15 specifies the suits whose forum is fixed with reference to the situation of the subject-matter. Such are suits relating to immoveable property and suits for moveables which have been distrained or attached. An exception is made in the case of suits to obtain relief respecting land where (as in the case of specific performance of a contract of sale) the relief sought can be obtained through the personal obedience of the defendant. Such suits may be brought either in the Court which has jurisdiction over the land or in the Court which has jurisdiction over the person of the defendant.

Section 16 (the latter part of section 10 of the Bill of 1865 and section 61) deals with the suits to be instituted where the defendant resides, or where the cause of action arose. The principal changes which we have made are these:—Where there are several defendants, only some of whom reside, &c., within the local limits of the Court's jurisdiction, we think that the suit should not be instituted in the Court unless either (*a*) the leave of the Court is given, or (*b*) the non-residents acquiesce.

We have framed two sections (17, 18) to provide for the case of a suit being instituted in a Court within whose jurisdiction only part of the cause of action arose, and where all the defendants do not reside. In such a case we think that any defendant should be allowed to move the Court to stay proceedings; and that if the Court thinks that justice is more likely to be done by the suit being instituted in another Court, it may stay proceedings either finally or till further orders. In such case of course the plaintiff should not pay a second Court-fee, and the interval between the institution of the suit and the date of staying proceedings should be excluded in computing the period of limitation applicable thereto. For this, section 19 provides.

Section 20.—This declares that suits for actionable wrongs may be brought either where the wrong is committed or where the defendant resides.

CHAPTER III.—OF PARTIES AND THEIR APPEARANCES, APPLICATIONS AND ACTS.

Sections 27—31 are new, and contain rules as to parties, their joinder, non-joinder, misjoinder, founded to some extent on the New York Code, sections 117, 118, 119, 120.

Section 34.—Here we have settled a moot point by declaring that a partner is not, as such, a 'recognized agent.'

Sections 40 *and* 41 —Here we have authorised the Court (*a*) to make one of several plaintiffs a defendant; (*b*) to strike out of the plaint the name of a person improperly made a party; (*c*) to stay proceedings against such a person.

CHAPTER IV.—OF THE FRAME OF THE SUIT AND THE FORM OF THE PLAINT.

Section 42 declares that every plaint shall, as far as practicable, be so framed as to afford ground for a single decision upon the whole subject in dispute.

Sections 44 *and* 45 deal with the subject of multifariousness.

Section 49, as to the particulars to be contained in the plaint. Here we have added some Explanations to indicate that the plaint must shew (*a*) that where the plaintiff sues in a representative character, he has taken the steps necessary to enable him to sue; (*b*) that the defendant is, or claims to be, interested in the subject-matter, and that he is liable to be called on to answer the plaintiff's demand. We have also provided that in money-suits the plaint should, as far as practicable, state the amount sued for.

Section 52.—Here we have explained that a plaint cannot be altered so as to convert a suit of one character into a suit of another and inconsistent character.

Section 54.—We have provided for rejecting the plaint when it appears therefrom that the suit is barred by any positive rule of law.

Section 55 provides (in accordance with a Circular Order of the High Court, Fort William) a procedure (*a*) on rejecting, (*b*) on returning, a plaint.

Section 57 provides, in accordance with another Circular of the same High Court, for endorsing a memorandum of documents filed by the plaintiff along with the plaint.

Section 59 (=Act V of 1866, section 14,) deals with suits on lost negotiable instruments.

Section 67 (=section 79 of the Bill of 1865, section 43 of Act VIII,) provides that the summons to appear and answer shall order the defendant to produce 'documents containing evidence relating to the merits of the plaintiff's case,' and not 'documents of which the plaintiff demands inspection.'

CHAPTER VI.—SERVICE OF SUMMONS ON THE DEFENDANT.

Section 81.—In the Presidency Towns we have provided that the Courts to which Mofussil summonses are sent for service shall be the Courts of Small Causes.

CHAPTER VII.—OF THE APPEARANCE OF THE PARTIES AND CONSEQUENCE OF NON-APPEARANCE.

Our changes in this matter are merely verbal.

CHAPTER VIII.—OF WRITTEN STATEMENTS.

Section 103.—We have added words to shew that the Court shall deal with recorded statements as if given in evidence.

Section 105, as to set-off.—We have amended and illustrated this section, which represents section 121 of Act VIII of 1859. As now altered, it applies to any suit for the recovery of money; provides that in the claim of the defendant against the plaintiff, the parties must fill the same character as they fill in the plaintiff's suit, and declares that the sum claimed to be set-off must be ascertained and legally recoverable, and that the set-off must be claimed at the first hearing and not afterwards, except with the permission of the Court.

Section 106.—We have provided that a party wilfully disobeying the Court's requisition of a written statement, shall be liable to the penalties provided by section 176 of the Penal Code.

Section 108.—Here we have added a clause declaring that persons exempted from attendance in Court are not exempted thereby from subscribing and verifying written statements.

CHAPTER IX.—OF THE EXAMINATION OF THE PARTIES AT THE FIRST HEARING.

We have left this subject untouched.

CHAPTER X.—OF THE ADMISSION, INSPECTION, PRODUCTION, IMPOUNDING AND RETURN OF DOCUMENTS.

Section 113.—This provides that either party may exhibit to the other any document material to the suit, and request an admission in writing of its genuineness. The party refusing to give the admission is chargeable with the expense of proving its genuineness, unless the Court thinks there were good reasons for the refusal. A similar clause is contained in the Common Law Procedure Act, 15 & 16 Vic., cap. 76, sections 117, 118. Doubts have been expressed as to the policy of enacting such a clause in India, and we hope to receive the opinions of competent authorities on the matter.

Section 114 relates to inspection (which implies production) of documents. It represents sections 71 and 157 of the Bill of 1865; sections 40 & 107 of Act VIII. But it provides for obtaining inspection and copies of documents only when they contain evidence relating to the merits of the suit or the defence therein.

Section 115, as to sending for official records and papers.—We have provided, in accordance with a ruling by Phear, J., (1 Ind. Jur. N. S. 283) that applications under this section must be supported by an affidavit showing how the record or paper is material.

CHAPTER XI.—OF THE SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

Section 127.—We have here explained the term 'issues,' and provided that, when issues both of fact and of law arise in the same suit, and the case may be disposed of on the issues of law only, those issues may be tried first.

Section 128.—To the materials from which issues may be framed, we have added the contents of documents produced by either party.

Section 130.—We have here expressly empowered the Court, at any time before passing a decree, to strike out any issue appearing to be wrongly framed or introduced. This is in accordance with a ruling of the High Court at Fort William (3 Suth. W. R. 147, 150).

CHAPTER XII.—DISPOSAL OF THE SUIT AT THE FIRST HEARING.

Section 135.—We think that where the summons has been issued for the settlement of issues only, the judgment should not be pronounced unless all the parties are present and none of them object. The introduction of a clause to this effect is the only change that we have made in reference to this subject.

CHAPTER XIII.—OF ADJOURNMENTS.

Section 138.—We have here slightly enlarged the discretion of the Court as to costs occasioned by adjournments.

CHAPTER XIV.—OF SUMMONING WITNESSES.

Section 150.—We have here revived the provisions of the repealed Act XIX of 1853, section 28, as to fines on witnesses failing to appear.

Section 154.—We have added an explanation to shew that, before ordering the apprehension of a person summoned to give evidence as a witness, there must be reason to believe that he has no lawful excuse for failing to comply with the summons; and we have explained (section 155) that 'lawful excuse' is such an excuse as, under the Evidence Act, justifies a refusal to give the evidence.

CHAPTER XV.—OF THE EXAMINATION OF THE PARTIES AND WITNESSES.

Section 163.—We have provided that nothing in this section (which empowers the Court to pass a decree against a party who improperly refuses to attend to give evidence) shall enable the Court to decree a claim which, on the face of the record, is not warranted by law.

Section 165.—This expressly provides that the rules as to witnesses shall apply to a party summoned as a witness.

CHAPTER XVI.—OF JUDGMENT AND DECREE.

Section 186.—We have here declared that the decree shall agree with the judgment, and empowered the Court to amend the former, if found to be at variance with the latter.

Section 191, as to decrees in suits for land. We have here defined 'mesne profits' in accordance with a decision of Hobhouse, J., reported in 8 Suth. C. R. 104, and with a view to ensure the speedy execution of such decrees, we have precluded the Courts from giving mesne profits for more than one year from the date of the decree.

Section 193 deals with administration-suits, a subject wholly untouched by the Bill of 1865 or the present Code. The Court, before making its final decree, will order such accounts and enquiries to be taken and made and give such order and directions as it thinks fit. Forms of the preliminary order and the final decree will be found in Schedule IV.

Section 194 authorises the Court, in suits for dissolution of partnership, to make preliminary orders fixing a day for the dissolution, appointing a Receiver of the partnership-assets and directing accounts to be taken. This subject is also untouched by Act VIII of 1859 or the Bill of 1865. Forms of the preliminary order and the final decree will be found in Schedule IV.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF COSTS.

Section 198.—We have here provided that the want of jurisdiction to try the case is no bar to the exercise of the power to give costs.

Costs will as a rule follow the event. But when the Court otherwise directs, we think that it should state its reasons in writing.

We have been in doubt whether it is well to attempt here to lay down any rules about costs. There is no question that, in the vast majority of contested cases, costs should follow the event, but there are cases in which litigation is resorted to without cause, and the blame of it rests with the party who gets the decree. In such cases the winning party may fairly be left to bear his own costs, or even, where he is much to blame, to pay the costs of the loser. In most of these cases, however, the suit is immediately met by proper concessions on the part of the defendant, as, *e. g.*, by payment into Court, in which case we have tried to lay down some rule about costs. See below sections 367 and 368.

The practical question is, whether it is likely to be useful to the Courts if the Code contains something applicable to contested cases; and the point is one on which we should be glad of opinions from those who have had occasion to study it.

Section 201.—This provides that there shall be no appeal or re-hearing on a question of costs, except when it distinctly appears on the face of the proceedings, either that the costs are payable out of or chargeable on some property, or that the mode in which they have been given is inconsistent with some enactment.

CHAPTER XVIII.—EXECUTION OF DECREES.

On this portion of the Code more questions have been raised and more cases decided than on any other. Our amendments have accordingly been rather numerous. But, with two exceptions—the clauses in section 218, as to applications to execute decrees for the payment of money or delivery of property, and the sections (314-328) relating to insolvency—they will be found not to make any great change in substance. We proceed to specify these amendments, omitting mere changes in wording and arrangement.

Section 202.—We have here touched on the mode of executing decrees for the delivery of a share of the dwelling-house of an undivided Hindú family (2 Wym. Rep. 217).

Section 203.—Here we have embodied a ruling of the High Court, Fort William (1 Ind. Jur. N. S. 307), that in a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights a decree for the plaintiff shall be declaratory only, and shall be enforced in case of disobedience only by attachment.

Section 215.—We have here made it clear that property liable to attachment must be saleable, and, in accordance with decided cases, we have expressly exempted (*a*) necessary wearing apparel, (*b*) books of account, (*c*) mere rights to sue, (*d*) the right to perform the service of an idol, (*e*) stipends allowed to pensioners of Government, (*f*) salaries of servants of Government, (*g*) an expectancy of succession by survivorship, and (*h*) a right to future maintenance.

Section 219.—We have given the Court a discretionary power to refuse execution at the same time against the person and the property of the judgment debtor. Sir Barnes Peacock (8 Suth. C. R., 282, 284) held that the Court had the power, but it is well to give it expressly.

We here propose to make the following important change in the law as to applications to execute decrees for the payment of money or the delivery of other property :—

Where an application to execute such a decree has been made and granted, no subsequent application to execute the same decree shall be granted unless the Court is satisfied that, on the former application, due diligence was used to procure complete execution; and no such subsequent application shall be made after the expiration of twelve years from any of the following dates :—

(*a*) the date of the decree sought to be enforced : or,

(*b*) where the decree directs payment or delivery by instalments, the date of the default in paying or delivering the instalment in respect of which the applicant seeks to enforce the decree : or

(*c*) where the decree is for money and the decree-holder and the judgment-debtor have entered into an agreement in writing that the amount decreed, with interest, shall be discharged by such instalments as, if duly paid, will discharge the said amount and interest at some time within thirty years from the date of the decree, the date of the default in paying the required instalment :

Provided that a decree-holder may apply for execution of his decree after the expiration of the term of twelve years where the judgment-debtor has by fraud or force prevented execution at some time within twelve years immediately before the date of the application.

Section 220.—Here, in accordance with another ruling of Sir B. Peacock's (9 Suth. W. R. 232), we have declared that when a decree against several persons has been transferred to one of them, he shall not be entitled to have it executed against the others. His remedy is a suit for contribution.

In *section* 221.—We have here provided that every transferree of a decree shall hold it subject to the equities (if any) which the judgment-debtor might have enforced against the transferor.

Section 222 deals with cross-decrees. We have provided for the *casus omissus* of the two sums decreed being equal, and we have added explanations in accordance with the rulings reported in 6 Suth. F. B. 72, and 7 Suth. 535. In section 223 we have dealt with the subject of cross-claims under the same decree.

Section 225 treats of applications for execution against the representatives of a deceased judgment-debtor We have expressly provided that such representative shall be liable to the extent of the property of the deceased which has come to his hands and has not been duly disposed of.

In *section* 251, as to applications by a person, other than the defendant, who is dispossessed of property in execution of a decree, we have declared that, in hearing such applications, the Court shall confine itself to the grounds specified in the section, and that no such application shall be made by a person to whom the defendant has transferred the property after the institution of the suit in which the decree is made (6 Suth. 148).

Section 253.—To this section (as to attachment of property in execution of a decree for money) we have added an explanation showing that a decree for mesne profits or any other matter the amount of which in money is to be subsequently determined, is a 'decree for money' within the meaning of this section.

In *section* 254 we have removed a doubt as to the powers of a person executing a general attachment of moveables who has gained access to a house.

To *section* 258 we have added a clause shewing how a prohibitory order is to be notified where the debt to be attached is due by a public company to one of its servants.

In *section* 264 we have provided that private alienations of attached property during the continuance of the attachment shall be void as against all claims enforceable under the attachment, and not merely as against the party on whose application the attachment was made.

Section 268.—We have here provided that, when the Court grants a certificate authorizing the judgment-debtor to sell, mortgage or lease land attached, the year mentioned in section 233 (after which he may be called on to shew cause why the decree should not be executed) shall be computed from the date of the expiry of the certificate.

Section 270.—We have here specified with more particularity than is done by the Bill of 1865, section 391, the liabilities of managers of attached property.

Section 272.—Here we have given power to the Local Governments, with the sanction of the Government of India, to make special rules for any territory, imposing conditions in respect to the sale of land in execution of decrees for money.

Section 274.—We have added a clause prohibiting execution-sales on holidays or any other day on which the Court is closed (3 Suth. Misc. 24.)

Section 276.—It has been held that the Collector is a mere ministerial officer under the corresponding section of the present Code, and that he has no discretion as to postponing sales, fixing an upset price, or any other matter affecting the substance of the sale. And it is suggested that the Collector ought to have discretion in such matters, or even some larger

power to make arrangements for payment of the debt by some means short of an absolute sale of the land. The point is one on which we should be glad of opinions from those who have been led to study it. It will be remembered that, in section 272, we propose to give power to the Executive to make special rules on the subject of sales of land.

Section 277.—Connected with this section is a point of considerable difficulty. The corresponding section of the Code, namely, section 249, directs that nothing is to be sold but the right, title and interest of the defendant in the property described as put up for sale. It would seem that the seller could not, if he wished, sell anything more specific. And it has been decided with reference to section 258 of the Code that if the judgment-creditor makes a mistake and puts up for sale the property of an entire stranger, and the purchaser concludes the purchase under that mistake, he cannot, when ousted by the true owner, recover his purchase-money, but that the judgment-creditor who has sold him nothing is entitled to keep the money. The combination of these two rules seems calculated to introduce a speculative character into execution-sales, which must be very damaging to the property sold. We understand that in fact it is very common for land to be sold at an undervalue at such sales. To avoid this mischief we have proposed two alterations. In this section, 277 of the present draft, we say that the best practicable description shall be given of the property to be sold. And in section 293, corresponding with section 258 of the Code, we say that the purchaser may recover his purchase-money if the property put up for sale is that of a stranger and he is ousted from it. We shall be glad to know of those who are familiar with the subject whether the fact really is that property is apt to be sold at an undervalue in execution-sales, and if so, to what cause they impute it, what they think of the alterations now proposed, and whether any remedy has occurred to them by which more security can be given to purchasers with the view of obtaining better prices for land.

In *section* 283, as to the confirmation of an execution-sale, for 'absolute,' we have substituted 'absolutely binding on the vendor.'

Section 287.—Where the purchaser fails to make the requisite deposit or to pay the balance of the purchase-money, we have provided that the deficiency of price (if any) on the re-sale, and the expenses of such re-sale, shall be certified to the Court, and shall, at the instance of either the judgment-creditor or the judgment-debtor, be re overable from the defaulter under the rules for the execution of money-decrees.

Section 288.—We have here provided (in accordance with the practice of the Court of Chancery) that the decree-holder shall not, except with the express permission of the Court, purchase the property sold in execution of his decree.

Sections 290, 291.—In case of irregular sales of moveables, we have provided that the person injured thereby may not only sue the person injuring him, but may also sue for the recovery of the specific property and for compensation in default of recovery. And in case of such sales of immoveable property, we have declared that the purchaser may apply to the Court to set aside the sale on the ground that the person whose interest in the property purported to be sold had no such interest (see 5 Bomb. O. C. J. 83).

Section 294.—We have re-drawn this section so as to make it clear that a certificate of sale of land is, for the purpose of the stamp-law, to be regarded as a conveyance.

Section 305.—We have here made some additions to the law as to payment out of assets in execution of a decree. We have declared that out of such assets—whether realised by sale or otherwise—the decree-holder on whose application the property was first attached is entitled to be first paid, provided that the attachment was in execution of a money-decree then capable of being completely executed (21 Suth. 66). We have expressly saved the rights of the Crown, and we have declared that if any of such assets be paid to a person not entitled to receive them, the rightful owner may compel a refund (9 Suth. 514). Where the judgment-debtor is declared an insolvent, the provisions as to priority contained in this and the following section will be overridden by the rules as to distribution prescribed by section 325.

Section 307.—When the Court finds, upon the application of the holder of a decree, that any other decree under which property has been attached was improperly obtained, we have, in addition to the powers given by section 432 of the Bill of 1865 (= section 272 of Act VIII), authorised the Court to stay the proceedings and refer the parties to a regular suit.

As to discharge from imprisonment under a decree, we have provided that a defendant once discharged shall not be re-arrested under that decree.

The most important alterations in this part of the Bill will be found in sections 314 to 328, corresponding with sections 433 to 436, and 444 to 450 of the Bill of 1865, and sections 273, 280, 281 of Act VIII and section 8 of Act XXIII of 1861. They provide an insolvent law for persons arrested or imprisoned in execution of money-decrees. The chief changes which we have made are these: (*a*) the Court (*i. e.*, the District Court or such other Court as the Local Government may invest with the powers of a District Court under these sections) may cause a copy of the would-be insolvent's application to be served, not merely on the decree-holder, but also on any other of his creditors; (*b*) the Court may also grant leave to any of the creditors to bring forward evidence to shew that the applicant is not entitled to be declared an insolvent; (*c*) the Court may declare the applicant an insolvent and appoint a Receiver in whom all the insolvent's property will vest (section 321); (*d*) the Receiver will then collect the assets, and on his certifying that the insolvent has done all in his power for that purpose,

the Court may discharge the latter. The Court will then frame a schedule of creditors and their respective debts (section 324). Creditors not mentioned in the schedule may apply to have their names inserted, and creditors mentioned therein may apply to have the schedule altered; and the Receiver will, under the direction of the Court, convert the assets, discharge any debts or fines due by the insolvent to the Crown, distribute the balance rateably among the scheduled creditors without any preference, and pay the surplus (if any) to the insolvent.

As to the effect of the discharge, we have made no substantial change, except that the insolvent will not be liable to be arrested or imprisoned on account of *any of the scheduled debts*, not merely (as provided by section 449 of the Bill of 1865) on account of the decree under which he was imprisoned, and that his property shall be liable to attachment until the decrees against him held by the scheduled creditors either are fully satisfied or become by lapse of time incapable of being executed.

We have considered whether it would be desirable to extend the law so as to enable a person not arrested or imprisoned in execution of a decree to apply to be declared an insolvent. But, on the whole, we think that this change would be too great for the machinery at present available in many parts of India.

Section 331.—We have here provided for the execution of Mofussil decrees within the Presidency Towns.

PART II.—OF INCIDENTAL PROCEEDINGS.

The second Part of our draft deals with the incidental proceedings which take place (*a*) on the death, marriage or insolvency of parties to a suit; (*b*) on the withdrawal and adjustment of suits; (*c*) on payment into Court; (*d*) on requiring security for costs; (*e*) on setting aside decrees by default and *ex parte*, and (*f*) on the issue of commissions.

CHAPTER XIX.—OF THE DEATH, MARRIAGE AND INSOLVENCY OF PARTIES.

Section 358.—We have here inserted an explanation to shew that a certificate of heirship, or a certificate to collect debts, does not of itself constitute the holder the legal representative of the deceased.

CHAPTER XX.—OF THE WITHDRAWAL AND ADJUSTMENT OF SUITS.

Section 364.—We have limited the power of the Court to permit withdrawal with liberty to sue again, to cases when the suit must fail by reason of some formal defect; and we have declared that nothing in this section shall authorize the Court to permit one of several plaintiffs to withdraw without the consent of the others.

CHAPTER XXI.—OF PAYMENT INTO COURT.

Section 368.—We have here altered the Bill of 1865 in accordance with the following views:—If the plaintiff accept the amount paid-in only as satisfaction in part of his claim, he may prosecute his suit for the balance; but if the Court decides that the payment has been a full satisfaction, the plaintiff should pay the costs of the suit. If, however, the plaintiff accepts the amount as satisfaction in full, the Court should pass judgment accordingly; and in awarding costs it should consider which of the parties is most to blame for the litigation.

CHAPTER XXII.—OF REQUIRING SECURITY FOR COSTS.

We have made no change in this chapter, which corresponds with sections 63 and 64 of the Bill of 1865, sections 34 and 35 of Act VIII of 1859.

CHAPTER XXIII.—OF SETTING ASIDE DECREES BY DEFAULT AND EX PARTE.

This chapter corresponds with sections 172 to 175 of the Bill of 1865, section 119 of Act VIII of 1859. Here, too, we have made no change.

CHAPTER XXIV.—OF COMMISSIONS.

This chapter deals with (*a*) commissions to examine witnesses; (*b*) commissions for local investigations; (*c*) commissions to investigate accounts, and (*d*) general provisions applicable to all such commissions. Under (*a*) we have inserted a section (385) to provide for the case of the witness being in jail, and under (*d*) we have declared that the commissioner shall take down all questions and answers and make a note of the objections (if any) to the admissibility of evidence. We have made no other substantial change.

PART III.—OF SUITS IN PARTICULAR CASES.

Part III deals with suits in particular cases, and herein with (*a*) suits by paupers; (*b*) suits by or against Government or Government servants; (*c*) suits by or against Native or foreign rulers; (*d*) suits by or against corporations and companies; (*e*) suits by and against trustees, executors and administrators; (*f*) suits by or against minors and persons of unsound mind; (*g*) suits by infirm persons and women; (*h*) suits by or against military men; (*i*) suits by stakeholders, otherwise called interpleader-suits.

CHAPTER XXV.—SUITS BY PAUPERS.

The principal additions which we have here made are as follows:—We have provided that the Court shall hear any argument which the parties may desire to offer on the question

whether, on the face of the petition and the evidence, the petitioner is or is not disqualified from suing as a pauper. We have declared that the pauper shall not be exempt from paying (a) the expense of serving process, (b) the expenses of witnesses, (c) the duty and penalty payable on unstamped or insufficiently stamped instruments which he produces; and we think that, if he resides out of British India, he should not be exempt from giving security for costs. We have provided that if he succeeds he shall have such costs as the Court thinks fit, and that if he fails the Court may order him to pay costs to the defendant, and further, if the suit is frivolous or vexatious, punish him with a small fine and a month's imprisonment. Lastly, we have introduced a section (411) as to dispaupering, a subject ignored both by the Bill of 1865 and by Act VIII of 1859.

CHAPTER XXVI.—SUITS BY OR AGAINST GOVERNMENT OR GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

The only change that we have here made is in section 427 (= section 334 of the Bill of 1865). We think that, where the officer against whom execution of a decree against Government is applied for neglects to satisfy the decree, the Court, whether it be the High Court or subordinate thereto, should report directly to the Local Government: and we think that the period after which execution may issue on such unsatisfied decree should be computed from the date on which the report reaches Government.

CHAPTER XXVII.—SUITS BY OR AGAINST NATIVE AND FOREIGN RULERS.

CHAPTER XXVIII.—SUITS BY OR AGAINST CORPORATIONS AND COMPANIES.

In neither of these chapters have we made any change calling for notice.

CHAPTER XXIX.—SUITS BY OR AGAINST TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS.

Section 431.—We have here somewhat modified the provisions as to executors, administrators and trustees, found in section 9 of the Bill of 1865. We have provided that, in all suits concerning property vested in a trustee, &c., he shall represent the beneficiaries, and that, unless the Court otherwise direct, they need not be made parties.

Where there are several executors or administrators, we have provided, in accordance with the practice of the Court of Chancery, that (except in the case of executors who have not proved as executors, and administrators who are beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction) they must all be made parties to a suit against one or more of them.

We have also provided that, unless the Court directs otherwise, the husband of a married administratrix or executrix shall not be a party to a suit by or against her.

CHAPTER XXX.—SUITS BY OR AGAINST MINORS AND PERSONS OF UNSOUND MIND.

We have substituted this chapter (which is substantially taken from the rules of the High Court at Fort William, dated 10th June 1871) for the somewhat meagre section (40) of the Bill of 1865, relating to suits by or against infants. The persons of unsound mind to whom it applies (section 462) do not include those who have been found so by inquisition.

CHAPTER XXXI.—SUITS BY INFIRM PERSONS AND WOMEN.

We have made no change here.

CHAPTER XXXII.—SUITS BY AND AGAINST MILITARY MEN.

The only addition here made is an explanation of the term 'commanding officer' used in section 464 (= section 37 of the Bill of 1865, section 19 of Act VIII of 1859). In this we have followed the Indian Articles of War, Act V of 1869.

CHAPTER XXXIII.—INTERPLEADER.

This chapter is altogether new. It shews, section 469, when an interpleader suit may be instituted; section 470, what the plaint should state; section 471, when the thing claimed should be paid into Court; section 472, the procedure at the first hearing; section 473, when tenants or agents may compel their landlords or principals to interplead; section 474, how the plaintiff's costs may be secured, and lastly, section 475, the procedure where a defendant in an interpleader suit is actually suing the stakeholder in another suit. We trust that this chapter will prove an efficient substitute for Act VIII of 1841, which, accordingly, we propose to repeal.

PART IV.—PROVISIONAL REMEDIES.

By these we mean (a) arrest before judgment; (b) attachment before judgment; (c) temporary injunctions; (d) appointment of Receivers and Managers.

CHAPTER XXXIV.—OF ARREST BEFORE JUDGMENT.

CHAPTER XXXV.—OF ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT.

We have left these provisions substantially untouched.

CHAPTER XXXVI.—OF TEMPORARY INJUNCTIONS.

This chapter deals only with temporary, or, as they are sometimes called, provisional, injunctions. The subject of perpetual injunctions will more fitly be dealt with by a Bill relating to specific and preventive relief.

We have here inserted a section (495) to authorise the issue of temporary injunctions to restrain fraudulent removals of property pending a suit. We have provided (section 497) that, in all cases except those of great urgency, the Court shall, before granting an injunction, direct notice of the application for the same to be given to the opposite party. And we have declared (section 498) that an injunction directed to a corporation shall be binding on all its members and officers whose personal action it seeks to restrain.

CHAPTER XXXVII.—APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVERS AND MANAGERS.

To this chapter we have added a section providing that, when the subject-matter of a suit is capable of delivery, and any party admits that he holds it as a trustee for another party, or that it belongs to another party, the Court may order it to be deposited in Court, or delivered to the latter.

PART V.—SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS.

Part V treats of the following special proceedings, namely, (a) reference to arbitration; (b) proceedings on agreement of parties; (c) summary proceedings on negotiable instruments.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.—REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.

The only substantial changes which we have made are in section 507, where we have provided that, when once a matter is referred, the Court shall not deal with it in the same suit unless the reference be fruitless, in which case the Court may supersede the arbitration and restore the suit to the file; in section 508, where we have struck out the reference to an uneven number of arbitrators, and in section 520, where we have declared that an award remitted for reconsideration becomes void on the arbitrators' refusal to reconsider it, and that no award shall be valid unless made within the period allowed by the Court. In section 527 we have provided that the Court to which the application therein mentioned must be made shall be the Court of the lowest grade having jurisdiction over the whole matter to which the award relates.

CHAPTER XXXIX.—OF PROCEEDINGS ON AGREEMENT OF PARTIES.

In section 531 we have provided that every such agreement shall be filed in the Court of the lowest grade having jurisdiction in the matter to which it relates. We have made no other change.

CHAPTER XL.—OF SUMMARY PROCEDURE ON NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS.

This corresponds with Act V of 1866, ss. 2—8. We have made only a few formal changes therein.

PART VI.—OF APPEALS.

Part VI treats of Appeals. We first declare (s. 541) that, except as provided by the Code or by some other law for the time being in force, no appeal shall lie, and we then deal (chapter XLII) with appeals from original decrees; (chapter XLIII) with appeals from appellate decrees; (chapter XLIV) with appeals from orders; (chapter XLV) with pauper appeals, and lastly (chapter XLVI) with appeals to the Queen in Council. It will have been observed that we have discarded the misleading terms 'regular appeals' and 'special appeals.'

CHAPTER XLI.—BAR OF APPEALS NOT EXPRESSLY PERMITTED.

We have already mentioned this chapter, which corresponds with section 622 of the Bill of 1865.

CHAPTER XLII.—OF APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.

Section 547.—We think that the Court should not rest its decision on any ground not set forth by the appellant, unless the respondent has had sufficient opportunity of meeting the appellant's case on that ground.

Section 557.—We have here provided that the Appellate Court shall not stay execution of a decree which has been appealed against, unless irreparable injury may result to the appellant, if execution is not stayed, and unless the application is made without unreasonable delay. We have further empowered the Court, if it grant the application, to impose terms on the appellant.

Section 571.—Where an appeal is heard *ex parte* in the absence of the respondent, and judgment is given against him, we have here provided for his obtaining a re-hearing in case of his having been prevented by sufficient cause from attending when the appeal was called on.

When the respondent gives notice of any objection to the decree which he might have taken by way of appeal, we have restricted him to raising questions between himself and the appellant. He should not, we think, be allowed to raise questions between himself and any other respondent or defendant.

In the section (573) relating to remand by an Appellate Court, we have provided that the Court of first instance may be directed, not only to investigate the suit on the whole merits, but also to try a particular issue, or to take certain specified evidence. When a case is remanded for the purpose of taking certain specified evidence, we think that the Court to which the case is remanded should take no other evidence in the case.

Section 575.—We have here provided for the re-settlement by the Appellate Court of defective issues.

Section 578.—When the Appellate Court frames issues and refers them for trial to the Court of first instance, we think that it should also have power to prescribe the manner in which the additional evidence should be taken and the points to which it should be confined.

Section 587.—When the decree appealed against is reversed, we have declared (in accordance with Sir B. Peacock's ruling in 1 Beng. A. C. 50) that the judgment of the Appellate Court shall state the relief to which the appellant is entitled.

Section 589.—Where the appeal is heard by two Judges, who differ in opinion on a point of law, we think that they should confer together, and that the case should be re-argued upon that point before one or more of the other Judges, and determined according to the opinion of the majority of the Judges before whom the point is argued, including the Judges who first heard the appeal. We have altered to this effect the corresponding section (533) of the Bill of 1865 (=Act XXIII of 1861, section 23). Where the appeal is heard by more Judges than two, if their opinions are equally divided, we think (section 590) that the decree appealed from should be taken as affirmed, and that there should be no reference to the opinion of the senior Judge.

CHAPTER XLIII.—OF APPEALS FROM APPELLATE DECREES.

In view of the discussion which is pending on this subject, we have not thought it prudent to introduce any changes of principle here. But we wish to express our opinion that the effects of the present law are by no means satisfactory, because frivolous cases are thereby admitted to second appeal, important ones are excluded from it, and the High Courts are fettered by rigid rules in dealing with the cases which come up to them. We think it would be desirable to classify the suits which are admitted to second appeal rather by their importance than by the accident of their involving some question of law or practice. This would be in accordance with the proposals made in the pending Civil Appeals Bill for Bengal. The point is one on which we should be glad to receive opinions from the local authorities.

The only change which we have here made is the introduction of a clause (608) providing for the case of a change of the pleader who has signed the certificate that the grounds of appeal are reasonable.

CHAPTER XLIV.—OF APPEALS FROM ORDERS.

We have added to the list of appealable orders those made under section 17 for staying proceedings in a suit, orders made under section 111 or 112 where a party refuses to answer a question put by the Court or fails to appear, orders in insolvency-matters, orders as to paupers under section 409, and orders as to interpleader-suits.

CHAPTER XLV.—OF PAUPER APPEALS.

Here our changes have been merely formal.

CHAPTER XLVI.—OF APPEALS TO THE QUEEN IN COUNCIL.

This chapter reproduces the provisions of the recently passed Act VI of 1874, which the Bill proposes to repeal.

PART VII.—OF REVIEWS OF JUDGMENT.

Part VII deals with reviews of judgment. We think that the evidence on the discovery of which a review is obtainable should be, not only 'new,' but 'important' (7 Suth., 166); and strict proof should be given that such evidence was not within the applicant's knowledge (9 Beng. 187). We have made provisions to this effect in sections 644 and 648. We have declared (*a*) that a party who is not appealing may apply for a review notwithstanding the pendency of an appeal by some other party, (*b*) that a person who has preferred an appeal may abandon it and apply for a review, and (*c*) that, except on the discovery of such new evidence as aforesaid, application for a review of a judgment (other than that of a High Court) should be made to the Judge who delivered it.

PART VIII.—OF REFERENCE TO THE HIGH COURT.

No change requiring notice has been made in this part of the Bill.

PART IX.—SPECIAL RULES AS TO HIGH COURTS.

Part IX contains some special rules relating to the High Courts established under 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 104.

In section 664 we have introduced words to shew that such a Court may try suits in which *any* material part of the cause of action has arisen or *any* of the defendants dwells, &c., within the local limits of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction. We have also made it clear that the High Court has jurisdiction to entertain suits for land whether the land is situate wholly, or only in part, within the local limits. This is in accordance with the decision of the late Mr. Justice Norman in 3 Bengal O. C. 85, and with that of Mr. Justice Phear in 6 Bengal 686. The language of the charter of 1865, section 12, had given rise to some doubts on the subject.

In sections 682, 683 and 684 we have embodied the existing Rules of the High Courts at Fort William as to procedure in Admiralty, Testamentary and Intestate cases.

PART X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Part X contains various miscellaneous provisions. In the sections (692—695) relating to exemption from personal appearances in Court, we have declared that *parda-nashins* shall not be exempted from arrest in execution of civil process, and that when any person exempted from personal appearance claims his privilege, and it is consequently necessary to examine him by commission, he must pay the costs of that commission.

Of the four schedules, the first specifies the enactments proposed for repeal; the second, the sections of the proposed Code which will be applicable (*a*) to Mofussil Courts of Small Causes, (*b*) to Revenue Courts; the third mentions certain Bombay enactments which it is desirable not to affect; the fourth contains 173 forms, (*a*) plaints for breach of contract, (*b*) plaints for damages upon wrongs, (*c*) plaints in suits for special relief, (*d*) forms of summonses, (*e*) forms of registers of suits, memoranda, decrees, orders, notices, warrants, and certificates. Some of these we have ourselves framed: others are taken (with some changes) from the Schedule to the County Court Orders in Equity, framed under the 28th & 29th Vic., c. 99, and from the volume of forms published by the Commissioners appointed to frame the revised New York Code; others from Act VIII of 1859, and the rest were framed by Mr. Broughton, late Recorder of Rangoon, and have stood the test of practice.

Having thus mentioned all the substantial additions which we have made to the Bill of 1865, we have now to specify the clauses of that Bill which we have struck out, with the reasons for each omission.

Clauses 11 *and* 12 provide that suits against Government (other than suits for land) shall be brought at the seat of Government. We think that such a provision would often cause great hardship to plaintiffs: and we have accordingly struck it out.

Eight clauses of the Bill of 1865, namely, 24 and 25, 133 and 134, 314, 315, 316 and 318, deal with the subject of specific performance of contracts. These relate to substantive law, and, if ultimately adopted, will come more fitly into the above-mentioned Bill relating to specific and preventive relief.

Clause 26.—This relates to declaratory suits, and is reserved for the same Bill.

Clause 61.—Procedure where there are several defendants, some of whom dwell without the jurisdiction. This is substantially provided for by sections 16, 17 and 18 of our draft, and it is unnecessary to make a separate provision.

Clause 65.—Procedure in a suit for immoveable property situate in different jurisdictions. This appears to be sufficiently provided for by sections 23, 24 and 25 of our draft (= sections 20, 21, 22 of the Bill of 1865).

Clause 120.—Procedure when defendant is about to leave India. This too seems to us fully provided for by our sections 476, 477, 478 (= sections 113, 114, 115 of the Bill of 1865).

Clause 146.—This relates to refunding half the stamp-duty on the plaint if the suit is compromised. The matter was considered and dealt with when the Court Fees Act, VII of 1870, was passed.

Clauses 193—196.—These also relate to stamp-duty, and the subject is sufficiently provided for by the Stamp Act, XVIII of 1869.

Clauses 243—254, and clause 594 relate to questions respecting religion or custom. We do not think it necessary or expedient to legislate specially regarding this matter. The Evidence Act, I of 1872, sections 13, 48 and 49, provides sufficiently for the solution of all such questions.

Clause 280 provides for the issue of a commission to examine witnesses who are neither within British India nor within an allied Native State. We think that this is sufficiently met by our section 382, which is equal to clause 279 of the Bill of 1865, and section 177 of Act VIII of 1859.

Clauses 281, 282, 283 provide for commissions to examine persons in jail. This is provided for by the Prisoners' Testimony Act, XV of 1869.

Clause 299 authorises the Court in certain cases to decide a suit on a sworn statement. Without giving any opinion on the policy of this provision, we would observe that the matter is sufficiently provided for by the Oaths Act, X of 1873, sections 8—12.

Clause 312 provides that a copy of every decree for the recovery of a portion of immoveable property with specified boundaries shall be sent to the District Registrar. The expediency of requiring the sending and registering of such copies was considered when the present Registration Act (VIII of 1871) was passed, and was decided against.

Clauses 468—482 relate to the summary enforcement of claims on registered bonds. The expediency of having any such provisions in the law was decided against by the legislature when the present Registration Act (VIII of 1871) was settled and passed, and nothing has since occurred to suggest that this decision should be reversed.

Clause 535 declares that if an appeal lies to a Court consisting of a single Judge, the appeal shall be heard and determined by such Judge. We have omitted this, as the matter is sufficiently provided for by our section 686 (= section 670 of the Bill of 1865).

Clause 536.—We have omitted the greater part of this clause as being provided for by the Limitation Act, IX of 1871.

Clause 597 prescribes the time within which special appeals shall be presented. We have omitted this clause also, as the matter is provided for by the Limitation Act.

Clause 608 relates to the stamp on a pauper's appeal and the time within which it must be presented. Both matters are already provided for—the one by the Stamp Act, the other by the Limitation Act.

Clause 624 limits the time within which applications for review must be made. This also is provided for by the Limitation Act.

Clause 636 relates to the extraordinary civil jurisdiction of the High Courts. It seems inexpedient to insert this in the Bill, for as to the High Courts established under 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 104, the matter is provided for by the Letters Patent; and as to the other highest Civil Courts of Appeal (see Act I of 1868, section 1, clause 11), the matter is, or ought to be, provided for by the local Acts under which they are established.

Clauses 638 and 639 refer to the stamps to be used in the High Courts. The matter is provided for by the Stamp Act and the Court Fees Act.

Clauses 664—667 relate to contempt in Court. This matter is sufficiently dealt with by Act X of 1872, sections 435, 436 and 437, as regards all High Courts not established under 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 104. For Courts established under that Statute no such provisions are needed.

Clause 680 is omitted, as the two Acts which it saves have been repealed.

We have thus described the changes which we have made in the Bill of 1865. We recommend that the Code, as now revised, should be published in the *Gazette*, and circulated to the Local Governments.

We have to request that gentlemen sending in suggestions will be kind enough to identify the draft Bill to which their suggestions relate by the Roman numeral printed on the outer sheet.

CALCUTTA;
The 8th March 1875.

A. HOBHOUSE.
E. C. BAYLEY.
JOHN INGLIS.
R. A. DALYELL.
VIJAYARÁM RÁJ, *of Vizianagram.*
D. FORSYTH.

APPENDIX.

. From Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division, No. 3087, dated 3rd August 1864, and enclosures.
„ Deputy Commissioner, Upper Godávarí District, No. 1576, dated 8th August 1864, and enclosure.
„ Cantonment Joint Magistrate, Jabalpur, No. 170, dated 9th August 1864.
„ Deputy Commissioner, Ságar Division, No. 1599, dated 12th August 1864, and enclosures.
„ Assistant Commissioner, in charge of current duties Ságar, No. 1600, dated 12th August 1864.
„ Deputy Commissioner, Mandlá, No. 1390, dated 13th August 1864.
„ Lieutenant T. Wakefield, Assistant Commissioner, No 3364, dated 30th August 1864.
„ Extra Assistant Commissioner, Mandlá, No. 3360, dated 30th August 1864.
„ Commissioner, Jabalpur Division, No. 7285, dated 25th October 1864, and enclosures.
„ Assistant Commissioner, Damoh, No. 1858, dated 14th November 1864.
„ Commissioner, Narbadda Division, No. 4027, dated 23rd November 1864, and enclosures.
„ „ Jabalpur Division, No. 8012, dated 16th December 1864, and enclosures.
„ „ Nágpur Division, No. 229, dated 10th January 1865, and enclosures.
„ Deputy Commissioner, Wardah, No. 191, dated 25th January 1865.
„ Under-Secretary to Government of Bombay, No. 211, dated 26th January 1865, and enclosures.
„ Judge, Small Cause Court, Nágpur, No. 300, dated 30th January 1865, and enclosures.
„ Assistant Secretary to Government, Madras, Legislative Department, No. 47, dated 18th February 1865, and enclosures.
„ Deputy Commissioner, Chanda, No. 219, dated 22nd February 1865, and enclosures.
Memorandum by Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, (no date).
From Officiating Junior Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 120A, dated 17th May 1865, and enclosures.
„ Vakíls' Association, Madras, dated 17th June 1865, and enclosure.
„ Officiating Junior Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 168A, dated 19th July 1865.
„ Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 3288—287, dated 17th August 1865, and enclosures.
„ Acting Assistant Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, No. 341, dated 24th August 1865, and enclosures.
„ „ „ „ „ „ „ No. 359, dated 8th September 1865, and enclosures.
„ Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Oudh, No. 2930, dated 12th September 1865, and enclosures.
„ Vakíls' Association of Western India, dated 19th September 1865.
„ Assistant Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, No. 377, dated 2nd October 1865, and enclosures.
„ Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Oudh, No. 3193, dated 6th October 1865, and enclosure.
„ Officiating Junior Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 213A, dated 27th October 1865, and enclosure.
„ Under Secretary to Government of Bombay, No. 3981, dated 1st December 1865.
„ Honorary Secretary, British Indian Association, dated 8th February 1866.
Under Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 120A, dated 6th April 1866.
Office Memorandum from Home Department, No. 1578, dated 6th June 1866.

From Under Secretary to Government of Bombay, No. 1409, dated 28th April 1866.
Petition from Udeyrám Sahukár of Muzaffarnagar.
Endorsement Home Department, No. 3370, dated 3rd April 1867, forwarding Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 8, dated 25th February 1867, and enclosures.
From Judge, Small Cause Court, Chuadangah, No. 18, dated 5th April 1867.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 601, dated 23rd May 1867, forwarding Despatch from Under Secretary of State, No. 15, dated 16th April 1867, and enclosure.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 816, dated 15th August 1868, forwarding letter from Government of Bombay, No. 2638, dated 10th July 1868, and enclosures.
From Secretary to Government, Home Department, No. 1439, dated 19th August 1868, and enclosures.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 1647, dated 22nd September 1868, forwarding letter from Government of Bombay, No. 2585, dated 3rd September 1868, and enclosures.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 612, dated 12th May 1869, forwarding letter from Judicial Commissioner, Oudh, No. 23/715, dated 24th April 1869, and enclosures.
From Acting Chief Secretary, Government of Madras, No. 21, dated 7th January 1870, and enclosures.
„ Government of Bombay, No. 4492, dated 19th November 1870, and enclosures.
Office Memorandum, Home Department, No. 2245, dated 24th December 1870, and enclosures.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 1577, dated 5th September 1870, forwarding letter from Collis & Co., Solicitors, No. 4993, dated 19th August 1870, and enclosure.
From Government, Fort St. George, No. 18, dated 9th February 1872, and enclosures.
„ Ditto ditto No. 1571, dated 5th December 1872, and enclosures.
Office Memorandum, Home Department, No. 569, dated 19th March 1873, and enclosures.
From Vinayakrao Hari Chand, Attorney, High Court, Bombay, dated 11th August 1873.
„ Officiating Secretary to Government of Bengal, No. 3678, dated 12th August 1873, and enclosures.
Endorsement, Home Department, No. 1493J, dated 31st August 1873, forwarding letter from Government of Bombay, No. 1024 dated 20th February 1873, and enclosures.
Ditto ditto No. 685J, dated 27th May 1874, forwarding letter from Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 922, dated 18th June 1873, and enclosures.
Ditto ditto No. 1617P, dated 6th June 1874, forwarding letter from Offg. Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 570-16, dated 18th February 1874, and connected correspondence.
Ditto ditto No. 1266J, dated 9th October 1874, forwarding letter from Offg. Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No 2233, dated 9th August 1872, and enclosures.
From Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 12/443, dated 31st October 1874, and enclosures.
„ Home Department, No. 52J, dated 12th January 1875, forwarding despatch from Secretary of State, No. 53, dated 10th December 1874.

THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

CONTENTS.

PRELIMINARY.

PART I.

OF SUITS IN GENERAL.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS AND *Res Judicata*.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE PLACE OF SUING.

CHAPTER III.

OF PARTIES AND THEIR APPEARANCES, APPLICATIONS AND ACTS.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE FRAME OF THE SUIT AND THE FORM OF THE PLAINT.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE INSTITUTION OF SUITS.

Issue of Summons.

CHAPTER VI.

SERVICE OF SUMMONS ON THE DEFENDANT.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE APPEARANCE OF THE PARTIES AND CONSEQUENCE OF NON-APPEARANCE.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF WRITTEN STATEMENTS.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE EXAMINATION OF THE PARTIES AT THE FIRST HEARING.

CHAPTER X.

OF THE ADMISSION, INSPECTION, PRODUCTION, IMPOUNDING AND RETURN OF DOCUMENTS.

OF THE PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS AT THE FIRST HEARING.

CHAPTER XI.

OF THE SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

OF ISSUES BY AGREEMENT OF PARTIES.

CHAPTER XII.

DISPOSAL OF THE SUIT AT THE FIRST HEARING.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF ADJOURNMENTS.

SECTIONS.

138. Court may grant time, or adjourn hearing.
Costs of adjournment.
139. Procedure if parties fail to appear on day fixed.
140. Court may proceed notwithstanding either party fails to produce proofs or witnesses.

CHAPTER XIV.

OF SUMMONING WITNESSES.

141. Summons to attend to give evidence or produce documents.
142. Expenses of witnesses to be paid into Court on applying for summons.
Scale of expenses.
Tender of expenses to witness.
143. Procedure where insufficient sum paid in.
Expenses if witness detained more than one day.
144. Time, place and purpose of attendance to be specified in summons.
145. Summons to produce a document.

SERVICE OF SUMMONS ON PERSONS REQUIRED TO GIVE EVIDENCE OR PRODUCE DOCUMENTS.

146. Summons how served.
147. Time for serving summons.
148. Attachment of property of absconding witness.
149. If witness appears, attachment may be withdrawn.
150. Procedure if witness fails to appear.

Of summoning and examining Strangers to the Suit.

151. Court may of its own accord summon as witnesses strangers to suit.
152. Payment of cost of summons.

ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES AND CONSEQUENCE OF NON-ATTENDANCE.

153. Persons summoned to give evidence must attend.
154. Consequences of non-attendance by witness.
155. Consequences of refusal to give evidence or produce documents.
156. Any person present in Court may be called upon to give evidence though not summoned.

CHAPTER XV.

EXAMINATION OF PARTIES AND WITNESSES.

157. Party to suit appearing in person may be examined as witness.
158. Special application to enforce attendance of party as witness.
159. Court may first give notice, fixing a day to show cause why he should not attend.
160. Written declaration in support of cause shown.
161. If no sufficient cause shown, order to issue.
162. Court may of its own accord summon and examine any party as a witness.
163. Consequences of party's non-attendance, refusal to give evidence or produce documents.

SECTIONS.

164. Witness not bound to attend if residing beyond a certain distance from Court.
165. Rules as to witnesses to apply to parties summoned.
166. Reasons to be recorded, of order for attendance of witness at distance exceeding 50 miles.

Examination of Witnesses.

167. Witnesses to be examined at hearing in open Court.
168. A witness may for sufficient cause be examined immediately.
169. How evidence shall be taken in appealable cases.
170. Local Government may direct evidence to be taken down by Judge with his own hand.
171. When witness may require his deposition to be interpreted.
172. When evidence may be taken in English.
173. Any particular question and answer may be taken down.
174. Questions objected to.
175. Remarks on demeanour of witnesses.
176. Memorandum when evidence is not taken down by Judge.
177. Memorandum of evidence in unappealable cases.
178. Judge unable to make such memorandum to record reason of his inability.

CHAPTER XVI.

OF JUDGMENT AND DECREE.

179. Judgment when pronounced.
180. Judgment to be written in Judge's mother-tongue.
Proviso.
181. Translation of judgment.
182. Judgment to be dated and signed.
183. Judgments of Small Cause Courts.
Judgments of other Courts.
184. Court to state its decision on each issue.
Exception.
185. Date of decree.
186. Contents of decree.
Power to amend decree.
187. Decree for recovery of portion of immovable property.
188. Decree for delivery of movable property.
189. In suits for money, decree may order certain interest to be paid on principal sum adjudged.
190. Payment by instalments.
Court may order payment by instalments.
191. In suits for land, Court may decree payment of mesne profits with interest.
192. Court may determine amount of mesne profits prior to passing decree, or may reserve enquiry.
193. Administration-suit.
194. Suit for dissolution of partnership.
195. If set-off be allowed.
Effect of decree.
196. Certified copies of decree and judgment to be furnished.

CHAPTER XVII.

OF COSTS.

197. Costs of applications.
Judgment to direct by whom costs are to be paid.

SECTIONS.

260. Attachment of negotiable instruments.
261. Attachment, by notice, of money deposited in Court or with Government officer.
Proviso.

(b.) *Attachment of immovable property.*

262. Attachment of immovable property.
263. Prohibitory order in case of immovable property.
264. Private alienation of property after attachment to be void.
265. Payment by a debtor who has been prohibited from making payment to his creditor.
266. Court may direct money or currency-notes attached to be paid to party entitled.
267. Or that immovable or movable property attached be sold, and proceeds be so paid.
268. Postponement of sale of land to enable defendant to raise amount of decree.
269. Appointment of Manager when property attached consists of debts or immovable property.
270. Powers and duties of Manager.
271. When Court may authorize Collector to stay public sale of land.
Court may order security to be taken.
272. Local rules as to sales of land in execution of decrees for money.
273. Order for withdrawal of attachment after satisfaction of decree.

OF SALES IN EXECUTION OF DECREES.

274. Sales by whom to be conducted and how made.
275. Rule as to negotiable securities and shares in public Companies.
276. Sale, by Collector, of lands paying revenue to Government.
277. Proclamation of sales by public auction.
278. Mode of making proclamation.
279. Time of sale.
280. Process for attachment and sale may in certain cases be simultaneous or otherwise.
281. Payment for movable property sold.
282. Deposit by purchaser of immovable property.
283. Confirmation of sale.
284. Time for payment in full.
285. Procedure in default of payment.
286. Notification on re-sale of immovable property.
287. Defaulting purchaser answerable for loss by re-sale.
288. If decree-holder purchase, amount of decree may be taken as payment.
289. Co-sharer of a share of undivided estate sold in execution may claim share at sale-price.
Proviso.
290. Irregularity not to vitiate sale of movable property, but any person injured may sue.
291. Sale of land not set aside on ground of irregularity unless substantial injury.
292. Effect of objection being disallowed and of its being allowed.
293. If sale set aside, price to be returned to purchaser.

SECTIONS.

294. Certificate to be granted to purchaser of immovable property.
295. Certificate to state the name of actual purchaser.
Benámí purchaser not recognized.
296. Delivery of movable property belonging to defendant actually seized.
297. Delivery of movable property to which defendant is entitled subject to lien.
298. Delivery of immovable property in the occupancy of defendants.
299. Delivery of immovable property in the occupancy of tenant.
300. Delivery of debts and of shares in public Companies.
301. Delivery of negotiable instruments of which actual seizure has been made.
302. Transfer of negotiable instruments and shares.
303. Resisting or obstructing purchasers in obtaining possession of immovable property.
304. Obstruction by claimant other than defendant.
305. Attaching creditor to be first paid out of assets realised.
306. Surplus to be rateably distributed among certain execution creditors.
Proviso where property is sold subject to a mortgage.
307. Court may order proceeds of property attached under a decree obtained fraudulently, to be paid in satisfaction of another decree.

OF THE EXECUTION OF DECREES BY IMPRISONMENT.

308. Place of defendant's imprisonment.
309. Defendant's subsistence-money.
310. Court may vary allowance in case of illness or for other special cause.
311. Subsistence-money to be added to amount of decree.

OF DISCHARGE FROM IMPRISONMENT.

312. Release of defendant.
313. Imprisonment not to exceed two years
When not to exceed six months
When not to exceed three months.

OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

314. Power to apply to be declared an insolvent.
315. Contents of application.
316. Subscription and verification of application.
317. Service on decree-holder of copy of application and notice.
318. Power to serve other creditors.
319. Procedure at hearing.
320. Declaration of insolvency and appointment of receiver.
321. Effect of order appointing receiver.
322. Receiver to collect assets.
Discharge of applicant.
323. Powers of Court as to applicant under arrest.
324. Applications by creditors.
325. Duty of receiver.
326. Effect of discharge.
327. Defendant liable to be again arrested if proved guilty of fraudulent concealment of property, &c.

HOW APPEALS ARE TO BE PREFERRED.

SECTIONS.
544. Form of appeal.
545. Memorandum to be accompanied by copy of decree.
546. Memorandum of appeal.
547. Appellant confined to grounds set out.
548. Memorandum of appeal to High Court may be general.
Time for filing grounds of objection in such case.
549. Power to extend time for filing grounds of objection.
550. Separate grounds of objection to be on stamp-paper.
551. Sections 545, 546 and 547 to apply to grounds of objection separately filed.
552. Effect of memorandum not being presented in time.
553. Effect of grounds of objection not being filed in time.
554. Rejection of memorandum or grounds of objection for informality or want of proper stamp.
555. One of several plaintiffs or defendants may obtain a reversal of the whole decree if it proceed on a ground common to all.
556. Power to adjourn hearing and direct persons appearing interested to be made parties.

OF STAYING AND EXECUTING DECREES UNDER APPEAL.

557. Execution of decree not stayed solely by reason of appeal.
558. Stay of execution of appealable decree before time for appealing has expired.
Security required before making order to stay execution.
559. Security in case of order for execution of a decree appealed against.
560. No such security to be required from Government or public officers.

OF PROCEDURE IN APPEAL FROM DECREES.

561. Registry of memorandum of appeal.
Register.
562. Appellate Court may require appellant to give security for costs.
When appellant resides out of British India.
563. Appellate Court to give notice to Court whose decree is appealed against.
Transmission of papers to Appellate Court.
564. Copies of exhibits in Court whose decree is appealed against.
565. Day for hearing appeal.
566. Publication and service of notice of day for hearing appeal.
Appellate Court may itself cause notice to be served.
567. Contents of notice.
568. Dismissal of appeal for appellant's default.
Hearing appeal *ex parte*.
569. Dismissal of appeal where notice has not been served in consequence of appellant's failure to deposit cost of notice.
Proviso.
570. Re-admission of appeal dismissed for default.
571. Re-hearing on application of respondent against whom *ex parte* decree is made.

SECTIONS.
572. Upon the hearing respondent may object to decree as if he had preferred a separate appeal.
Form of notice, and provisions applicable thereto.
573. Remand of case by Appellate Court.
574. When further evidence barred.
575. Re-settlement, by Appellate Court, of defective issues.
576. Limit to remand.
577. When evidence on record sufficient, Appellate Court shall determine case finally.
578. When Appellate Court may frame issues and refer them for trial to Court whose decree is appealed against.
579. Finding and evidence to be put on record.
Objections to finding.
Memorandum of objections.
580. Determination of appeal.
581. Production of additional evidence in Appellate Court.
582. Mode of taking additional evidence.
583. Points to be defined and recorded.

OF THE JUDGMENT IN APPEAL.

584. Judgment when and where to be pronounced.
585. Language of judgment.
586. Translation of judgment.
587. Contents of judgment.
Date and signature.
588. Dissent to be recorded.
589. Decision when appeal heard by two Judges only, and they differ.
590. Decision when appeal heard by more than two Judges, and they differ.
591. What judgment may direct.
592. No decree to be reversed or modified for error or irregularity.

OF THE DECREE IN APPEAL.

593. Contents of decree.
594. Judge dissenting from judgment need not sign decree.
595. Copies of judgment and decree to be furnished to parties.
596. Certified copy of decree to be transmitted to Court whose decree appealed against.
597. Appellate Court to have same powers as Courts of original jurisdiction.
598. Execution of decree of Appellate Court.

CHAPTER XLIII.

OF APPEALS FROM APPELLATE DECREES.

599. Partial appeals to High Court.
Grounds of partial appeal.
600. Partial appeal only on grounds mentioned in section 599.
601. No appeal from appellate decree of subordinate Court in certain suits.
602. Form of memorandum of appeal.
603. Copies of judgments and decrees to accompany memorandum.
604. Pleader presenting it to certify that grounds stated are reasonable.
605. Appellants confined to grounds stated.
606. Power to reject memorandum or return it for amendment.
607. Registry of application.

PART X.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Forms.

6\. Plaint for goods sold at a fixed price and delivered.
7\. " for goods sold at a reasonable price and delivered.
8\. " for goods delivered to a third party at defendant's request at a fixed price.
9\. " for necessaries furnished to the family of defendant's testator, without his express request, at a reasonable price.
10\. " for goods sold at a fixed price.
11\. " " " reasonable price.
12\. " for goods made at defendant's request and not accepted.
13\. " for deficiency on a resale (goods sold at auction).
14\. " for purchase-money of lands conveyed.
15\. " for purchase-money of immoveable property contracted to be sold, but not conveyed.
16\. " for services at a fixed price.
17\. " for services at a reasonable price.
18\. " for services and materials at a fixed price.
19\. " for services and materials at a reasonable price.
20\. " for rent reserved in a lease. Ditto Ditto.
21\. " for use and occupation at a fixed rent.
22\. " for use and occupation at a reasonable rent.
23\. " for board and lodging.
24\. " for freight of goods.
25\. " for passage-money.
26\. " on an award.
27\. " on a foreign judgment.
28\. " on an annuity bond.
29\. " of payee against maker.
30\. " of first indorsee against maker.
31\. " of subsequent indorsee against maker.
32\. " of first indorsee against first indorser.
33\. " of subsequent indorsee against first indorser; the indorsement being special.
34\. " of subsequent indorsee against his immediate indorser.
35\. " of subsequent indorsee against intermediate indorser.
36\. " of subsequent indorsee against maker, first and second indorser.
37\. " of drawer against acceptor.
38\. " of payee against acceptor.
39\. " of first indorsee against acceptor.
40\. " of subsequent indorsee against acceptor.
41\. " payee against drawer for non-acceptance.
42\. " of first indorsee against first indorser.
43\. " subsequent indorsee against first indorser; the indorsement being special.
44\. " subsequent indorsee against his immediate indorser.
45\. " subsequent indorsee against intermediate indorser.
46\. " indorsee against drawer, acceptor and indorser.

Forms.

47\. Plaint of payee against drawer for non-acceptance.
48\. " payee against acceptor.
49\. " on a marine [open] policy, on vessel lost by perils of the sea.
50\. " cargo, lost by fire:—valued policy.
51\. " freight:—valued policy.
52\. " for a loss by general average.
53\. " a particular average loss.
54\. " on a fire insurance policy.
55\. " against sureties for payment of rent.

B. Plaints for Compensation for Breach of Contract.

56\. Plaint for breach of agreement to convey land.
57\. " for breach of agreement to purchase land.
58\. " for not completing a purchase of immovable property.
59\. " for not delivering goods sold.
60\. " for breach of contract to employ.
61\. " for breach of contract to employ, where the employment never took effect.
62\. " for breach of contract to serve.
63\. " against a builder for defective workmanship.
64\. " by the master against the father or guardian of an apprentice.
65\. " by the apprentice against the master.
66\. " on a bond for the fidelity of a clerk.
67\. " by tenant against landlord, with special damage.
68\. " for breach of warranty of moveables.
69\. " on an agreement of indemnity.
70\. " by owner against freightor for not loading.

C. Plaints for Compensation upon Wrongs.

71\. Plaint for trespass on land.
72\. " for trespass in entering a dwelling-house.
73\. " for trespass on moveables.
74\. " for the conversion of moveable property.
75\. " against a warehouseman for refusal to deliver goods.
76\. " for procuring property by fraud.
77\. " for fraudulently procuring credit to be given to another person.
78\. " for polluting the water under the plaintiff's land.
79\. " for carrying on a noxious manufacture.
80\. " for obstructing a way.
81\. " for diverting a water-course.
82\. " for obstructing a right to use water for irrigation.
83\. " for waste by a lessee.
84\. " for assault and battery.
85\. " for assault and battery, with special damage.
86\. " for assault and false imprisonment.
87\. " for injuries caused by negligence on a railroad.
88\. " for libel; the words being libellous in themselves.
89\. " for libel; the words not being libellous in themselves.

FORMS.

90. Plaint for slander; the words being actionable in themselves.
91. „ for slander; the words not being actionable in themselves.
92. „ for malicious prosecution.
93. „ for slander of title.

D. Plaints in suits for specific Property.

94. Plaint by the absolute owner for the possession of immoveable property.
95. „ by the tenant.
96. „ for moveable property wrongfully taken.
97. „ for moveables wrongfully detained.
98. „ against a fraudulent purchaser and his transferee.

E. Plaints in suits for special Relief.

99. Plaint for rescission of a contract on the ground of mistake.
100. „ for an injunction restraining waste.
101. „ for abatement of a nuisance.
102. „ for an injunction against the diversion of a water-course.
103. „ for restoration of moveable property threatened with destruction, and for an injunction.
104. „ for interpleader.
105. „ for administration by creditor.
106. „ for administration by specific legatees.
107. „ for administration by pecuniary legatees.
108. „ for execution of trusts.
109. „ for foreclosure.
110. „ for redemption.
111. „ for specific performance (No 1.)
112. „ for specific performance (No 2.)
113. „ for dissolution of partnership.

F. Miscellaneous.

114. Register of civil suits.
115. Summons for disposal of suit.
116. Summons for settlement of issues.
117. Summons to appear.
118. Order for transmission of summons for service in the jurisdiction of another Court.
119. Process to accompany return of summons of another Court.
120. Defendant's statement.
121. Subpœna.
122. Summons to attend and give evidence.
123. Notice to a party to the suit to show cause why he should not attend and give evidence.
124. Simple money-decree.
125. Decree for sale in a suit by a mortgagee or person entitled to a lien.
126. Final decree for foreclosure.
127. Preliminary order in administration suit.
128. Final decree in an administration suit by a legatee.
129. Order for dissolution of partnership.
130. Final decree in partnership suit.
131. Notice to show cause why execution should not issue.
132. Warrant to bailiff to give possession of land, &c.
133. Order for committal for resisting, &c., execution of decree for land.

FORMS.

134. Warrant of attachment of moveable property in defendant's possession in execution of a decree for money.
135. Attachment in execution. Prohibitory order where property to be attached consists of moveable property to which defendant is entitled subject to lien of other person to immediate possession.
136. Attachment in execution. Prohibitory order where property consists of debts not being negotiable instruments.
137. Attachment in execution. Prohibitory order where property consists of shares in public Company, &c.
138. Attachment in execution. Prohibitory order where property consists of immoveable property.
139. Attachment. Prohibitory order where property consists of money or of any security in hands of a Court of justice or officer of Government.
140. Order for payment to plaintiff, &c., of money, &c., in hands of third party.
141. Appointment of manager.
142. Authority to Collector to stay public sale of land on securities being given.
143. Warrant of sale of property in execution of decree for money.
144. Order confirming sale of land, &c.
145. Certificate of sale of land.
146. Notice to person in possession of moveable property sold in execution.
147. Order for delivery to certified purchaser of land at sale in execution.
148. Prohibitory order against payment of debts sold in execution to other than purchaser.
149. Prohibitory order against transfer of shares sold in execution.
150. Warrant of arrest in execution.
151. Certificate of non-satisfaction of decree.
152. Notice to attaching creditor.
153. Commission to examine absent witnesses.
154. Commission for local enquiry, or for investigation of accounts.
155. Undertaking by next friend of minor to be responsible for defendants's costs.
156. Warrant of arrest before judgment.
157. Order for committal.
158. Attachment before judgment with order to call for security for fulfilment of decree.
159. Attachment before judgment on proof of failure to furnish security.
160. Attachment before judgment. Prohibitory order where property to be attached consists of moveable property, to which the defendant is entitled, subject to lien of other person to immediate possession.
161. Attachment before judgment. Prohibitory order where property consists of immoveable property.
162. Attachment before judgment. Prohibitory order where property consists of money in hands of other persons, or of debts not being negotiable instruments.
163. Attachment before judgment. Prohibitory order where property consists of shares in public Company, &c.
164. Notice of application for injunction.
165. Bond to be given by Receiver.
166. Order of reference to arbitration under agreement of parties.

FORMS.

167. Order of reference to arbitration by Court with consent.
168. Summons in summary suit on negotiable instrument.
169. Memorandum of appeal.
170. Register of appeals.
171. Notice to respondent of day fixed for hearing of appeal.
172. Decree on appeal.
173. Register of appeals from appellate decrees.
174. Notice to show cause why review should not be granted.
175. Notice of change of pleader.
176. Memorandum to be placed at foot of every summons, notice, decree, or order of Court, or any other process of Court.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Code of Civil Procedure:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India except the Scheduled Districts as defined in Act No. XIV of 1874;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the day of 1876.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Chapter."

"Chapter" means a chapter of this Code:

"District."

"District" means the local limits of the jurisdiction of a principal civil Court of original jurisdiction, and includes the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of a High Court:

"District Court."

"District Court" means the principal civil Court of original jurisdiction in a district:

"Subordinate Court."

"Subordinate Court" means any Court subordinate to a High Court:

"Pleader."

"Pleader" denotes every person entitled to appear and plead for another in Court and includes an Advocate and a Vakil:

"Collector."

"Collector" denotes every officer performing the duties of a Collector of Land Revenue:

'The cause of action' 'A material part of the cause of action.'

'The cause of action' means the whole of the circumstances which the plaintiff must allege in order to shew a right to sue, and 'a material part of the cause of action' means some one of those circumstances.

"Judgment."

"Judgment" denotes the statement given by the Judge as the grounds on which his order or decision is founded:

"Decree."

"Decree" means the order or decision by which a suit or appeal is determined so far as concerns the Court which passes the order or decision. An order on appeal, remanding a suit for re-trial, is not within this definition:

"Foreign Court." "Foreign judgment."

"Foreign Court" means a Court situate beyond the limits of British India and not established by the authority of the Governor General in Council, and "foreign judgment" means the judgment of a foreign Court.

"Jail."

"Jail" means the civil jail of the District, or any place appointed by the Local Government for the confinement of persons under civil process:

"Government."

And in any part of British India in which this Code operates, "Government" includes the Government of India as well as the Local Government.

Enactments repealed.

3 The enactments specified in the first schedule hereto annexed are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the same schedule, but not so as to render invalid any thing lawfully done in conformity with any of them.

References in previous Acts.

4. But when in any other Act, or in any Regulation or Notification passed or issued prior to the day of 187 , reference is made to Act VIII of 1859, Act XXIII of 1861, or the 'Code of Civil Procedure,' such reference shall, so far as may be practicable, be read as applying to this Code; and when any procedure is directed to be in accordance with the provisions of Act VIII of 1859, Act XXIII of 1861, or the 'Code of Civil Procedure,' such procedure shall be deemed to be directed to be in accordance with the provisions of this Code.

Saving of certain Acts affecting Oudh, the Panjab and Burma.

And save as aforesaid nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the following enactments, (namely)—

The Oudh Civil Courts Act, 1871:

The Panjáb Appeals Act, 1873:

The Burma Courts Act, 1875.

Sections extending to Mofussil Small Cause Courts.

5. The chapters and sections specified in the second schedule hereto annexed, extend (so far as they are applicable) to Courts of Small Causes constituted under Act No. XI of 1865. The other chapters and sections do not extend to such Courts.

Saving of jurisdiction and procedure—

6. Nothing in this Code alters or affects the jurisdiction or procedure—

(a) of Military Courts Request

(a) of Military Courts of Request:

(b) of single officers appointed to try small suits in Madras and Bombay;

(b) of a single officer duly authorized and appointed under the rules in force in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay respectively, for the trial of small suits in Military

Bázárs at Cantonments and Stations occupied by the Troops of those Presidencies respectively; or

(c) of Village Munsifs and Village and District Panchâyats in Madras;

(c) of Village Munsifs or Village or District Panchâyats under the provisions of the Madras Code;

(d) of Military Panchâyats in Madras.

(d) of Panchâyats in regard to suits against Military persons, according to the rules in force in the Presidency of Madras.

Saving of certain special or local laws.

7. With respect to—

(a) the jurisdiction exercised by certain jágírdárs and other authorities invested with powers under the provisions of Bombay Regulation XIII. 1830 *(for vesting certain Jagheerdars, Surinjameedars, and Enamdars with the Power of deciding Suits within the Boundaries of their respective estates)*, and Act XV of 1840 *(for extending Regulations XV of 1827, and XIII of 1830, of the Bombay Code to the Agents of Foreign Sovereigns)* in the cases therein mentioned; and

(b) cases of the nature defined in the enactments specified in the third schedule hereto annexed,

How far this Code applies to them.

the procedure in such cases and in the regular and special appeals to the civil Courts allowed therein, shall be according to the rules laid down in this Code, except where those rules are inconsistent with any specific provisions contained in the enactments mentioned or referred to in this section.

Code not to apply to Presidency Small Cause Courts, till specially extended.

8. Save as hereinafter provided, this Code shall not extend to any suit or proceeding in any Court of Small Causes established in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

But the Local Government may, by notification published in the official Gazette, extend to any such Court this Code or any part thereof, except so far as relates to appeals and reviews of judgment.

Division of Code.

9. This Act is divided into ten Parts as follows:—

The first Part: Suits in General.

The second Part: Incidental Proceedings.

The third Part: Suits in Particular Cases.

The fourth Part: Provisional Remedies.

The fifth Part: Special Proceedings.

The sixth Part: Appeals.

The seventh Part: Review of Judgment.

The eighth Part: References to the High Court.

The ninth Part: Special Rules relating to the High Court.

The tenth Part: Certain Miscellaneous Matters.

PART I.

OF SUITS IN GENERAL.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS AND *Res Judicata*.

No person exempt from jurisdiction by reason of descent or place of birth.

10. No person shall, by reason of his descent or place of birth, be in any civil proceeding exempted from the jurisdiction of any of the Courts.

Courts to try all civil suits unless specially barred.

11. The Courts shall try all suits of a civil nature excepting suits of which their cognizance is barred by law.

Pending suits.

12. Except where a suit has been stayed under section 17, the Court shall not try any suit in which the matter in issue is also in issue in a previously instituted suit between the same parties, or between parties under whom they or any of them claim, pending in the same or any other Court, whether superior or inferior, in British India, or in any Court beyond the limits of British India established by the authority of the Governor General in Council.

Explanation.—The pendency of a suit in a foreign Court does not preclude the Courts in British India from trying a suit founded on the same cause of action.

Res judicata.

13. The Courts shall dismiss any suit in which the matter substantially in issue has been heard and finally decided by a Court of competent jurisdiction proceeding according to the forms of law, by a valid sentence, in a former suit between the same parties, or between parties under whom they or any of them claim, litigating under the same title and in the same quality.

Explanation I.—The matter above referred to must in the former suit have been alleged by one party and either denied or confessed, expressly or impliedly, by the other.

Explanation II.—Where a foreign judgment is relied on, the production of the judgment duly authenticated is presumptive evidence that the Court which made it had competent jurisdiction, unless the contrary appear on the record; but such presumption may be removed by shewing the want of jurisdiction by such evidence as is allowed by law:

No foreign judgment shall operate as a bar to a suit in British India—

(a) if it has not been given on the merits of the case:

(b) if it appears on the face of the proceedings to be founded on an incorrect view of international law or of any law in force in British India:

(c) if it is in the opinion of the Court before which it is produced contrary to natural justice:

(d) if it has been obtained by fraud:

(e) if it sustains a claim founded on a breach of any law in force in British India.

Explanation III.—A decision is final within the meaning of this section when it is such as the Court making it could not alter on the application of either party or reconsider of its own motion. A decision liable to appeal may be final within the meaning of this section until the appeal is made.

A decision is not final within the meaning of this section when it has been obtained by arrangement between the parties and the Court has not given a judicial opinion on the matter.

Illustrations.

The following decisions shall cause the dismissal of a subsequent suit:—

(a). In a suit brought by one of the inhabitants of a village for the purpose of determining a right of way claimed by such inhabitants, a decree is made against him. Such decree shall bar all the other persons claiming the same right under the same title, but not if they claim under a different title.

(*b*). A sues B for a flock of sheep and obtains a decree. This is a bar to a subsequent suit by B against A for the flock, although the individual animals composing it may not be the same at the time of both suits, for the character of the whole matter in dispute is the same.

(*c*). A sues B for a particular bighá of land. Decree is made in favour of B. A dies intestate and C obtains letters of administration to his estate. B dies testate leaving D his executor who proves his will. C cannot sue D under the same title for any part of the same land.

(*d*). A sues B for two separate pieces of land. Decree is made in favour of A, who sells the two pieces to C. B cannot afterwards sue C under the same title for either piece separately.

(*e*). A sues B for Rs 1,000. The Court decides that this sum was never due to A. A then sues B for interest on the said sum. The decree in the former suit is a bar to this suit; for the subject of the second suit, though not identical with, is incident to, and involved in, the subject of the first.

(*f*). A sues B for a piece of land bordering on a river and obtains a decree. This decision is a bar to a subsequent suit by B against A for alluvial soil since added to the land, or for trees the growth of the land, or for rent or mesne profits in respect of its occupation, by virtue of the same title under which the land was claimed.

(*g*). In a suit by A against B respecting lights, the Court decides that the defendant has no right to raise his wall ten feet. This decision is a bar to a suit by B against A to enforce his alleged right to raise the wall twenty feet; for the thing demanded by the latter suit is so included in that which was decided in the former suit, that the decree in the latter suit must confirm or annul the decree in the former suit.

(*h*). A sues B on a written obligation for the payment of money Decree is made in favour of B on the ground that the money claimed is not due. This is a bar to a subsequent suit by A against B for money claimed not on the written obligation but on the same transaction.

(*i*). A sues B and C jointly for having together wrongfully fouled the water of a stream running through A's land, and obtains a decree against them. This is a bar to a subsequent suit by A against B separately for the same wrong, even though the decree in the prior suit has remained unexecuted.

(*j*). B and C jointly divert the water of A's watercourse. A sues B for the diversion, and the suit is dismissed. This is a bar to a subsequent suit by A against C for the same wrong.

(*k*). A and B, by their joint promissory note, promise to pay C Rs 1,000. C sues them for non-payment of this sum, and obtains a decree against them. This is a bar to a subsequent suit by C against A on the same note.

The following decisions shall not cause the dismissal of a subsequent suit:—

(*l*). An interlocutory order that a party shall account; for this decision is not final.

(*m*). A decree passed by a subordinate Court under section 655 contingent upon the opinion of the High Court upon a point referred; for this decision is not final.

(*n*). A decree of a Court of Small Causes under Act XI of 1865, for Rs. 1,001; for this decision has not been given by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

(*o*). A decree of a like Court for the balance of a partnership-account, such balance not having been struck by the parties or their agents; for such Courts have no jurisdiction to make such decrees.

(*p*). A decree of a Revenue Court in a suit for rent declaring the validity or invalidity of a bond: for such Courts have no jurisdiction to make such declarations.

(*q*). A decree in a suit in which it appears on the face of the record that summons has not been served on the defendant or his agent, when the defendant or his agent has not expressly or impliedly waived the necessity of such service.

(*r*). A decree that the defendant pay the damages which the plaintiff sustained; for here the decision is uncertain, and is not rendered certain by any part of the record.

(*s*). A decree that the plaintiff shall recover such compensation as Z shall determine; for here the decision is not final.

(*t*). A decree in a suit for three hogsheads of sugar that the defendant pay, at the rate of Rs. 150 per hogshead, the sum of Rs. 460; for here the sentence is invalid, evident error appearing on the decree itself.

(*u*). A decree declaring that the defendant shall go quit of a debt demanded by the plaintiff, and which the defendant had confessed to be due in his written statement in the same suit; for here the decision is invalid as being contrary to the judicial confession of a party.

(*v*). A decree given against one not a party to the suit, or against a minor not properly represented by a guardian.

(*w*). A sues B for one bighá of land. The Court decrees that A shall recover three bighás. The defendant then sues A for the two additional bighás. The former decree is no bar, because it was not in a matter alleged by one party and denied by the other in the suit in which it was made

(*x*). A's executor, B, sues C for property belonging to A's estate. It appears that C has no such property and a decree is thereupon made in his favour. Afterwards C gets possession of part of A's estate. The former decree is no bar to a subsequent suit by B against C.

(*y*). A sues B, C and D. Before the judgment, D's name is struck out of the proceedings. A decree afterwards given in the suit does not bind D, unless his name has been reinstated on the record and is thereon at the date of the judgment.

(*z*) A sues B and C. Before the judgment D's name is introduced as a party on the record by fraud and without his knowledge. A decree afterwards given in the suit does not bind D unless he has consented to becoming a party.

(*aa*). A obtains against B a decree declaring that A is the owner of certain land. This is no bar to a subsequent suit by B against A for a right of way over the same land.

(*bb*). A sues B to obtain a right to an easement for the passage of cattle. Decree is made in favour of B. This is no bar to a subsequent suit by A against B for a right of footway; for the easements are of different kinds.

(*cc*). A sues B for trespassing on his land. Decree is made in favour of B. This does not bar a subsequent suit by A against B claiming rent from him as tenant of such land.

(*dd*). A, as executor to B, sues C for certain land. Decree is made in favour of C. A may nevertheless in his own right sue C for the same land; for here the plaintiff in each suit does not prosecute in the same quality.

(*ee*). On the death of A, a Hindú, B takes possession of A's land, claiming to hold it as A's adopted son. A's widow, C, sues B for possession as widow. B pleads the adoption. The Court finds that B was not adopted, and decrees in favour of C. On C's death, A's collateral kindred take possession of the land. The former decree does not bar a suit by B against them for possession as A's adopted son, for the collateral kindred do not claim under C

CHAPTER II.

OF THE PLACE OF SUING.

Court in which suit to be instituted.

14. Every suit shall be instituted in the Court of the lowest grade competent to try it, unless an option as to the selection of the Court is allowed by this Code or some other law.

Suits to be instituted where subject-matter situate.

15. Subject to the pecuniary or other limitations prescribed by any law, suits

(a) for the recovery of immovable property,

(b) for the partition of immovable property,

(c) for the foreclosure or redemption of a mortgage of immovable property,

(d) for the determination of any other right or interest to or in immovable property,

(e) for the recovery of movable property distrained or attached for any cause,

shall be instituted in the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the property is situate.

Provided that suits to obtain relief respecting immovable property held by the defendant may, when the relief sought can be entirely obtained through his personal obedience, be instituted either in the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the property is situate, or in the Court to whose jurisdiction he is personally subject.

Explanation.—In this section 'property' means property situate in British India.

Suits to be instituted where defendants reside or cause of action arose.

16. Subject to the limitations aforesaid, all other suits shall be instituted in a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction—

(a) all the defendants, at the time of the commencement of the suit, actually and voluntarily reside, or carry on business, or personally work for gain; or

(b) any of the defendants, at the time of the commencement of the suit, actually and voluntarily resides, or carries on business, or personally works for gain: provided that either the leave of the Court is given, or the defendants who do not reside or carry on business or personally work for gain as aforesaid acquiesce; or

(c) the cause of action arises; or

(d) a material part of the cause of action arises.

Explanation I.—Where a person has a permanent dwelling at one place and also a lodging at another place for a temporary purpose only, he shall be deemed to reside at both places in respect of any cause of action occurring at the place where he has such temporary lodging.

Explanation II.—A Corporation or Company shall be deemed to carry on business at its sole or principal office, or, in respect of any cause of action occurring at any place where it has also a subordinate office, at such place.

Illustrations.

(a.) A is a tradesman in Calcutta. B carries on business in Delhi. B, by his agent in Calcutta, buys goods of A, and requests A to deliver them to the East Indian Railway Company. A delivers the goods accordingly in Calcutta. A may sue B for the price of the goods either in Calcutta, where the cause of action has occurred, or in Delhi, where B carries on business.

(b.) A resides at Simla, B at Calcutta, and C at Delhi. A, B and C being together at Benares, B and C make a joint promissory note payable on demand, and deliver it to A. A may sue B and C at Benares, where the cause of action occurred. He may also sue them at Calcutta, where B resides, or at Delhi, where C resides; but in each of these cases, if the non-resident defendant objects, the suit cannot be maintained without the leave of the Court.

(c.) A draws, in Simla, a bill on B, who accepts the bill in Calcutta, and returns it by post to A. The bill does not mention any place of payment. It is presented to B in Calcutta, and he fails to pay. One material part of the cause of action has occurred at Simla and others at Calcutta. The suit may therefore be brought either in Simla or in Calcutta.

(d.) A signs a contract in Calcutta for the delivery of rice to B at Delhi, and delivers it accordingly. B does not pay the price, and A sues him for it. One material part of the cause of action has occurred in Calcutta and another in Delhi. The suit may therefore be brought either in Calcutta or in Delhi.

(e.) A lets a house in Howrah to B at a monthly rent payable in Howrah. A dies intestate. C obtains, in Calcutta, a grant of letters of administration to A's estate. B allows the rent to fall into arrear. One material part of the cause of action has occurred in Calcutta and another in Howrah, and C may therefore sue B for the arrears either in Calcutta or in Howrah.

Power to stay proceedings where the whole cause of action did not arise and all defendants do not reside within jurisdiction.

17. If a suit is instituted in a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction only part of the cause of action arose, and where all the defendants do not actually and voluntarily reside, or carry on business, or personally work for gain, any defendant may move the Court to stay proceedings, and if the Court is satisfied that justice is more likely to be done by the suit being instituted in some other Court, it may stay proceedings either finally or till further order, and make such order as it thinks fit as to the costs already incurred by the parties or any of them.

Illustration.

A and B in Calcutta enter into a written contract to carry on a partnership business in Delhi, and carry it on accordingly. B resides in Benares. A sues B in Calcutta for an account of partnership transactions. If the Court finds that justice is more likely to be done by the suit being instituted in Delhi, or in Benares, it may on B's motion stay the proceedings.

Motion when to be made.

18. Every such motion shall be made before the settlement of issues and at the earliest possible opportunity, and any defendant not so moving shall be deemed to have acquiesced in the institution of the suit.

Remission of Court-fee where suit instituted in another Court.

19. Where the Court, under section 17, stays proceedings, and the plaintiff institutes his suit in another Court, the plaint shall not be chargeable with any fee under the Court Fees Act: provided that the proper fee has been levied on the institution of the suit in the former Court.

The interval between the institution of the suit and the date of so staying proceedings therein shall be excluded in computing the period of limitation prescribed for such suit.

Forum in suits for compensation for wrongs.

20. In suits for compensation for wrong done to person or property, if the wrong was done within the local limits of the jurisdiction of one Court and the defendant resides within the local limits of the jurisdiction of another Court the plaintiff may at his option sue in either of the said Courts.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, residing in Delhi, beats B in Calcutta. B may sue A either in Calcutta or in Delhi.

(*b.*) A, residing in Delhi, publishes in Calcutta statements defamatory of B. B may sue A either in Calcutta or in Delhi.

(*c.*) A, travelling on the line of a Railway Company whose principal office is at Howrah, is upset and injured at Allahabad by negligence imputable to the Company. He may sue either at Howrah or at Allahabad

Transfer of suits.

21. The District Court may withdraw any suit instituted in any Court subordinate to such District Court, and try the suit itself, or may, after giving notice to the parties, transfer it for trial to any other such subordinate Court competent in respect of the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit to try the same.

High Court may transfer suits and appeals.

22. The High Court may order that the cognizance of any suit or appeal instituted in any subordinate Court other than a Court of Small Causes, shall be transferred to any other subordinate Court, not being a Court of Small Causes, competent in respect of the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit or appeal to try the same.

Suits for immovable property situate in single districts, but within jurisdictions of different Courts.

23. If the suit be for immovable property situate within the limits of a single district, but within the jurisdiction of different Courts, the suit may be brought in the Court within whose jurisdiction any portion of the property is situate; provided that, in respect of the value of the subject-matter of the suit, the entire claim be cognizable by such Court.

In such case the defendant may apply to the District Court to transfer the suit to another of the Courts having jurisdiction, and the District Court shall determine in which of the several Courts having jurisdiction the suit shall proceed.

Suits for immovable property situate in different districts.

24. If the immovable property be situate within the limits of different districts, the suit may be brought in any Court, otherwise competent to try it, within whose jurisdiction any portion of the property is situate.

In such case the defendant may apply to the High Court to transfer the suit to another of the Courts having jurisdiction. If the suit is brought in any Court subordinate to a District Court, the application shall be submitted through the District Court to which such Court is subordinate. The High Court may determine in which of the several Courts having jurisdiction the suit shall proceed.

Suits for immovable property situate in districts subject to different High Courts.

25. If the districts within the limits of which the immovable property is situate, are subject to different High Courts, the application shall be submitted to the High Court to which the district in which the suit is brought is subordinate;

and such High Court may, after hearing the objections, if any, of the defendant, determine whether or not the suit shall proceed in the Court in which it is instituted.

Suit for immovable property alleged to be within another local jurisdiction.

26. If in a suit for immovable property, the defendant object to the hearing of the suit on the ground that the property is not situate within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, the Court may determine the point;

and if the Court find that the property is situate within such limits, it shall proceed to try the suit.

CHAPTER III.

OF PARTIES AND THEIR APPEARANCES, APPLICATIONS AND ACTS.

Who to be joined as plaintiffs

27. All persons having an interest in the subject-matter of the suit and in obtaining the relief sought, may be joined as plaintiffs, except as otherwise provided in this Code.

Distinct claims.

But persons having distinct claims against another in respect of distinct matters cannot, if the defendant object, join to enforce such claims in one suit.

Illustration.

A and B are partners. C deals with the firm and becomes indebted to it. A sells a horse his private property to C. A and B cannot, if C objects, sue him in one suit for the debt due to the firm and also for the price of the horse.

Who to be defendant.

28. Any person may be made a defendant who has or claims an interest in the controversy adverse to the plaintiff, or who is a necessary party to the complete determination or settlement of the questions involved therein.

But persons against whom distinct claims are made in respect of distinct matters cannot if they or any of them object or objects be joined for the purpose of enforcing such claims in one suit.

Illustration.

A and B are partners, and become as such indebted to C in Rs. 5,000. A on his own account buys a horse for Rs. 1,000 from C, and fails to pay the price. C cannot, if A or B objects, sue in the same suit A and B for the Rs. 5,000 and A for the Rs. 1,000.

Parties to be joined.

29. Of the parties to the suit those who are united in interest must be joined as plaintiffs or defendants. But if the consent of any one who should have been joined as plaintiff cannot be obtained, he may be joined as a defendant, the reason thereof being stated in the plaint.

And when the question is one of common or general interest of so many persons that it is impracticable to bring them all before the Court, one or more may sue or defend on behalf of the whole, the reason thereof being stated in the plaint.

Parties to bills, hundis and notes.

30. Persons severally liable upon the same obligation or instrument, including the parties to bills of exchange, hundis and promissory notes, may, all or any of them, be included in the same suit at the option of the plaintiff.

Time for taking objections as to non-joinder or misjoinder of parties.

31. All objections for want of parties, or for joinder of parties who have no interest in the suit, or for misjoinder as co-plaintiffs or co-defendants, shall be taken at the earliest possible opportunity; and any such objection not taken before the settlement of issues shall be deemed to have been waived by the defendant.

32. Any appearance, application or act in or to any Court, made or done by a party to a suit in such Court, may, except when otherwise expressly provided by this Code, be made or done by the party in person or by his recognized agent, or by a pleader duly appointed to act on his behalf:

Appearances, applications and acts may be in person, by recognized agent or by pleader.

Provided that any such appearance shall be made by the party in person if the Court so direct.

33. When there are more plaintiffs than one, any one or more of them may be authorized by any other of them to appear, plead and act for such other: and in like manner when there are more defendants than one, any one or more of them may be authorized by any other of them to appear, plead or act for such other.

Each of several plaintiffs or defendants may authorize any other to appear, &c., for him.

The authority shall be in writing, signed by the parties giving it, and shall be filed in Court.

Authority to be in writing signed and filed.

34. The recognized agents of parties by whom such appearances, applications and acts may be made or done are—

Recognized agents.

1*st*—Persons holding general powers-of-attorney from parties not within the jurisdiction of the District Court within the limits of which the appearance, application or act is made or done, authorizing them to make and do such appearances, applications and acts on behalf of such parties.

Persons holding powers-of-attorney from parties out of jurisdiction.

2*ndly*—Persons carrying on trade or business for and in the names of parties not within the jurisdiction of the District Court within the limits of which the appearance, application or act is made or done, in matters connected with such trade or business only, where no other agent is expressly authorized to make and do such appearances, applications and acts.

Persons carrying on trade or business for parties out of jurisdiction.

Explanation.—A partner is not, as such, a recognized agent within the meaning of this clause.

35. Processes served on a recognized agent relative to a suit shall be as effectual for all purposes in relation to the suit as if the same had been given to or served on the party in person, unless the Court shall otherwise direct.

Service of process on recognized agent.

The provisions of this Code relative to the service of process on a party to a suit apply to the service of process on a recognized agent.

36. The appointment of a pleader to make or do any appearance, application or act as aforesaid shall be in writing under the hand of the client and shall be filed in Court.

Appointment of pleader.

When so filed, it shall be considered to be in full force until revoked by a writing signed by the client and filed in Court, or until the pleader dies, or the suit is determined.

37. Processes served on the pleader of any party or left at the office or ordinary residence of such pleader, relative to a suit, and whether the same be for the personal appearance of the party or not, shall be presumed to be duly communicated and made known to the party whom the pleader represents; and, unless the Court otherwise directs, shall be as effectual for all purposes in relation to the suit as if the same had been given to or served on the party in person.

Service of process on pleader.

38. In all cases in which a party to a suit has not appointed a pleader to act for him, all processes shall be served upon such party in the manner hereinafter provided for the service of a summons upon a defendant to appear and answer.

Service of process on party who has not appointed a pleader.

39. Besides the recognized agents described in section 34, any person residing within the jurisdiction of the Court may be appointed an agent to accept service of processes.

Agent to receive process.

Such appointment shall be in writing signed by the principal; and the original appointment, or a copy thereof if the appointment be a general one, shall be filed in Court.

His appointment to be in writing and to be filed in Court.

40. If at any stage of a suit, it appear to the Court that any person who may be entitled to, or who may claim some share or interest in, the subject-matter of the suit, and who may be likely to be affected by the result, has not been made a party,

Court may direct that persons appearing to be interested shall be made parties.

or that any one of several plaintiffs should be made a defendant,

the Court may, in its discretion, direct that such person shall be made a party or that such plaintiff shall be made a defendant, as the case may be.

In such case the Court shall issue a notice to such person in the manner hereinafter provided for the service of a summons on a defendant.

41. If at any stage of the suit, it appear to the Court that any person has been improperly made a party, the Court may direct that his name shall be struck out from the plaint, or that the proceedings shall be stayed as against him.

Power to remove parties.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE FRAME OF THE SUIT AND THE FORM OF THE PLAINT.

42. Every suit shall as far as practicable be so framed as to afford ground for a single decision upon the whole subject in dispute, and so to prevent further litigation concerning it.

Suit how to be framed.

43. Every suit shall include the whole of the claim arising out of the cause of action; but a plaintiff may relinquish any portion of his claim in order to bring the suit within the jurisdiction of any Court, and the fact of such relinquishment shall be entered on the record.

Suit to include the whole claim.

Relinquishment of part of claim.

If a plaintiff intentionally relinquish or omit to sue for any portion of his claim, a suit for the portion so relinquished or omitted shall not afterwards be entertained.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) Two partners, A and B, dispute regarding unsettled accounts of the partnership. A sues B for a particular item of the accounts. The suit must be dismissed, for it should have been for the whole of A's demand against B, so that there might be a general adjustment of the accounts.

(*b.*) A, as heir of Z, claims the ownership of lands in two districts, B and C. D claims the same lands also as heir of Z. A sues D in district B for the lands in that district only, omitting the rest of the lands. A's suit against D for the lands in district C cannot afterwards be entertained.

(*c.*) A sues D as in the last preceding illustration. A also claims other lands from D, alleging that D obtained a conveyance of them from A by fraud. A may make those lands the subject of a separate suit.

Joinder of several claims in the same suit.

44. Two or more claims, founded on distinct causes of action, by and against the same parties, and cognizable (as regards their nature) by the same Court, may at the option of the plaintiff be joined in the same suit; provided that, when claims are so joined, the jurisdiction of the Court to hear the suit shall depend on the amount or value of the aggregate subject-matters.

Multifariousness

But different claims, founded on distinct causes of action, against different parties, cannot be joined in the same suit where each of those parties has a separate interest.

And claims made against a defendant in different characters, cannot be joined in the same suit.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A and B, by their three joint promissory notes, promise to pay to C on demand Rs. 1,000, Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 2,000. A and B fail to pay the same. C may sue A and B in the same suit for Rs. 4,500, being the aggregate amount of the three notes.

(*b.*) A, the guardian of B, a minor, sells a portion of the minor's property to C, another portion to D, and another to E. B attains majority and sues in the same suit C, D and E to set aside the sales to them respectively. Any of the defendants may object that the suit is wrongly framed.

(*c.*) A sues B, the executor of C, in the same suit for a debt due from C, and also for a debt due from B personally. The defendant may object that the suit is wrongly framed.

Objections on ground of multifariousness.

45. All objections under section 44 shall be taken at the earliest possible opportunity; and any objection not taken before the settlement of issues shall be deemed to have been waived by the defendant.

Power to order distinct claims to be tried separately.

46. If two or more claims founded on distinct causes of action be joined in one suit, and the Court is of opinion that they cannot conveniently be tried together, the Court may, at any stage of the suit, order such claims, or any of them, to be tried separately on the record as made up.

Claims for immovable property and for mesne profits.

47. A claim for immovable property, and a claim for the mesne profits of such property, may, at the option of the plaintiff, be deemed to be founded on distinct rights to sue, within the meaning of sections 44 and 46.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE INSTITUTION OF SUITS.

Suits to be commenced by plaint.

48. Every regular suit shall be commenced by a plaint.

Particulars to be contained in plaint.

49. The plaint must be distinctly written in the language in use in proceedings before the Court, and must contain the following particulars:—

(1.) the name of the Court in which the suit is brought;

(2.) the name, description and place of abode of the plaintiff;

(3.) the name, description and place of abode of the defendant, so far as they can be ascertained;

(4.) a plain and concise statement of the facts constituting the cause of action, and where and when it accrued;

(5.) a demand of the relief which the plaintiff claims.

Explanation 1.—When the plaintiff sues in a representative character, the plaint should shew, not only that he has an actual existing interest in the subject-matter, but that he has taken the steps necessary to enable him to institute a suit concerning it.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A sues as B's executor. The plaint must state that A has proved B's will.

(*b.*) A sues as C's administrator. The plaint must state that A has taken out administration to C's estate.

(*c.*) A sues, as guardian of D, a Muhammadan minor. A is not D's guardian according to Muhammadan law and usage. The plaint must state that A has been specially appointed D's guardian.

Explanation 2.—The plaint must shew that the defendant is or claims to be interested in the subject-matter, and that he is liable to be called upon to answer the plaintiff's demand.

Illustration.

A dies leaving B his executor, C his legatee, and D a debtor to A's estate. C sues D to compel him to pay his debt in satisfaction of C's legacy. The plaint must shew that B has collusively refused to sue D, or that B and D have colluded for the purpose of defrauding C, or other such circumstances rendering D liable to C.

Explanation 3.—If the cause of action arose beyond the period ordinarily allowed by any law for commencing the suit, the plaint must shew the ground upon which exemption from such law is claimed.

Explanation 4.—If the plaintiff seek the recovery of money, the plaint must state the precise amount, so far as the case admits.

Illustration.

A sues for mesne profits.

A sues for the amount which will be found due to him on taking unsettled accounts between him and B.

In each of these cases the plaint need only state approximately the amount sued for.

Plaint to be subscribed and verified.

50. The plaint shall be subscribed by the plaintiff and his pleader (if any), and shall be verified at the foot by the plaintiff in the manner following, or to the like effect:—

I (A. B.), the plaintiff named in the above plaint, do declare that what is stated therein is true to the best of my information and belief.

Subscription and verification in case of plaintiff's inability.

51. If the plaintiff, by reason of absence or for other good cause, be unable to subscribe and verify the plaint, the Court may, if it think fit, allow it to be subscribed and verified on his behalf by any person whom the Court considers personally acquainted with the facts of the case and otherwise competent to make the verification.

What, besides absence, is good cause, is for the consideration of the Court in each case.

Illustrations.

(a.) The fact that a plaintiff has been exempted from attendance in Court on account of his rank is not good cause why he should not subscribe and verify the plaint.

(b.) Severe illness may be good cause.

When the plaint may be rejected, returned for amendment, or amended.

52. The plaint may, at the discretion of the Court, and at any time before the decree is passed, be rejected, returned for amendment within a time to be fixed by the Court, or amended then and there, upon such terms as to the payment of costs occasioned by the amendment as the Court thinks fit,

(*a*) if it do not state correctly and without prolixity the several particulars hereinbefore required to be specified therein;

(*b*) if it contain any particulars other than those so required;

(*c*) if it be not subscribed and verified as hereinbefore required; or

(*d*) if it do not disclose a cause of action.

Explanation.—A plaint cannot be altered so as to convert a suit of one character into a suit of another and inconsistent character.

When the plaint shall be returned to be presented to the proper Court.

53. The plaint, when presented, shall be returned to be presented to the proper Court in the following cases:—

(*a.*) If a suit has been instituted in a Court whose grade is lower or higher than that of the Court competent to try it, where such Court exists, or where no option as to the selection of the Court is allowed by law:

(*b.*) If, in a suit relating to immovable property, but not coming under the proviso to section 15, it appear that no part of such property is situate within the local limits of the Court's jurisdiction:

(*c.*) If, in any other case, it appear that the cause of action, or a material part thereof, did not occur, and that none of the defendants are dwelling or carrying on business, or personally working for gain, within such local limits.

When the plaint shall be rejected.

54. The plaint shall be rejected in the following cases:—

(*a.*) If the relief sought is undervalued, and the plaintiff, on being required by the Court to correct the valuation within a time to be fixed by the Court, fails to do so:

(*b.*) If the relief sought is properly valued, but the plaint is written upon paper insufficiently stamped, and the plaintiff, on being required by the Court to supply the requisite stamp-paper within a time to be fixed by the Court, fails to do so:

(*c.*) If, in the case mentioned in section 369, the plaintiff fail to furnish security for the payment of the costs that may be incurred by the defendant:

(*d.*) If the suit appear from the statement in the plaint to be barred by any positive rule of law.

Procedure on rejecting a plaint.

55. When a plaint is rejected, the Judge shall record with his own hand an order to that effect with the reason for such order, and the plaint, with the order and any deposition made by or on behalf of the plaintiff, shall be deposited in the record-room of the Court.

Procedure on returning a plaint.

When a plaint is returned for amendment, the date of its presentation and return, the name of the party presenting it, and a brief statement of the reason for returning it, shall be endorsed upon it before it is returned, and shall be signed and sealed by the Judge.

When rejection of plaint does not preclude presentation of fresh plaint.

56. The rejection of the plaint on any of the grounds hereinbefore mentioned shall not of its own force preclude the plaintiff from presenting a fresh plaint in respect of the same cause of action.

Procedure on admitting plaint.

57. If the Court consider the plaint admissible, it shall cause to be endorsed thereon a memorandum of the documents (if any) which the plaintiff has filed along with it, together with the names of the persons presenting them.

The Court shall also cause the particulars mentioned in section 49 to be entered in a book to be kept for the purpose, and called the Register of Civil suits. The entries shall be numbered in every year according to the order in which the plaint is presented.

Production of document on which plaintiff sues.

Delivery of document or copy.

58. If a plaintiff sue upon a written document in his own possession or power, he shall produce it in Court when the plaint is presented, and shall at the same time deliver the document or a copy thereof to be filed with the plaint.

List of other documents.

If he rely on any other documents as evidence in support of his claim, he shall enter such documents in a list to be added at the foot of the plaint.

Suits on lost negotiable instruments.

59. In case of any suit founded upon a bill of exchange or other negotiable instrument, if it be proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the instrument is lost, and if an indemnity be given by the plaintiff, to the satisfaction of the Court, against the claims of any other person upon such instrument, the Court may make such decree as it

would have made if the plaintiff had produced the instrument in Court when the plaint was presented, and had at the same time delivered a copy of the instrument to be filed with the plaint.

60. If the document on which the plaintiff sues be an entry in a shop-book or other book, the plaintiff shall produce the book to the Court, together with a copy of the entry on which he relies.

Production of shop-book.

The Court shall forthwith mark the document for the purpose of identification; and after examining and comparing the copy with the original, shall return the book to the plaintiff.

Original entry to be marked and returned.

61. A document which ought to be produced in Court by the plaintiff when the plaint is presented, or to be entered at the foot of the plaint, and which is not produced or entered accordingly, shall not be received in evidence on his behalf at the hearing of the suit without the leave of the Court.

Inadmissibility of document not produced when plaint filed.

Explanation.—A document handed to a witness merely to refresh his memory is not received in evidence within the meaning of this section.

Issue of Summons.

62. When the plaint has been registered, a summons shall be issued to the defendant to appear and answer the claim on a day to be therein specified

Summons.

(*a*) in person, or

(*b*) by a pleader duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or

(*c*) by a pleader accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions.

Every such summons shall be signed by the Judge or such officer as he appoints, and shall be sealed with the seal of the Court.

63. If the Court see reason to require the personal appearance of the defendant, the summons shall order him to appear in person in Court on the day therein specified.

Court may order defendant or plaintiff to appear in person.

If the Court see reason to require the personal appearance of the plaintiff on the same day, it may make an order for such appearance.

64. No plaintiff or defendant shall be ordered to appear in person who at the time is *bonâ fide* residing at a distance of more than fifty miles from the place where the Court is held, unless he be resident within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court:

No party to be ordered to appear in person unless resident within 50 miles; or within local jurisdiction of Court;

Provided that, if railway communication exists between the place where he resides and the place where the Court is held, or within a convenient distance from such places, the Court shall have a discretion as to making such order.

or unless there be railway communication.

65. The Court shall determine, at the time of issuing the summons, whether it shall be for the settlement of issues only, or for the final disposal of the suit, and the summons shall contain a direction accordingly:

Summons to be either to settle issues, or for final disposal.

Provided that, in every suit cognizable by Courts of Small Causes, the summons shall be for the final disposal of the suit.

66. The day for the appearance of the defendant shall be fixed by the Court with reference to the place of residence of the defendant and the time necessary for the service of the summons; and the day shall be so fixed as to allow the defendant sufficient time to enable him to appear and answer on such day.

Fixing day for appearance of defendant.

What shall be deemed 'sufficient time' must be determined with reference to the circumstances of the case.

67. The summons to appear and answer shall order the defendant to produce any document in his possession or power, containing evidence relating to the merits of the plaintiff's case, or upon which the defendant intends to rely in support of his case.

Summons to order defendant to produce documents required by plaintiff or relied on by defendant.

68. When the summons is for the final disposal of the suit, it shall direct the defendant to produce, on the day fixed for his appearance, the witnesses upon whose evidence he intends to rely in support of his case.

On issue of summons for final disposal, parties to be directed to produce their witnesses.

A similar direction shall be given to the plaintiff at the time of issuing the summons.

The summons may contain a demand of the costs incurred to the time of payment.

CHAPTER VI.

SERVICE OF SUMMONS ON THE DEFENDANT.

69. The summons shall be delivered to the proper officer of the Court, to be served by him or one of his subordinates.

Delivery of summons for service.

70. Service of the summons shall be made by delivering or tendering a copy thereof signed by the Judge or by the Registrar or Clerk of the Court and sealed with the seal of the Court.

Mode of service.

71. When there are more defendants than one, service of the summons shall be made on each defendant:

Service on several defendants.

Provided that, if the defendants are partners, and the suit relates to a partnership-transaction, service on one defendant for himself and for the other defendants shall be sufficient, unless the Court otherwise directs.

72. Whenever it may be practicable, the service shall be on the defendant in person, unless he have an agent empowered to accept the service, in which case service on such agent shall be sufficient.

Service to be on defendant in person, when practicable, or on duly empowered agent.

73. In a suit relating to any business or work against a person who does not reside within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court from which the summons issues, service on any manager or agent, who, at the time of service, personally carries on such business or work for such person within such limits, shall be deemed good service.

Service on agent by whom defendant carries on business.

74. In a suit for immovable property, if the summons cannot be served on the defendant in person, and the defendant have no agent empowered to accept the service of the summons, it may be served on any agent of the defendant in charge of the property.

Service on agent in charge, in suits for immovable property.

75. If in any suit the defendant cannot be found and if he have no agent empowered to accept the service of the summons on his behalf, the service may be made on any adult male member of the family of the defendant who is residing with him.

When service may be on male member of defendant's family.

Explanation.—A servant is not a member of the family within the meaning of this section.

76. When the summons is served on the defendant personally, or on an agent or other person on his behalf, the serving officer shall require the signature of the person on whom the service is made to an acknowledgment of service to be endorsed on the original summons or on a copy thereof signed and sealed as aforesaid.

Person served to endorse summons.

If such person refuse to sign the acknowledgment, the serving officer may affix the copy of the summons on some conspicuous part of the house in which the defendant is dwelling but the service of the summons shall be held sufficient if it be proved to the satisfaction of the Court, notwithstanding that a copy of the summons shall not have been so affixed.

Procedure where he refuses.

77. If the defendant cannot be found and there is no agent empowered to accept the service of the summons on his behalf, nor any other person on whom the service can be made, the serving officer shall fix the copy of the summons on some conspicuous part of the house in which the defendant is dwelling, and the summons shall thereupon be deemed to have been served.

If summons cannot be served, copy to be fixed on dwelling-house.

Explanation.—The manner of dwelling here intended is such as renders it probable that the fact of the fixing of the copy will come to the defendant's knowledge.

78. If the summons cannot be otherwise served on the defendant, and the serving-officer cannot find any house in which the defendant is dwelling, the serving-officer shall return the summons to the Court from which it issued, with an endorsement thereon that he has been unable to serve it.

Summons when returned with endorsement of non-service.

79. The serving officer shall, in all cases in which the summons has been served, endorse on the original summons, or on a copy thereof signed and sealed as aforesaid, the time when and the manner in which the summons was served, and such endorsement shall be evidence of the service of the summons.

Endorsement of time and manner of service.

80. When a summons is returned without having been served, if the plaintiff satisfies the Court that there is reason to believe that the defendant is keeping out of the way for the purpose of avoiding the service, or if for any other reason the summons cannot be served, the Court shall order the summons to be served by affixing a copy thereof in some conspicuous place in the Court-house, and also upon some conspicuous part of the house in which the defendant last resided; or in such other manner as the Court thinks fit.

When summons is returned unserved, Court to order substituted service if satisfied that defendant is avoiding service.

The service substituted by order of the Court, shall be as effectual as if it had been made in any of the modes hereinbefore mentioned.

81. If the defendant resides within the jurisdiction of any Court other than the Court in which the suit is instituted, and has no agent empowered to accept the service of the summons, the Court in which the suit is instituted shall send the summons, either by an officer of the Court or by post, to any Court, not being a High Court, having jurisdiction at the place where the defendant resides, by which it can be most conveniently served, and shall fix such time for the appearance of the defendant as the case may require.

Service of summons when defendant resides within jurisdiction of another Court and has no agent to accept service.

The Court to which the summons is sent shall, upon receipt thereof, deliver it to the proper officer of such Court, to be served in the manner hereinbefore directed.

Upon the return of the summons by the serving-officer, it shall be sent back to the Court from which it originally issued.

Explanation.—In the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, the Courts to which summonses shall be sent for service under this section are the Courts of Small Causes.

82. If the defendant be in jail under either civil or criminal process, the summons shall be delivered to the officer in charge of the jail in which the defendant is confined, and such officer shall cause the summons to be served upon the defendant.

Service of summons on defendant in jail.

The summons shall be returned to the officer from whom it was received, with a statement of the service endorsed thereon and signed by the officer in charge of the jail.

83. If the jail in which the defendant is confined is not in the district in which the suit is brought, the summons may be sent by post or otherwise to the officer in charge of such jail, and such officer shall cause the summons to be served upon the defendant, and shall return the summons to the Court from which it issued, with a statement of the service endorsed thereon, and signed as provided in section 82.

Procedure if jail be in a different district.

84. If the defendant resides out of British India, and has no agent empowered to accept the service, the summons shall be addressed to the defendant at the place where he is

Service of summons when defendant resides out of British India and has no agent to accept service.

residing, and forwarded to him by post if there be a post to such place.

85. If there be a British Resident or Agent of Government in or for the territory in which the defendant resides, the summons may be sent to such Resident or Agent, by post or otherwise, for the purpose of being served upon the defendant; and if the Resident or Agent return the summons with his endorsement that the summons has been served on the defendant, such endorsement shall be conclusive evidence of the service.

Service through a British Resident or Agent of Government.

86. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Court from substituting for the summons a letter signed by the Judge or Registrar or Clerk of the Court, and under the seal of the Court, when the person whose appearance is required is of a rank which entitles him to such mark of consideration.

Substitution of letter for summons.

The letter shall contain all the particulars required to be stated in the summons, and, subject to the provisions contained in section 87, shall be treated in all respects as a summons.

87. When a letter or other communication is substituted for a summons, it may be sent by post or by a special messenger selected by the Court, or in any other manner which the Court thinks fit; unless the person whose appearance is required has an agent empowered to accept the service of the summons, in which case it shall be served on such agent.

Mode of sending such letter.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE APPEARANCE OF THE PARTIES AND CONSEQUENCE OF NON-APPEARANCE.

88. On the day fixed in the summons for the defendant to appear and answer, the parties shall be in attendance at the Court-house, and the suit shall then be heard, unless the hearing be adjourned to a future day fixed by the Court.

Parties to appear on day fixed in summons for defendant to appear and answer.

89. If on the day fixed for the defendant to appear and answer, it be found that the summons has not been served upon him in consequence of the failure of the plaintiff to deposit, within the time allowed, the sum required to defray the cost of issuing such summons, the Court may order that the suit be dismissed:

Dismissal of suit where summons not served in consequence of plaintiff's failure to deposit costs of issuing it.

Provided that no such order shall be passed, although the summons has not been served upon the defendant, if, on the day fixed for him to appear and answer, he has entered an appearance by a pleader or by a duly authorized agent, when he is allowed to appear by agent, or is in attendance in person.

Proviso.

90. If on the day fixed for the defendant to appear and answer, or on any other subsequent day to which the hearing of the suit may be adjourned, neither party appears when called upon by the Court, the suit shall be dismissed.

If neither party appear, suit to be dismissed.

91. Whenever a suit is dismissed under either of the last two preceding sections, the plaintiff may bring a fresh suit; or if within the period of thirty days from the date of the order dismissing the suit he satisfies the Court that there was a sufficient excuse for his not making the deposit required within the time allowed or for his non-appearance, as the case may be, the Court may restore the suit to its file.

In such case plaintiff may bring fresh suit;

or Court may restore the suit to its file.

92. If the plaintiff appears and the defendant does not appear, and the Court is satisfied that the summons was duly served, the Court may proceed *ex parte* either to dispose of the suit or to settle issues, according to the tenor of the summons.

Procedure if plaintiff only appear.

93. If the plaintiff appears and the defendant does not appear, and the Court is not satisfied that the summons was duly served in any of the modes of service hereinbefore provided, the Court may direct a second summons to the defendant to be issued in any of the said modes.

If plaintiff only appear, and due service of summons be not proved, Court may order issue of second summons.

94. If the plaintiff appears and the defendant does not appear, and it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the summons was served on the defendant, but not in sufficient time to enable him to appear and answer on the day fixed in the summons, the Court shall postpone the hearing of the suit to a future day to be fixed by the Court, and may direct notice of such day to be given to the defendant.

Procedure where plaintiff only appears, and it is proved that summons was served, but not in due time.

95. If the defendant, on any subsequent day to which the hearing of the suit *ex parte* has been adjourned, appear and assign good cause for his previous non-appearance, he may, upon such terms as the Court may direct as to costs or otherwise, be heard in answer to the suit, in like manner as if he had appeared on the day fixed for his appearance.

Procedure where defendant appears on day of adjourned hearing, and assigns good cause for previous non-appearance.

96. If the defendant appears and the plaintiff does not appear, the Court shall pass a decree against the plaintiff by default, unless the defendant admits the claim, in which case the Court shall pass a decree against the defendant upon such admission.

Procedure where defendant only appears.

97. If on the day fixed for the hearing of a suit against a defendant residing out of British India, who has no agent empowered to accept service of summons, or on any day to which the hearing has been adjourned, the defendant does not appear, the plaintiff may apply to the Court, and the Court may direct that the plaintiff be at liberty to proceed with his suit in such manner and subject to such conditions as the Court thinks fit.

Procedure where defendant residing out of British India does not appear.

98. When a decree is passed against a plaintiff by default, he shall be precluded from bringing a fresh suit in respect of the same right to sue.

Decree against plaintiff by default bars fresh suit.

99. If there are more plaintiffs than one, and one or more of them shall appear in person or by a pleader or by a co-plaintiff duly authorized, and the other or others of them shall not appear in person nor by a pleader nor by a co-plaintiff duly authorized, the Court may proceed with the suit at the instance of the plaintiff or plaintiffs who may have appeared, in the same way as if all the plaintiffs had appeared, and pass such order as it thinks fit.

Procedure in case of non-attendance of one or more of several plaintiffs.

100. If there be more defendants than one, and one or more of them appear in person or by a pleader or by a co-defendant duly authorized, and the others of them do not appear in person or by a pleader or by a co-defendant duly authorized, the Court shall proceed with the suit, and shall at the time of passing judgment make such order with respect to the defendant or defendants who have not appeared as it thinks fit.

Procedure in case of non-attendance of one or more of several defendants.

101. If a plaintiff or defendant who has been ordered to appear in person under the provisions of section 63 or section 430 does not appear in person, or show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court for failing so to appear, he shall be subject to all the provisions of the foregoing sections applicable to plaintiffs and defendants, respectively, who do not appear.

Consequence of non-attendance, without sufficient cause shown, of party ordered to appear in person.

102. In support of the cause shown by a plaintiff or defendant for failing to appear in person, the Court shall receive any declaration in writing on paper signed by such plaintiff or defendant and verified in manner hereinbefore provided for the verification of plaints.

Court to receive written declaration in support of cause shown for failure to appear.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF WRITTEN STATEMENTS.

103. The parties may, at the first hearing of the suit, tender written statements of their respective cases, and the Court shall record such statements and deal with them as if given in evidence.

Written statements.

104. Written statements shall be chargeable with the fee prescribed by the Court Fees Act, 1870, for petitions to the Court.

Written statements chargeable with Court fees.

105. If in a suit for the recovery of money the defendant claims to set-off against the plaintiff's demand any ascertained sum of money legally recoverable by him from the plaintiff, and if in such claim of the defendant against the plaintiff both parties fill the same character as they fill in the plaintiff's suit, the defendant may, at the first hearing of the suit, but not afterwards unless permitted by the Court, tender a written statement containing the particulars of the debt sought to be set-off.

Particulars of set-off to be given in written statement.

The Court shall thereupon enquire into the same,

and if it find that the case fulfils the requirements of the former part of this section,

the Court shall set-off the one debt against the other.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths Rs. 2,000 to B, and appoints C his executor and residuary legatee. B dies and D takes out administration to B's effects. C pays Rs. 1,000 as surety for D. Then D sues C for the legacy. C cannot set-off the debt of Rs. 1,000 against the legacy, for neither C nor D fills the same character with respect to the legacy as they fill with respect to the payment of the Rs. 1,000.

(*b*) A dies intestate and in debt to B. C takes out administration to A's effects, and B buys part of the effects from C. In a suit for the purchase-money by C against B, the latter cannot set-off the debt against the price, for C fills two different characters, one as the vendor to B, in which he sues B, and the other as representative to A, in which B seeks the set-off.

(*c*) A sues B on a bill of exchange. B alleges that A has wrongfully neglected to insure B's goods and is liable to him in compensation which he claims to set-off. The amount not being ascertained cannot be set-off.

(*d*) A sues B on a bill of exchange for Rs. 500. B holds a judgment against A for Rs. 1,000. The two claims being both definite pecuniary demands may be set-off.

(*e*) A sues B for compensation on account of a trespass. B holds a promissory note for Rs. 1,000 from A and claims to set-off that amount against any sum that A may recover in the suit. B may do so, for as soon as A recovers, both sums are definite pecuniary demands.

106. Except as provided in the last preceding section, no written statement shall be received after the first hearing of the suit unless called for by the Court.

No written statement to be received after first hearing unless called for by Court.

The Court, in the exercise of its original jurisdiction, may at any time require a full and true written statement, or additional written statement, from any of the parties, and fix a time for presenting the same.

Court may at any time call for written statement.

If any party from whom a written statement is so called for fail to present the same within the time fixed by the Court, the Court may pass a decree against him, or make such other order in relation to the suit as it thinks fit. And in case of wilful disobedience to the requisition of the Court, he shall also be liable to the penalties provided by section 176 of the Indian Penal Code.

Procedure when party fails to present written statement called for by Court.

107. Written statements shall be as brief as the nature of the case will admit, and shall not be argumentative, nor by way of answer one to the other; but shall be confined as much as possible to a simple narrative of the facts which the party by whom or on whose behalf the written statement is made believes to be material to the case, and which he believes he will be able to prove.

Frame of written statements.

108. Written statements shall be subscribed and verified in the manner hereinbefore provided for subscribing and verifying plaints, and no written statement shall be received unless it be so subscribed and verified.

Written statements to be subscribed and verified.

Persons exempted from attendance in Court are not exempted thereby from subscribing and verifying written statements.

109. If it appear to the Court that any written statement, whether called for by the Court or spontaneously tendered, is argumentative or prolix, or contains matter irrelevant to the suit, the Court may strike out any part of the statement, or, by an order to be endorsed thereon, reject the same, and return it to the party by whom it was made, imposing such terms as to costs or otherwise as the Court thinks fit.

Rejection of argumentative, prolix or irrelevant written statements.

It shall not be competent to such party to present another written statement, unless it be expressly called for or allowed by the Court.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE EXAMINATION OF THE PARTIES AT THE FIRST HEARING.

110. At the first hearing of the suit, or at any subsequent hearing, any party appearing in person or present in Court, or any person able to answer any material questions relating to the suit by whom he or his pleader is accompanied, may be examined orally by the Court.

Oral examination of party, or companion of himself or his pleader.

The substance of the examination shall be reduced to writing and shall form part of the record.

Substance of examination to be written.

111. If any party to a suit refuses, without lawful excuse, to answer any material question relating to the suit which the Court thinks fit to put to him, the Court may pass a decree against him, or make such order in relation to the suit as it thinks fit.

Consequence of refusal of party to answer material question.

112. If the pleader of any party who appears by a pleader refuses or is unable to answer any material question relating to the suit which the Court is of opinion that the party whom he represents ought to answer, and is likely to be able to answer if interrogated in person, the Court may postpone the hearing of the suit to a future day, and direct that such party shall appear in person on such day.

Consequence of refusal or inability of pleader to answer.

If such party fails without lawful excuse to appear in person on the day so appointed, the Court may pass a decree against him, or make such order in relation to the suit as it thinks fit.

CHAPTER X.

OF THE ADMISSION, INSPECTION, PRODUCTION, IMPOUNDING AND RETURN OF DOCUMENTS.

113. Either party may exhibit to the other or to his pleader, at any time before the hearing, any document material to the suit, and request an admission in writing of its genuineness.

Admission of documents.

If the adverse party or his pleader fail to give the admission within four days after the request, and if the party exhibiting the document be afterwards put to expense in order to prove its genuineness and the same be finally proved or admitted at the hearing, such expense, to be ascertained at the hearing, shall be paid by the party refusing admission, unless the Court is satisfied that there were good reasons for the refusal.

114. Subject to the other provisions of this Code and to the rules of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, the Court before which a suit is pending may, in its discretion, and upon application in writing order any party to give to any other party within a specified time, an inspection and copy, or permission to take a copy, of any books, papers or other documents in his possession or under his control, containing evidence relating to the merits of the suit or the defence therein.

Inspection of documents.

The application shall state—

(a) that the suit is pending,

(b) the nature of the suit,

(c) that the applicant has just grounds to maintain or defend the suit, as the case may be,

(d) his belief that the documents are in the possession or under the control of the party against whom the order is sought,

(e) the reason of the application,

(f) the existence, nature, identification and admissibility of the documents; and

(g) that the application has been made at the earliest opportunity, or (where this is not the case) that there was good cause (stating it) for the delay.

Every such application must be subscribed and verified in the manner hereinbefore provided for subscribing and verifying plaints.

115. The Court may, of its own accord, and may, in its discretion, upon the application of any of the parties to a suit, send for, either from its own records or from any other Court or public office, the record of any other suit or case, or any other official paper, and inspect the same.

Court may send for papers from its own records or from other public offices or Courts.

Every application made under this section must be supported by an affidavit shewing how the record or paper is material to the suit in which the application is made:

Provided that the Court shall have no power to compel the production of any document relating to affairs of State, the production of which may, in the opinion of the officer in whose custody it is, be contrary to good policy.

Except State papers.

OF THE PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS AT THE FIRST HEARING.

116. The parties or their pleaders shall bring with them and have in readiness at the first hearing of the suit, to be produced when called on by the Court, all their documentary evidence of every description on which they intend to rely, and which has not already been filed in Court,

Documentary evidence to be produced at first hearing.

and all documents or other things specified in any order made by the Court under section 114 at any time before the hearing of the suit.

No documentary evidence of any kind, which the parties or any of them may desire to produce, shall be received at any subsequent stage of the proceedings unless good cause be shown to the satisfaction of the Court for the non-production

thereof at the first hearing. And the Judge receiving such evidence shall record the grounds of his doing so.

Documents to be received by Court.

117. The Court shall receive the documents produced by the parties.

Rejection of irrelevant or inadmissible documents.

The Court may at any stage of the suit reject any document which it considers irrelevant or otherwise inadmissible, recording the grounds of such rejection

Admitted documents to be marked and filed.

118. When a document is admitted in evidence at any stage of the suit, it shall be endorsed with the number and title of the suit, the name of the person producing it, and the date on which it was produced, and shall be filed as part of the record:

Entries in shop-books.

Provided that, if the document be an entry in a shop-book or other book, the party on whose behalf such book is produced may furnish a copy of the entry, which may be endorsed as aforesaid, and shall be filed as part of the record, and the book shall be returned to the person producing it.

Rejected documents to be marked.

119. When a document is rejected by the Court, it shall be endorsed in the manner specified in the last preceding section with the addition of the word "rejected," and the endorsement shall be signed by the Judge.

and returned; unless detained by Court.

The document shall then be returned to the party who produced it, unless the Court thinks proper, on suspicion of the document having been fabricated, or for any other reason, to order that it be impounded.

Court may order any document to be impounded.

120. The Court may, if it see sufficient cause, direct any document produced before it in any suit to be impounded and kept in the custody of an officer of the Court, for such period and subject to such conditions as the Court thinks fit.

After lapse of time for appeal, document admitted in evidence may be returned.

121. In suits in which an appeal is allowed, when the time for preferring an appeal from the decree has elapsed, or, if an appeal has been preferred, then after the appeal has been disposed of, any person, whether a party to the suit or not, desirous of receiving back any document produced by him in the suit, shall ordinarily be entitled, on application to the Judge of the Court in which such document may be, to receive back the same.

If no appeal, document may be returned as soon as decree is made

122. In suits in which an appeal is not allowed, the document may be returned, on application to the Court at any time after the suit has been disposed of.

Document may for special reasons be returned before time limited.

123. A document may be returned before the time mentioned in section 121 or section 122, if the Judge of the Court in which the document may be thinks proper, for any special reason, to order its return.

Document not to be returned in certain cases.

124. No document shall be returned which, by force of the decree, has become void or useless, or which the Court has directed to be detained for purposes of public justice.

Certified copy to be kept.

125. When a document is returned during the pendency of the suit in which it has been produced, a certified copy, made at the expense of the applicant, and bearing the stamp prescribed by law for copies of documents, shall be substituted for the original in the record of the suit.

Receipt to be given for returned document.

126. On the return of a document which has been admitted in evidence, a receipt shall be given by the party receiving it, in a receipt-book to be kept for the purpose.

CHAPTER XI.

OF THE SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

Framing of issues.

127. Issues arise when a proposition of fact or law is affirmed by the one party and denied by the other.

They are of two kinds: (1) issues of fact, (2) issues of law.

At the first hearing of the suit, the Court shall enquire upon what propositions of fact or of law the parties are at variance, and shall thereupon proceed to frame and record the issues on which the right decision of the case appears to the Court to depend.

When issues both of law and of fact arise in the same suit, and the Court is of opinion that the case may be disposed of on the issues of law only, it may try those issues first.

Allegations from which issues may be framed.

128. The Court may frame the issues from any of the following materials:—

(a) allegations orally made by the parties, or by any persons present on their behalf, or by their pleaders;

(b) allegations made in the plaint or in the written statements (if any) tendered in the suit;

(c) the contents of documents produced by either party.

Court may examine witnesses or documents before framing issues.

129. If the Court be of opinion that the issues cannot be correctly framed without the examination of some person not before the Court, or without the inspection of some document not produced in the suit, it may adjourn the framing of the issues to a future day, to be fixed by the Court, and may compel the attendance of any person or the production of any document by the person in whose hands it may be, by summons or other process.

Amendment of issues.

Addition of issues.

130. The Court may at any time before passing a decree amend the issues or frame additional issues on such terms as it thinks fit, and all such amendments or additional issues as may be necessary for determining the real question or controversy between the parties shall be so made or framed.

The Court may also, at any time before passing a decree, strike out any issues that appear to it to be wrongly framed or introduced.

OF ISSUES BY AGREEMENT OF PARTIES.

Questions of fact or law may by agreement be stated in the form of an issue.

131. When the parties to a suit are agreed as to the question of fact or of law to be decided between them, they may state the same in the form of an issue, and enter into an agreement in writing,

(a.) that upon the finding of the Court in the affirmative or the negative of such issue, a sum of money specified in the agreement, or to be ascertained by the Court, or in such manner as the Court may direct, shall be paid by one of the parties to the other of them, or

(b.) that upon such finding some property specified in the agreement and in dispute in the suit shall be delivered by one of the parties to the other of them, or as that other may direct, or

(c.) that upon such finding one or more of the parties shall do or abstain from doing some particular act, specified in the agreement, and relating to the matter in dispute.

Court if satisfied that the agreement was executed in good faith may give judgment.

132. If the Court be satisfied, after making such enquiry as it deems proper,

(a) that the agreement was duly executed by the parties,

(b) that they have a real interest in the decision of such question as aforesaid, and

(c) that the same is fit to be tried and decided,

it may proceed to record and try the issue, and deliver its finding or opinion thereon in the same manner as if the issue had been framed by the Court,

and may, upon the finding or decision on such issue, give judgment according to the terms of the agreement;

and upon the judgment so given, decree shall follow and may be executed in the same way as if the judgment had been pronounced in a contested suit.

CHAPTER XII.

DISPOSAL OF THE SUIT AT THE FIRST HEARING.

If the parties are not at issue on any question of law or fact.

133. If at the first hearing of a suit it appear that the parties are not at issue on any question of law or of fact, the Court may at once give judgment.

If one of several defendants be not at issue with the plaintiff.

134. Where there are more defendants than one, and any one of the defendants is not at issue with the plaintiff on any question of law or fact, the Court may at once give judgment for or against such defendant, and the suit shall proceed only against the other defendants.

If the parties are at issue on questions of law or fact.

135. When the parties are at issue on some question of law or of fact, and issues have been framed by the Court as hereinbefore provided, if the Court be satisfied that no further argument or evidence than such as the parties can at once supply is required upon any such of the issues as may be sufficient for the decision of the suit, and that no injustice will result from proceeding with the suit forthwith, the Court may proceed to determine such issue,

Court may determine issue and give judgment.

and if the finding thereon is sufficient for the decision, may pronounce judgment accordingly, whether the summons has been issued for the settlement of issues only or for the final disposal of the suit:

Provided that, where the summons has been issued for the settlement of issues only, the parties are present and none of them object.

Otherwise the Court shall postpone the further hearing of the suit, and shall fix a day for the production of such further evidence, or for such further argument as the case requires.

If either party fails to produce his evidence, Court may give judgment.

136. If the summons has been issued for the final disposal of the suit, and either party fails without sufficient cause to produce the evidence on which he relies, the Court may at once give judgment.

Procedure where Court cannot give judgment at first hearing.

137. After the issue of such summons, if the Court is unable to give judgment at the first hearing of the suit by reason of additional evidence being required, or for any other cause, the Court shall frame the issues requiring to be determined as provided in section 127.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF ADJOURNMENTS.

Court may grant time, or adjourn hearing.

138. The Court may, if sufficient cause be shown, at any stage of the suit, grant time to the parties, or to any of them, and may from time to time adjourn the hearing of the suit.

Costs of adjournment.

In all such cases the Court shall fix a day for the further hearing of the suit, and may make such order as it thinks fit with respect to the costs occasioned by the adjournment:

Provided that, when the hearing of evidence has once begun, the hearing of the suit shall not be adjourned at the application of any of the parties or except from day to day when all the witnesses cannot be examined on the same day.

Procedure if parties fail to appear on day fixed.

139. If, on any day to which the hearing of the suit is adjourned, the parties or either of them fail to appear, the Court may proceed to dispose of the suit in one of the modes directed in that behalf by chapter VII, or make such other order as it thinks fit.

Court may proceed notwithstanding either party fails to produce proofs or witnesses.

140. If either party to a suit to whom time has been granted fails to produce his proofs, or to cause the attendance of his witnesses, or to perform any other act necessary to the further progress of the suit, for which time has been allowed, the Court may, notwithstanding such default, proceed to a decision of the suit on the record.

CHAPTER XIV.

OF SUMMONING WITNESSES.

Summons to attend to give evidence or produce documents.

141. The parties may, after the issue of the summons to the defendant, if the summons be for the final disposal of the suit; or after the issues have been recorded, if the summons to the defendant be for the settlement of issues only, obtain, on application to the Court at some reasonable ime before the day fixed for such disposal o settlement, as the case may be, summonses t persons whose attendance is necessary or proper either to give evidence or to produce a document.

In any such summons the names of any number of persons may be inserted.

142. The person applying for a summons shall pay into Court such a sum of money as appears to the Court to be reasonable to defray the travelling and other expenses of the person summoned, in passing to and from the Court in which he is required to attend, and for one day's attendance.

Expenses of witnesses to be paid into Court on applying for summons.

If the Court be a subordinate Court, regard shall be had, in fixing the scale of such expenses, to the rules (if any) laid down by the Court to which such Court is subordinate.

Scale of expenses.

The sum so paid into Court shall be tendered to the person summoned, at the time of serving the summons if it can be served personally.

Tender of expenses to witness.

143. If it appear to the Court that the sum paid into Court on account of the travelling and other expenses of the person summoned in passing to and from the Court is not sufficient to cover such expenses, and for one day's attendance, the Court may direct such further sum to be paid to him as appears to be necessary on that account; and, in case of default in payment, may order such sum to be levied by attachment and sale of the goods of the person obtaining the summons; or the Court may discharge the person summoned without requiring him to give evidence.

Procedure where insufficient sum paid in.

If it be necessary to detain the person summoned for a longer period than one day, the Court may from time to time order the party at whose instance he was summoned, to pay into Court such sum as is sufficient to defray the expenses of his detention for such further period, and in default of such deposit being made, may order such sum to be levied by attachment and sale of the goods of the party at whose instance he was summoned; or the Court may discharge the person summoned without requiring him to give evidence.

Expenses if witness detained more than one day.

144. Every summons for the attendance of a person to give evidence or produce a document shall specify the time and place at which he is required to attend, and also whether his attendance is required for the purpose of giving evidence or to produce a document, or for both purposes; and any particular document which the person summoned is called on to produce, shall be described in the summons with convenient certainty.

Time, place, and purpose of attendance to be specified in summons.

145. Any person, whether a party to the suit or not, may be summoned to produce a document, without being summoned to give evidence; and any person summoned merely to produce a document shall be deemed to have complied with the summons, if he cause such document to be produced instead of attending personally to produce the same.

Summons to produce a document.

SERVICE OF SUMMONS ON PERSONS REQUIRED TO GIVE EVIDENCE OR PRODUCE DOCUMENTS.

146. Every summons to a person to give evidence or produce a document shall be served as nearly as may be in manner hereinbefore prescribed for the service of summons on the defendant; and the rules for the guidance of officers serving summonses on the defendant shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to officers serving summonses under this section.

Summons how served.

147. The service shall in all cases be made a sufficient time before the time specified in the summons for the attendance of the person summoned, to allow him a reasonable time for preparation and for travelling to the place at which his attendance is required.

Time for serving summons.

148. If the summons for the attendance of a person, either to give evidence or to produce a document, cannot be served in any of the ways hereinbefore specified, the Court, on being certified thereof by the return of the serving officer, and upon being satisfied that the evidence of such person or the production of such document is material, and that he is absconding or keeping out of the way for the purpose of avoiding the service of the summons, may cause a proclamation requiring his attendance to give evidence, or produce the document, at a time and place to be named therein, to be affixed on some conspicuous place of the house in which he is dwelling;

Attachment of property of absconding witness.

and if he does not attend at the time and place named in such proclamation, the Court may in its discretion, at the instance of the party on whose application the summons was issued, make an order for the attachment of the movable property of the person whose attendance is required, to such amount as the Court deems reasonable, not being in excess of the amount of the costs of attachment and of any fine to which he may be liable under the provisions of section 150.

149. If, on the attachment of his property, such person appears and satisfies the Court that he did not abscond or keep out of the way to avoid service of the summons, and that he had not notice of the proclamation in time to attend at the time and place named therein, the Court shall direct that the property be released from attachment, and shall make such order in regard to the costs of the attachment as it thinks fit.

If witness appears, attachment may be withdrawn.

150. If the person whose attendance is required does not appear, or appearing, fails to satisfy the Court that he did not abscond or keep out of the way to avoid service of the summons, and that he had not notice of the proclamation in time to attend at the time and place named therein, the Court may impose upon him such fine not exceeding the amount in dispute as the Court thinks fit, having regard to his condition in life and all the circumstances of the case, and may order the property attached, or any part thereof, to be sold for the purpose of satisfying all costs incurred in consequence of such attachment, together with the amount of the said fine if any.

Procedure if witness fails to appear.

If the person whose attendance is required pays into Court the costs and fine as aforesaid, the Court shall order the property to be released from attachment.

Of summoning and examining Strangers to the Suit.

151. If the Court at any time thinks it necessary to examine any person other than a party to the suit, and not named as a witness by a party to the suit, the Court may, of its own accord, cause such person to be summoned as a witness to give evidence, or to produce any document in his possession, on a day to be appointed, and may examine him as a witness or require him to produce such document.

Court may of its own accord summon as witnesses strangers to suit.

152. Whenever any person not a party to the suit is summoned to give evidence or to produce any document in a suit otherwise than on the application of a party to the suit, the cost of summoning such person, including his travelling and other expenses, if not deposited by any party to the suit, shall (if the Court so directs) be paid by the Collector of the District, and shall be costs in the suit, and shall be paid out of any money recovered on account of costs in the suit, whether at the instance of the Government or of any of the parties to the suit, before any other costs in the suit are paid.

Payment of cost of summons.

ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES AND CONSEQUENCE OF NON-ATTENDANCE.

153. Whoever is summoned to appear and give evidence in a suit, must attend at the time and place named in the summons for that purpose.

Persons summoned to give evidence must attend.

154. If any person on whom a summons to give evidence or produce a document has been served fails, without lawful excuse, to comply with the summons, the Court may order him to be apprehended and brought before the Court.

Consequences of non-attendance by witness.

If he absconds or keeps out of the way, so that he cannot be apprehended and brought before the Court, his property may be attached and sold for the purpose of realizing such fine and costs as the Court may order him to pay, in the manner and subject to the rules provided in sections 148, 149 and 150, with respect to any person on whom the service of a summons cannot be effected.

Explanation.—Before ordering a person to be apprehended it should appear to the Court that there is reason to believe that he has no lawful excuse for his failure to comply with the summons; but it is not necessary for this purpose to institute a formal investigation and come to a determination on evidence adduced.

155. If any person attending or being present in Court refuses, without lawful excuse, to give evidence, or to produce any document in his custody or possession named in such summons as aforesaid, upon being required by the Court so to do, the Court may commit him to jail for such time as it thinks fit, unless, in the mean time, he consents to give his evidence or to produce the document.

Consequences of refusal to give evidence or produce documents.

If after the expiration of such time he persists in his refusal, the Court may proceed to deal with him according to the provisions of the Indian Penal Code or any other law for the punishment of persons refusing to give evidence.

Explanation.—"Lawful excuse" means, in this section, such an excuse as, under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, justifies a refusal to give the evidence or produce the document required.

156. Any person present in Court, whether a party to the suit or not may be called upon by the Court to give evidence and to produce any document then and there in his actual possession or in his power, in the same manner and subject to the same rules as if he had been summoned to attend and give evidence or to produce such document.

Any person present in Court may be called upon to give evidence though not summoned.

Such person shall be liable to be dealt with by the Court in the same manner as a party or witness, as the case may be, would be liable, under any of the provisions hereinbefore contained, to be dealt with for any refusal to obey the order of the Court.

CHAPTER XV.

EXAMINATION OF PARTIES AND WITNESSES.

157. When a party to a suit appears in person at any hearing of the suit, he may be examined as a witness, either on his own behalf or on behalf of any other party to the suit, in the same manner as if he were not a party.

Party to suit appearing in person may be examined as witness.

158. If a party to a suit require to enforce the attendance of any other party thereto as a witness at any stage of the suit, he shall make a special application to the Court for an order requiring such attendance, and if he shows to the satisfaction of the Court sufficient ground in support of such application, an order shall be made accordingly.

Special application to enforce attendance of party as witness.

If he fails to show such ground the Court shall dismiss the application.

159. The Court, before making such order, may cause notice to be given to the party whose attendance is required, fixing a day for him to show cause why he should not attend and give evidence; and may also from time to time, for sufficient reason, enlarge the time for such purpose.

Court may first give notice, fixing a day to show cause why he should not attend.

160. In support of the cause shown, the Court shall receive any declaration in writing of the party, if signed by him and verified in the manner hereinbefore provided for the verification of plaints.

Written declaration in support of cause shown.

161. If no sufficient cause be shown on the day fixed, or upon any subsequent day to which the Court may enlarge the time for that purpose, the Court shall issue its order requiring the party to attend and give evidence.

If no sufficient cause shown, order to issue.

Such order may be served either on the party personally or on his pleader or recognised agent.

162. If the Court thinks it necessary to examine any party to the suit, or to inspect any document in his possession or power, and if he is not

Court may of its own accord summon and examine any party as a witness.

(a) unable from sickness or infirmity to attend before the Court to be personally examined, nor

(b) exempted by reason of rank or sex from personal appearance in Court,

the Court may, of its own accord, at any stage of the suit, cause him to be summoned to attend as a witness to give evidence or to produce such document if in his possession or power, on a day to be appointed in the summons, and may examine him as a witness, or cause him to be examined in such other manner as the Court directs.

If he resides at a place distant more than fifty miles from the place at which the Court is held, the Court shall not exercise the power conferred by this section, unless railway communication exists between such places, or within a convenient distance from such places, in which case the Court shall have a discretion as to exercising such power.

Consequences of party's non-attendance, refusal to give evidence or produce documents.

163. If any party to the suit is summoned to attend to give evidence or produce a document, and, without lawful excuse, fails to comply with such summons, or, attending or being present in Court, refuses, without lawful excuse, to give evidence or to produce any document in his custody or possession named in such summons as aforesaid, upon being required by the Court so to do, the Court may in its discretion either pass a decree against him, or make such other order in relation to the suit as the Court thinks fit,

Provided, in the case of a party summoned to attend and failing to do so, that the summons to attend has been duly served upon him:

Nothing in the former part of this section shall be deemed to enable the Court to decree a claim which on the face of the record is not warranted by law.

Illustration.

(a.) A sues for rent. The Court orders him to attend to give evidence. A without lawful excuse fails to attend pursuant to the order. The Court, if it find the evidence before it sufficient, should, notwithstanding A's failure, make a decree in his favour.

Witness not bound to attend if residing beyond a certain distance from Court.

164. No person shall be bound to attend in person to give evidence in a Court if he resides at a place distant more than fifty miles from the place at which the Court is held, unless the Court specially orders that he shall appear; nor in any case if he resides at a place distant more than one hundred miles from the place at which the Court is held:

Provided that, if Railway communication exists between the place at which he resides and the place where the Court is held, or within a convenient distance from such places, the Court shall have a discretion as to making such order.

Rules as to witnesses to apply to parties summoned.

165. Whenever a party to a suit is summoned as a witness, the rules as to witnesses contained in this Code shall apply to him so far as they are applicable.

Reasons to be recorded, of order for attendance of witness at distance exceeding 50 miles.

166. The Court, on making an order for the attendance of a witness residing at a distance exceeding fifty miles by the ordinary means of communication from the place where the Court is held, shall record the reasons for making such order.

Examination of Witnesses.

Witnesses to be examined at hearing in open Court.

167. On the day appointed for the hearing of the suit, or on any other day to which the hearing is adjourned, the evidence of the witnesses in attendance shall be taken orally in open Court in the presence and hearing and under the personal direction and superintendence of the Judge.

A witness may for sufficient cause be examined immediately.

168. If a witness be about to leave the jurisdiction of the Court, or if other sufficient cause be shown to the satisfaction of the Court why his examination should be taken immediately, the Court may, upon the application of either party or of the witness, at any time after the institution of the suit, take the examination of such witness forthwith, or on any day fixed for that purpose, of which due notice shall be given to the parties if the day be fixed in their absence.

The witness shall be examined, and his evidence shall be taken down in writing, in the manner hereinafter provided for the examination of witnesses; and the evidence so taken down may be read in evidence at any hearing of the suit.

How evidence shall be taken in appealable cases.

169. In cases in which an appeal is allowed, the evidence of each witness shall be taken down in writing, in the language in use in proceedings before the Court, by or in the presence and under the personal direction and superintendence of the Judge, not ordinarily in the form of question and answer, but in that of a narrative, and, when completed, shall be read over in the presence of the Judge and of the witness, and shall, if necessary, be corrected, and shall be signed by the Judge.

Local Government may direct evidence to be taken down by Judge with his own hand.

170. The Local Government may order that the evidence of witnesses in any District, or in any class of Courts in any District, shall be taken down by the Judge with his own hand.

Any such order may be cancelled.

When the Judge is prevented by any sufficient reason from taking down the evidence of any witness, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so, and shall cause the evidence to be taken down in writing from his dictation in open Court.

When witness may require his deposition to be interpreted.

171. If the evidence is taken down in a language different from that in which it was given, and the witness does not understand the language in which it is taken down, the evidence as taken down in writing shall be interpreted to him in the language in which it was given.

When evidence may be taken in English.

172. If in a Court in which English is not the language in use the parties to the suit who are present, and the pleaders of such as are absent, consent to have such evidence as is given in English taken down in that language, the Judge may take down the evidence in English with his own hand.

173. It shall be in the discretion of the Court to take down or cause to be taken down, any particular question and answer if there appears any special reason for so doing, or if any party to the suit or his pleader so requires.

Any particular question and answer may be taken down.

174. If any question put to a witness be objected to, the question, whether the Court allow or forbid it to be put, shall be taken down.

Questions objected to.

The answer shall also be taken down if the Court allow the question to be put; and the objection and the name of the party making it shall be noticed in taking down the evidence, together with the decision of the Court upon the objection.

175. The Court may record such remarks as it thinks material respecting the demeanour of any witness while under examination.

Remarks on demeanour of witnesses.

176. In cases in which the evidence is not taken down in writing by the Judge, he shall be bound, as the examination of each witness proceeds, to make a memorandum of the substance of what each witness deposes, and such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Judge with his own hand, and shall form part of the record.

Memorandum when evidence is not taken down by Judge.

177. In cases in which an appeal is not allowed, it shall not be necessary to take down the evidence of the witnesses in writing at length; but the Judge, as the examination of each witness proceeds, shall make a memorandum of the substance of what he deposes, and such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Judge with his own hand, and shall form part of the record.

Memorandum of evidence in unappealable cases.

178. If the Judge be prevented from making a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so; and in cases in which an appeal is not allowed, he shall cause such memorandum to be made in writing from his dictation in open Court and shall sign the same, and such memorandum shall form part of the record.

Judge unable to make such memorandum to record reason of his inability.

CHAPTER XVI.

OF JUDGMENT AND DECREE.

179. The Court, after inspecting the documentary evidence, and examining or hearing examined the witnesses of the parties, and hearing the parties in person or by their respective pleaders, shall pronounce judgment in open Court, either at once or on some future day, of which due notice shall be given to the parties or their pleaders.

Judgment when pronounced.

180. The judgment shall be written in the Judge's mother-tongue:

Judgment to be written in Judge's mother-tongue.

Provided that, if such mother-tongue be not English, and the Judge be sufficiently conversant with English to be able to write a decision in that language, and prefer so to write it, the judgment may be written in English.

Proviso.

181. Whenever the judgment is written in any language other than that in use in proceedings before the Court, the judgment shall be translated into the language in ordinary use in such proceedings, and the translation shall also be signed by the Judge:

Translation of judgment.

Provided that, if the judgment be written in English, it shall not be necessary to make a translation of it in suits in which an appeal is not allowed, unless any of the parties require such translation.

182. The judgment shall be dated and signed by the Judge in open Court at the time of pronouncing it.

Judgment to be dated and signed.

183. The judgments of the Courts of Small Causes need not contain more than the points for determination and the decision thereupon.

Judgments of Small Cause Courts.

The judgments of all other Courts shall, in addition to the points for determination and the decision thereon, contain the reasons for such decision.

Judgments of other Courts.

184. In suits in which issues have been framed, the Court shall state its finding or decision, with the reasons thereof, upon each separate issue, unless the finding upon any one or more of the issues be sufficient for the decision of the suit.

Court to state its decision on each issue.

Exception.

185. The decree shall bear date the day on which the judgment was pronounced, and shall be signed by the Judge and sealed with the seal of the Court.

Date of decree.

186. The decree must agree with the judgment: it shall contain the number of the suit, the names and descriptions of the parties, and particulars of the claim, as stated in the register of the suit, and shall specify clearly the relief granted or other determination of the suit.

Contents of decree.

The decree shall also state the amount of costs incurred in the suit and by what parties and in what proportions they are to be paid.

If the decree is found to be at variance with the judgment, the Court shall of its own motion or on the application of any of the parties, amend the decree so as to bring it into conformity with the judgment.

Power to amend decree.

187. When the suit is for the recovery of immoveable property with specified boundaries, or of the possession of such property, if the decree be for the recovery of a portion only of such property, or of the possession of such portion, it shall specify the boundaries of the property affected by the decree.

Decree for recovery of portion of immoveable property.

188. When the suit is for moveable property, if the decree be for the delivery of such property, it shall also state the amount of money to be paid as an alternative if delivery cannot be had.

Decree for delivery of moveable property.

189. When the suit is for a sum of money due to the plaintiff, the Court may, in the decree, order interest at such rate as the Court thinks proper to be paid on the principal

In suits for money, decree may order certain interest to be paid on principal sum adjudged.

sum adjudged, from the date of the suit to the date of the decree, in addition to any interest adjudged on such principal sum for any period prior to the date of suit, with further interest on the aggregate sum so adjudged, and on the costs of the suit, from the date of the decree to the date of payment.

Payment by instalments.*

190. In all decrees for the payment of money, the Court may for any sufficient reason order that the amount shall be paid by instalments with or without interest.

Court may order payment by instalments.

And on the application of the defendant at any time after decree, the Court may order that the amount of the decree be paid by instalments on such terms as to the payment of interest, the attachment of the property of the defendant, or the taking of security from him, or otherwise as it thinks fit.

In suits for land, Court may decree payment of mesne profits with interest.

191. When the suit is for land or other property paying rent, the Court may provide in the decree for the payment of mesne profits or rent in respect of such property from the date of the suit until the date of delivery of possession to the party in whose favour the decree is made, or until the expiration of one year from the date of the decree (whichever is soonest), with interest thereupon at such rate as the Court thinks fit.

Explanation.—'mesne profits' of property mean those profits which the person in wrongful possession of such property actually received, or might with ordinary diligence have received, therefrom.

Court may determine amount of mesne profits prior to passing decree, or may reserve enquiry.

192. When the suit is for land and for mesne profits which have accrued on the land during a period prior to the date of suit, and the amount of such profits is disputed, the Court may either determine the amount by the decree itself, or may pass a decree for the land and direct an enquiry into the amount of mesne profits, and dispose of the same on further orders.

Administration-suit.

193. When the object of the suit is to obtain an account of any property and to have the same duly administered under the decree of the Court, the Court, before making its final decree, shall order such accounts and enquiries to be taken and made, and give such other directions, as it thinks fit for carrying out such object.

Suit for dissolution of partnership.

194. When the object of the suit is to obtain the dissolution of a partnership, the Court, before making its final decree, may pass an order fixing the day on which the partnership shall stand dissolved and appointing a receiver of the partnership-estate and effects, and directing such accounts to be taken and other acts to be done as it thinks fit for carrying out such object.

If set-off be allowed.

195. If the defendant has set-off the amount of a debt against the claim of the plaintiff, the decree shall state what amount is due to the plaintiff and what amount (if any) is due to the defendant, and shall be for the recovery of any sum which appears to be due to either party.

Effect of decree.

The decree of the Court with respect to any sum awarded to the defendant shall have the same effect, and be subject to the same rules in respect of appeal or otherwise, as if such sum had been claimed by the defendant in a separate suit against the plaintiff.

Certified copies of decree and judgment to be furnished.

196. Certified copies of the judgment and decree, or of either of them, shall be furnished to the parties on application to the Court, and on the production of the necessary stamp-paper for making such copies where a stamp is required by law.

CHAPTER XVII.

OF COSTS.

Costs of applications.

197. When disposing of any application under this Code the Court may give to either party the costs of such application, or may reserve the consideration of such costs for any future stage of the proceedings.

Judgment to direct by whom costs are to be paid.

The judgment shall direct by whom the costs of each party are to be paid, whether by himself or by any other party to the suit, and whether in whole or in what part or proportion.

Power of Court as to costs.

198. The Court shall have full power to give and apportion costs in any manner it thinks fit, and the fact that the Court has no jurisdiction to try the case is no bar to the exercise of such power:

Provided that the costs of every application or suit shall, unless the Court otherwise directs, follow the event. And if the Court otherwise directs, it shall state its reasons in writing.

Costs may be set-off against sum admitted or found to be due.

199. The Court may direct that the costs payable to one party by another shall be set-off against a sum which is admitted or is found in the suit to be due from the former to the latter.

Interest on costs.
Costs may be paid out of or charged on subject-matter of suit.

200. The Court may give interest on costs at any rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum, and may direct that costs, with or without interest, be paid out of or charged upon the subject-matter of the suit.

Questions of costs when reheard or appealable.

201. There shall be no rehearing or appeal on a question solely relating to costs except where it distinctly appears on the face of the proceedings either

(a) that the costs are payable out of or chargeable on some property; or

(b) that the mode in which the costs have been given is inconsistent with some enactment for the time being in force.

Illustration.

A, an incumbrancer upon a certain estate, sues to compel the payment of his charge. The Court decrees him his principal and interest, but refuses his costs. A may appeal against this refusal, for every incumbrancer has a lien for his costs on the property charged.

CHAPTER XVIII.

OF THE EXECUTION OF DECREES.

Decree for immovable property.

202. If the decree be for the delivery of any immovable property, possession thereof shall be delivered over to the party to whom it has been adjudged.

When the immovable property is a share of the dwelling-house of an undivided Hindú family, the

decree shall be executed with due regard to the customs of the country, and so as to avoid unnecessary annoyance to the members of the family.

203. If the decree be for any specific movable, it shall be enforced by the seizure, if practicable, of the movable and by the delivery thereof to the party to whom it has been adjudged, or by the imprisonment of the party against whom the decree is made, or by attaching his property and keeping the same under attachment until the further order of the Court, or by both imprisonment and attachment, if necessary.

Decree for specific movable.

Provided that, in a suit for the recovery of a wife, or for restitution of conjugal rights, a decree for the plaintiff shall be declaratory and shall be enforced only by attachment in case of disobedience.

204. When the party against whom a decree for the specific performance of a contract has been made has had an opportunity of obeying the decree and has wilfully failed to obey it, the decree may be enforced by his imprisonment, or by the attachment of his property, or by both.

Enforcement, by attachment or imprisonment, of decree for specific performance.

The imprisonment and attachment may be continued until the party against whom the decree is made complies with the terms of it, or for such time as the Court may order:

Provided that no person shall be imprisoned under this section for a longer period than six months.

205. Payment of a sum of money ordered to be paid as the alternative to some other relief granted by the decree shall be enforced in manner hereinafter provided for the execution of a decree for money.

Order for payment of money as an alternative.

206. If the decree be for money, it shall be enforced by the imprisonment of the party against whom the decree is made, or by the attachment and sale of his property, or by both.

Decree for money

207. Every order under this Code for the payment of money by way of compensation or otherwise shall be enforced in the same manner as a decree for money.

Orders for payment.

208. If in any suit a decree for money is passed against a plaintiff, the decree may be enforced against him in the same manner as a decree may be enforced against a defendant.

Enforcement of decree for money against a plaintiff.

209. When a decree is passed for a sum of money only, and the amount decreed does not exceed the sum of one thousand rupees, the Court may, when passing the decree, on the oral application of the party in whose favour the decree is made, order immediate execution thereof by the issue of a warrant directed either against the person of the judgment-debtor if he is within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, or against his moveable property within the same limits.

Power to direct immediate execution of decree for money not exceeding Rs. 1,000.

210. If the warrant be directed against the moveable property of the judgment-debtor, it may be general against any of his moveable property wherever it may be found within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, or special against any of his moveable property within the same limits which is indicated by the party in whose favour the decree is made.

Warrant against moveable property may be general or special.

211. If the decree be for the execution of a conveyance, or for the endorsement of a negotiable instrument, and the party ordered to execute such conveyance or endorse such instrument neglects or refuses to comply with the order, the party in whose favour the decree is made may prepare the draft of a conveyance or endorsement in accordance with the terms of the decree, and deliver a copy of the draft to the party so ordered to execute or endorse, and tender another copy of the same to the Court for execution upon the proper stamp-paper if a stamp is required by law.

Decree for execution of conveyance, or endorsement of negotiable instruments

The Court shall thereupon execute such draft-conveyance or endorsement, or, if necessary, may alter the same so as to bring it into accordance with the terms of the decree, and execute the conveyance or endorsement so altered:

Provided that, if any party object to the draft so tendered as aforesaid, his objections shall, within eight days of such delivery, be stated in writing and argued before the Court, and the Court shall thereupon pass such order as it thinks fit, and execute, or alter and execute, the draft in accordance therewith.

212. The execution of a conveyance or the endorsement of a negotiable instrument by the Court under the last preceding section may be in the following form—"*C. D.*, Judge of the Court of (*or as the case may be*), for *A. B.*, in a suit by *E. F.* against *A. B.*—" or in such other form as the High Court may from time to time prescribe, and shall have the same effect as the execution of the conveyance or endorsement of the instrument by the party ordered to execute or endorse the same.

Form and effect of execution of conveyance by Court.

213. If the decree be against a party as the legal representative of a deceased person, and the decree be for money to be paid out of the property of the deceased, it may be executed by the attachment and sale of any such property.

Decree against representative of deceased for money to be paid out of deceased's property.

If no such property can be found and the defendant fails to satisfy the Court that he has duly applied such property of the deceased as is proved to have come into his possession, the decree may be executed against the defendant to the extent of the property not duly applied by him, in the same manner as if the decree had been against him personally.

214. Whenever a person has, before the passing of a decree, become liable as surety for the performance of the same or of any part thereof, the decree may be executed against him to the extent to which he has rendered himself liable, in the same manner as a decree may be executed against a defendant.

Decree against surety

215. The following property is liable to attachment and sale in execution of a decree, namely, lands, houses or other buildings, goods, money, bank-notes, cheques, bills of exchange, húndís, promissory notes, Government securities, bonds or other securities for money, debts, shares in the capital or joint-stock of any rail-

Property liable to attachment and sale in execution of decree

way, banking or other public Company or Corporation, and, except as hereinafter mentioned, all other saleable property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the defendant, and whether the same be held in the name of the defendant or by another person in trust for him or on his behalf:

Provided that the following particulars shall not be liable to such attachment or sale (namely)—

(*a*) necessary wearing apparel:
(*b*) books of account:
(*c*) mere rights to sue:
(*d*) the right to perform the service of an idol:
(*e*) stipends allowed to Military and Civil pensioners of Government:
(*f*) the salary of a servant of Government:
(*g*) an expectancy of succession by survivorship:
(*h*) a right to future maintenance.

Provided also, that nothing in this section shall give any Court of Small Causes power to attach and sell, in execution of a decree passed by such Court, any property which Courts of Small Causes are prohibited by law from attaching and selling in execution of their decrees.

Payment of monies under decree to be made into Court.

216. All monies payable under a decree shall be paid into the Court whose duty it is to execute the decree, unless such Court or the Court which passed the decree otherwise directs.

Adjustment of decree to be made through Court.

217. Except as provided in the last preceding section, no adjustment of a decree in part or in whole shall be recognized by the Court unless such adjustment be made through the Court, or be certified to the Court by the person in whose favour the decree was passed or to whom it may have been transferred.

Illustration.

A obtains a decree against B for Rs. 1,000, and causes an officer of Court to arrest B under a warrant. B pays the officer the Rs. 1,000. This is an adjustment made through the Court.

APPLICATION FOR EXECUTION.

Application for execution.

218. When the holder of a decree desires to enforce it, he shall apply to the Court which passed the decree, or to the Court whose duty it is, under this Code or any other law, to execute the decree, to execute the same.

The Court may in its discretion refuse execution at the same time against the person and property of the judgment-debtor.

Where an application to execute a decree for the payment of money or delivery of other property has been made under this section and granted, no subsequent application to execute the same decree shall be granted unless the Court is satisfied that on the former application due diligence was used to procure complete execution of the decree.

And no such subsequent application shall be made after the expiration of twelve years from any of the following dates (namely)—

(*a*) the date of the decree sought to be enforced, or,
(*b*) where the decree directs the payment of money or the delivery of property by instalments,—the date of the default in paying or delivering the instalment in respect of which the applicant seeks to enforce the decree, or
(*c*) where the decree is for money and the holder of the decree and the judgment-debtor have entered into an agreement in writing that the amount decreed, with such interest (if any) as may be therein mentioned, shall be discharged by such instalments as, if duly paid, will discharge the said amount and interest at some time within thirty years from the date of the decree, and such agreement has been filed in Court,—the date of the default in paying the instalment in respect of which the applicant seeks to enforce the decree.

Nothing in this section shall prevent any holder of a decree from applying for execution of the same after the expiration of the said term of twelve years, where the judgment-debtor has by fraud or force prevented the execution of the decree at some time within twelve years immediately before the date of the application.

Any one of several decree-holders may apply.

219. If a decree has been passed in favour of more persons than one, any one or more of such persons may apply for the execution of the whole decree for the benefit of them all, or, where any of them has died, for the benefit of the survivors and the representatives in interest of the deceased.

If the Court sees sufficient cause for allowing the decree to be executed on an application so made, it shall pass such order as it deems necessary for protecting the interests of the persons who have not joined in the application.

Application by transferree of decree.

220. If a decree be transferred by assignment or by operation of law from the party in whose favour it was passed to any other person, the transferree may apply for its execution to the Court which passed it; and if that Court thinks fit, the decree may be executed in the same manner and subject to the same conditions, as if the application were made by the party in whose favour the decree was passed.

Where a decree against several persons has been transferred to one of them, nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize him to have it executed against the others.

Transferree to hold subject to equities enforceable against transferor.

221. Every transferree of a decree shall hold the same subject to the equities (if any) which the judgment-debtor might have enforced against the transferor.

Cross-decrees.

222. If cross-decrees between two parties for the payment of money be produced to the Court, execution shall be taken out only by the party who holds a decree for the larger sum, and for so much only as remains after deducting the smaller sum, and satisfaction for the smaller sum shall be entered on the decree for the larger sum as well as satisfaction on the decree for the smaller sum.

If the two sums be equal, satisfaction shall be entered upon both decrees.

Explanation I.—The decrees contemplated by this section are (*a*) decrees made by the same Court; (*b*) decrees sent to the same Court for execution, and (*c*) decrees of which one is made by the Court and the other is sent to the same Court for execution; but not (*d*) decrees of which one is made by one Court and the other by another Court, and not sent for execution to the former Court.

Explanation II.—This section applies where either party is an assignee of one of the decrees.

Explanation III.—This section does not apply unless—

(*e*) both decrees are capable of execution at the same time:

(*f*) the parties are the same; and

(*g*) the sums due under the decrees are definite.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A holds a decree against B for Rs. 1,000. B holds a decree against A for the payment of Rs. 1,000 in case A fails to deliver certain goods at a future day. B cannot treat his decree as a cross-decree under this section.

(*b*) A and B, co-plaintiffs, obtain a decree for Rs. 1,000 against C, and C obtains a decree for Rs. 1,000 against B. C cannot treat his decree as a cross decree under this section.

(*c*) A obtains a decree against B for Rs. 1,000. C, who is a trustee for B, obtains a decree against A for Rs. 1,000. B cannot treat C's decree as a cross-decree under this section.

Cross-claims under same decree.

223. When two parties are entitled under the same decree to recover from each other sums of different amounts, the party entitled to the smaller sum shall not take out execution against the other party; but satisfaction for the smaller sum shall be entered on the decree.

When the amounts are equal, satisfaction for each sum shall be entered on the decree.

Stay of execution pending suit between decree-holder and judgment-debtor.

224. If a suit be pending in any Court against the holder of a decree of such Court, on the part of the person against whom the decree was passed, the Court may (if it appear just and reasonable to do so) stay execution on the decree, either absolutely or on such terms as it thinks fit, until the pending suit has been decided.

If person against whom decree made die before execution, application may be made against his representative or estate.

225. If any person against whom a decree has been passed dies before the decree has been fully executed, application may be made for its execution against the legal representative or the estate of the deceased.

Such representative shall be liable to the extent of the property of the deceased which has come to his hands and has not been duly disposed of.

Notice of application to be given to representative.

226. Notice of an application under the last preceding section shall be given to the person named therein as the legal representative of the deceased, or as the person in charge of the estate; and if the Court, after hearing such representative or other person against the application, thinks proper to grant the same, the execution may be proceeded with against such representative or estate.

Execution of decree against representative.

227. If a decree be ordered to be executed against the legal representative of the party against whom the decree was made, it shall be executed in the manner provided in section 213 for the execution of a decree for money to be paid out of the property of a deceased person.

Contents of application for execution of decree.

228. The application for the execution of a decree shall be in writing, and shall contain in a tabular form the following particulars, namely,

(*a*) the number of the suit;
(*b*) the names of the parties;
(*c*) the date of the decree;
(*d*) whether any appeal has been preferred from the decree;
(*e*) whether any and what adjustment of the matter in dispute has been made between the parties subsequently to the decree;
(*f*) the amount of the debt or compensation, with the interest, if any, due upon the decree, or other relief granted thereby;
(*g*) the amount of costs, if any, awarded;
(*h*) the name of the person against whom the enforcement of the decree is sought, and
(*i*) the mode in which the assistance of the Court is required, whether by the delivery of property specifically decreed, by the arrest and imprisonment of the person named in the application, or by the attachment of his property, or otherwise as the nature of the relief sought may require.

Further particulars when application is for attachment of immovable property.

229. If the application be for the attachment of any immovable property belonging to the defendant, it shall contain at the foot a description of the property reasonably sufficient to identify it, and also a specification of the share or interest of the defendant therein to the best of the belief of the applicant and so far as he has been able to ascertain the same.

When application must be accompanied by extract from Collector's register.

230. If the property be land which, whether it pays revenue to Government or not, is registered in the Collector's office, the application for attachment shall be accompanied by an authenticated extract from the register of such office, specifying the persons registered as proprietors of, or as possessing any transferable interest in, the land or its revenue, and (where registered) the shares of the registered proprietors.

Application for attachment of movable property may be general, or may be accompanied with inventory of property to be attached.

231. An application for an attachment of the movable property of the defendant or any part thereof, may be accompanied with an inventory or list of the property to be attached, containing a reasonably accurate description of the same; or the decree-holder may apply for a general attachment of the movable property of the defendant wheresoever the same can be found, to the amount of the decree and costs.

Procedure on receiving application for execution of decree.

232. The Court, on receiving an application for the execution of a decree containing the particulars mentioned in section 228, or such of them as may be applicable to the case, shall enter in the register of the suit a note of the application and the date on which it was made.

Procedure if particulars do not correspond with decree.

If the particulars do not correspond with the decree, the Court shall not reject the application on the ground of informality; but

it shall either return the application for correction to the person making it, or shall, with his consent, cause the necessary correction to be made.

If application admitted, execution ordered.

If the application be admitted, the Court shall order execution of the decree according to the nature of the application.

MEASURES REQUIRED IN CERTAIN CASES PRELIMINARY TO THE ISSUE OF THE WARRANT.

Notice to show cause why decree should not be executed.

233. In each of the following cases (namely)—

(*a*) if more than one year has clapsed between the date of the decree and the application for its execution, or

(*b*) if the enforcement of the decree be applied for against the legal representative of a party to the suit in which the decree was made,

the Court shall issue a notice to the party against whom execution is applied for, requiring him to show cause, within a period to be fixed by the Court, why the decree should not be executed against him:

Proviso.

Provided that no such notice shall be necessary

(*c*) in consequence of more than one year having elapsed between the date of the decree and the application for execution, if the application be made within one year from the date of the last order passed on any previous application for execution: or

(*d*) in consequence of the application being against the legal representative of the party against whom the decree was made, if upon a previous application for execution against the same person, the Court has ordered execution to issue against him.

Explanation.—In this section the phrase "the Court" means the Court by which the decree was passed, unless when the decree has been sent to another Court for execution, in which case it means such other Court.

Procedure after issue of notice.

234. If the person to whom notice is issued under the last preceding section does not appear, or does not show cause to the satisfaction of the Court why the decree should not be executed, the Court shall order the decree to be executed.

If he offers any objection to the enforcement of the decree, the Court shall pass such order as t thinks fit.

On application for general attachment of movable property, security may be required.

235. If the application is for a general attachment of the movable property of the party liable under the decree, the Court may, before issuing an order for such attachment, require the applicant to give security to the satisfaction of the Court, in such sum as may be considered adequate, for any injury that may be occasioned by the attachment of property belonging to any person other than the party liable as aforesaid.

Power to make enquiries as to the property to be attached.

236. Before granting the order for a general attachment, or, at the instance of the holder of the decree, at any time before its complete execution, the Court may summon the person against whom the application is made and examine him as to the property liable to be seized in satisfaction of the decree.

Power to summon and examine other persons as to property liable to be seized.

237. The Court may, of its own motion or at the instance of any person interested in the enquiry, summon any other person whom it thinks necessary and examine him in respect to any property liable to be seized in satisfaction of the decree, and may require the person summoned to produce any document in his possession or power relating to such property.

Summoning and examination of parties and witnesses after judgment.

238. Whenever a summons is issued for the attendance of a party to a suit, or of any other person, at any time after judgment, the rules applicable to summoning and examination of parties and witnesses after issue recorded shall apply to the party or witnesses so summoned.

ISSUE OF THE WARRANT.

Warrant when to issue

239. When the preliminary measures (if any, required by the foregoing provisions have been taken, the Court, unless it sees cause to the contrary, shall issue its warrant for the execution of the decree.

Date, signature, seal and delivery.

240. The warrant for the execution of the decree shall bear the date of the day on which it is issued, and shall be signed by the Judge or the Registrar or Clerk of the Court, and shall be sealed with the seal of the Court, and delivered to the proper officer to be executed.

Warrant for arrest to direct defendant to be brought up.

241. If the warrant be for the arrest of the defendant, it shall direct the officer entrusted with the execution of the warrant to bring the defendant before the Court.

Latest day for return of warrant to be specified

242. A day shall be specified in the warrant on or as soon as possible after which it is to be returned.

Endorsement on warrant.

243. The officer entrusted with the execution of the warrant shall endorse thereupon the day on, and the manner in, which it was executed; or if it was not executed, the reason why it was not executed, and shall return the warrant with such endorsement to the Court.

OF THE EXECUTION OF DECREES FOR IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.

Delivery of immovable property in occupancy of defendant or of some person under him.

244. If the decree be for any immovable property in the occupancy of the defendant or some person on his behalf, or of some person claiming under a title created by the defendant subsequently to the institution of the suit in which the decree was passed, the Court shall order delivery to be made by putting the party to whom the property has been adjudged, or any person whom he appoints to receive delivery on his behalf, in possession of the property, and, if need be, by removing any person bound by the decree who refuses to vacate the property.

Delivery of immovable property when in occupancy of tenant.

245. If the decree be for any immovable property in the occupancy of a tenant or other person entitled to occupy the same, the Court shall order delivery to be made by affixing a copy of the warrant in some conspicuous place on the property, and proclaiming to the occupant by beat

of drum, or in such other mode as is customary, at some convenient place, the substance of the decree in regard to the property.

Partition of estate or separation of share.

246. If the decree be for the partition of an estate, or for the separate possession of a share of an undivided estate paying revenue to Government, the partition of the estate or the separation of the share shall be made according to the rules (if any) in force in the District for the partition of an estate paying revenue to Government.

Procedure in case of obstruction to execution of decree.

247. If in the execution of a decree for any immoveable property, the officer entrusted with the execution of the warrant is resisted or obstructed by any person, the person in whose favour the decree was made may complain to the Court at any time within one month from the time of such resistance or obstruction.

The Court shall fix a day for investigating the complaint, and shall summon the party against whom the complaint is made to answer the same.

Procedure in case of obstruction by defendant or at his instigation.

248. If the Court is satisfied that the obstruction or resistance was occasioned by the defendant or by some person at his instigation, on the ground that the property is not included in the decree or on any other ground, the Court shall enquire into the matter of the complaint and pass such order as it thinks fit.

Procedure when obstruction continues.

249. If the Court is satisfied that the resistance or obstruction complained of was without any just cause, and that the complainant is still resisted or obstructed in obtaining effectual possession of the property adjudged to him by the decree, by the defendant or some person at his instigation, the Court may, at the instance of the decree-holder, and without prejudice to any proceedings to which such defendant or other person may be liable under the Indian Penal Code or any other law for the punishment of such resistance or obstruction, commit the defendant or such other person to jail for a term not exceeding thirty days.

Procedure in case of obstruction by claimant in good faith, other than defendant.

250. If the resistance or obstruction to the execution of the decree has been occasioned by any person other than the defendant, claiming in good faith to be in possession of the property on his own account or on account of some person other than the defendant, the claim shall be numbered and registered as a suit between the decreeholder as plaintiff and the claimant as defendant;

and the Court shall, without prejudice to any proceedings to which the claimant may be liable under the Indian Penal Code or any other law for the punishment of such resistance or obstruction, proceed to investigate the claim in the same manner and with the like power as if a suit for the property had been instituted by the decree-holder against the claimant under the provisions of chapter V,

and shall pass such order as it thinks fit for executing or staying execution of the decree.

Procedure in case of person dispossessed of property disputing right of decree-holder to be put into possession.

251. If any person other than the defendant is dispossessed of any property in execution of a decree, and such person disputes the right of the holder of the decree to dispossess him of such property under the decree, on the ground that the property was *bonâ fide* in his possession on his own account or on account of some person other than the defendant, and that it was not included in the decree, or that, if it was included in the decree, he was not a party to the suit in which the decree was passed, he may apply to the Court.

If, after examining the applicant, it appears to the Court that there is probable cause for making the application, the application shall be numbered and registered as a suit between the applicant as plaintiff and the holder of the decree as defendant, and the Court shall proceed to investigate the matter in dispute in the same manner and with the like power as if a suit for the property had been instituted by the applicant against the holder of the decree under the provisions of chapter V,

and shall pass such order as it thinks fit for executing or staying execution of the decree.

In hearing applications under this section the Court shall confine itself to the grounds of dispute above specified.

Nothing in this section applies to a person to whom the defendant has transferred the property after the institution of the suit in which the decree is made.

Orders passed under sections 250 and 251 to have force of decrees, and to be subject to appeal.

252. The order passed under either of sections 250 and 251 shall be in the nature of, and shall have the same force as, a decree in a suit, and shall be subject to the same conditions as to appeal or otherwise.

No fresh suit shall be entertained in any Court between the same parties or persons claiming under them, in respect of the same right to sue:

Provided that nothing in this or the last preceding section shall prevent any person, instead of applying to the Court as provided therein, from instituting a suit to establish his right to the property of which he considers himself to have been wrongfully dispossessed.

OF THE EXECUTION OF DECREES FOR MONEY BY ATTACHMENT OF PROPERTY.

(a) Attachment of moveable property.

Attachment of property in execution of decree for money.

253. If the decree be for money, and the amount of the decree is to be levied from the property of the person against whom the decree has been passed, the Court shall cause the property to be attached in the manner hereinafter provided.

Explanation.—A decree for mesne profits or any other matter, the amount of which, in money, is to be subsequently determined, is a decree for money within the meaning of this section.

Attachment of movable property in possession of defendant.

254. If the property be movable property in the possession of the defendant, other than the property mentioned in section 257, the attachment shall be made by actual seizure, and the proper officer shall (except in the case of perishable articles, which he may sell at once) keep the property in his own custody or in the custody of one of his subordinates, and shall be responsible for the due custody thereof.

If the person executing a process directing a general attachment of movable property, has gained access to a house, he may remove the lock from the door of any room in which he has reasonable grounds for believing any such property to be.

255. If the property be movable property to which the defendant is entitled subject to the possession of some other person under a lien or some other right or title, the attachment shall be made by a written order prohibiting the person in possession from giving over the property to the defendant.

Attachment of movable property of defendant subject to lien.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, a shipowner, mortgages his ship and the mortgagee enters into possession. B obtains a decree for money against A. The interest of A in the ship may be attached under this section.

(*b*). A and B are partners. B alone is in actual possession of the partnership-property. C obtains a decree for money against A The partnership-property may be attached under this section, but the attachment must be limited to A's share therein

256. In the case of movable property not in the possession of the defendant, a copy of the order shall be fixed up in some conspicuous part of the Court-house, and a copy of the order shall be delivered or sent registered by post to the person in possession of the property.

Prohibitory order in case of movable property not in defendant's possession.

257. If the property be a debt, not secured by a negotiable instrument or be a share in any public Company or Corporation, the attachment shall be made by a written order prohibiting the creditor from receiving the debt and the debtor from making payment thereof to any person until the further order of the Court, or prohibiting the person in whose name the share may be standing from making any transfer of the share or receiving payment of any dividend thereon, and the proper officer of the Company or Corporation from permitting any such transfer or making any such payment, until such further order.

Attachment of debts and shares.

258. If the property be a debt, a copy of the order shall be fixed up in some conspicuous part of the Court-house, and a copy of the order shall also be delivered or sent registered by post to the debtor, or to each debtor when there are more debtors than one:

Notification of prohibitory order in case of debt.

Provided that, where the debt is due from a public company to one of its servants, the copy so sent registered shall be addressed to the agent or manager of the Company at its principal office in British India.

259. If the property be a share in the capital or joint-stock of any public Company or Corporation, a copy of the order shall be fixed up in some conspicuous part of the Court-house, and a copy of the order shall also be delivered or sent registered by post to the proper officer of the Company or Corporation.

And in case of shares in any Company or Corporation.

260. If the property be a negotiable instrument not in deposit in a Court, the attachment shall be made by actual seizure, and the instrument shall be brought into Court and held subject to the further orders of the Court.

Attachment of negotiable instruments.

261. If the property be money or any security in deposit in any Court or in the hand of any officer of Government, which is or may become payable or deliverable to the defendant or on his behalf, the attachment shall be made by a notice to such Court or officer, requesting that the money or security and any interest or dividend becoming payable thereon may be held subject to the further orders of the Court from which the notice issues:

Attachment, by notice, of money deposited in Court or with Government officer.

Provided that, if such money or security is in deposit in a Court, any question of title or priority arising between the decree-holder and any other person, not being the defendant, claiming to be interested in such money or security by virtue of any assignment, attachment or otherwise, shall be determined by the Court in which such money or security is in deposit.

Proviso.

(b) Attachment of Immoveable Property.

262. If the property be immovable, the attachment shall be made by a written order prohibiting the defendant from alienating the property in any way, and all persons from receiving the same by purchase, gift or otherwise.

Attachment of immovable property.

263. The order shall be read aloud at some place on or adjacent to such property, and a copy of the order shall be fixed up in a conspicuous part of the Court-house.

Prohibitory order in case of immovable property.

When the property is land or any interest in land, a copy of the order shall also be fixed up in the office of the Collector of the District in which the land is situate.

264. When an attachment has been made by actual seizure or by written order as aforesaid, and in the case of an attachment by written order, when it has been duly intimated and made known in manner aforesaid, any private alienation of the property attached, whether by sale, gift, mortgage, or otherwise, and any payment of the debt or dividend or share to the defendant during the continuance of the attachment, shall be void as against all claims enforceable under the attachment.

Private alienation of property after attachment to be void.

265. When a debtor is prohibited, under section 257, from making payment of his debt to the party to whom the money is owing, he may pay the amount into Court, and such payment shall discharge him as effectually as payment to the party entitled to receive the same.

Payment by a debtor who has been prohibited from making payment to his creditor.

266. If the property attached is money or currency-notes, the Court may, at any time during the continuance of the attachment, direct that such money or currency-notes, or a sufficient part thereof, be paid over to the party entitled under the decree to receive the same.

Court may direct money or currency-notes attached to be paid to party entitled.

267. The Court may direct that any immovable or movable property, not being money or currency-notes, which has been attached, or such portion thereof as may seem necessary for the satisfaction of the decree, shall be sold, and that the proceeds of such sale, or a sufficient portion thereof, shall be paid to the party entitled under the decree to receive the same.

Or that immovable or movable property attached be sold, and proceeds be so paid.

Postponement of sale of land to enable defendant to raise amount of decree.

268. When the property attached is land, if the defendant can satisfy the Court that there is reasonable ground to believe that the amount of the decree may be raised by the mortgage of the land, or by letting it on lease, or by disposing by private sale of a portion of the land or of any other property belonging to the defendant, the Court may, on the application of the defendant, postpone the sale for such period as it thinks proper, to enable him to raise the amount.

In such case the Court shall grant a certificate to the defendant authorizing him within a period to be mentioned therein, to sell or mortgage the land or to let it on lease.

Where such certificate has been granted and so long as it remains in force, the provisions of section 283 shall not apply, and the year mentioned in that section, clause (*a*), shall be computed from the date of the expiry of the certificate.

Appointment of manager when property attached consists of debts or immovable property.

269. When the property attached consists of debts due to the defendant or of any immovable property, the Court may if it thinks fit, instead of ordering the sale of the property, appoint a Manager thereof, with power to sue for the debts, and to collect the rents or other receipts and profits of the property, and to execute such instruments in writing as may be necessary, and to pay and apply such rents, profits or receipts towards the payment of the amount of the decree and costs.

Instruments executed in his official capacity by a Manager appointed under this section shall be of the same force as if executed by the actual owner of the property.

Powers and duties of Manager

270. When a Manager is appointed under the last preceding section, the Court may grant him as full powers for the management or the preservation and improvement of the property, and the collection of the rents and profits thereof, and the application and disposal of such rents and profits, as the owner himself possesses, or such of them as the Court thinks fit.

Every Manager so appointed shall—

(*a*) give such security, if any, as the Court thinks fit duly to account for what he shall receive in respect of the property;

(*b*) pass his accounts at such periods and in such form as the Court directs;

(*c*) pay the balance due from him thereon;

(*d*) be entitled to such allowance, if any, as the Court thinks fit for his care and pains in the execution of his duties;

(*e*) be responsible for any loss occasioned to the property by his wilful default or gross negligence.

When Court may authorize Collector to stay public sale of land.

271. When, in any District in which sales of land paying revenue to Government, or of land of which the revenue has been assigned or redeemed, in execution of decrees for money are ordinarily made by the Collector, the property attached consists of such land or of a share in such land, and the Collector represents to the Court that the public sale of the land or share is objectionable, and that satisfaction of the decree may be made within a reasonable period by a temporary alienation of the land or share, the Court may authorize the Collector to make provision for such satisfaction in the manner recommended by him, instead of proceeding to a sale of the land or share.

Court may order security to be taken.

Whenever such authority is given, the Court may order that security be taken from the defendant for the amount of the decree.

Local rules as to sales of land in execution of decrees for money.

272. The Local Government may from time to time, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, make special rules for any territory, imposing conditions in respect to the sale of land in execution of decrees for money; and if, when this Code comes into operation in any territory, any such rules are in force therein, the Local Government may continue such rules in force, or it may from time to time modify the same with the sanction of the Governor General in Council.

All rules so made or continued, and all modifications of such rules, shall be published in the local official Gazette or (where there is no such Gazette) in the *Gazette of India*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Order for withdrawal of attachment after satisfaction of decree.

273. If the amount decreed with costs and all charges and expenses resulting from the attachment of any property be paid into Court, or if satisfaction of the decree be otherwise made, an order shall be issued for the withdrawal of the attachment.

If the defendant so desire, and deposit in Court a sum sufficient to cover the expense, the order shall be proclaimed or intimated in the same manner as hereinbefore prescribed for the proclamation or intimation of the attachment, and such steps shall be taken as are necessary for staying further proceedings in execution of the decree.

OF SALES IN EXECUTION OF DECREES.

Sales by whom to be conducted and how made.

274. Sales in execution of decrees shall be conducted by an officer of the Court or by any other person whom the Court may appoint, and, except as provided in the next following section, shall be made by public auction in manner hereinafter mentioned.

No such sale shall be made on a holiday or on any other day on which the Court is closed.

Rule as to negotiable securities and shares in public Companies.

275. If the property to be sold be a negotiable instrument or a share in any public Company or Corporation, the Court may, instead of directing the sale to be made by public auction, authorize the sale of such instrument or share through a broker at the market-rate of the day.

Sale, by Collector, of lands paying revenue to Government.

276. If the property to be sold is land paying revenue to Government, or land of which the revenue has been assigned or redeemed, and the Collector of the District in which the land is situate has not been prohibited by the Local Government from selling land in execution of decrees, the sale shall be conducted by such Collector on the requisition of the Court.

Proclamation of sales by public auction.

277. When any property, whether movable or immovable, is ordered to be sold by public auction in execution of a decree, a proclamation of the in-

tended sale shall be made in the current language of the district. Such proclamation shall specify

(a) the time and place of sale;
(b) the property to be sold;
(c) the revenue assessed upon the estate or part of the estate, when the property to be sold is an estate or a part of an estate paying revenue to Government;
(d) the amount for the recovery of which the sale is ordered; and
(e) any other particulars that the Court thinks necessary;

The proclamation shall also describe, as fairly and accurately as possible, everything which it is material for the purchaser to know in order to judge of the nature and value of the property.

Mode of making proclamation.

278. The proclamation shall be made on the spot where the property is attached by beat of drum or any other customary mode; and a written notification to the same effect shall be affixed in the Court-house of the Judge who has ordered the sale, and in some conspicuous spot in the town or village in which the attachment has taken place.

When the property ordered to be sold consists of land or of any right or interest in land, a written notification shall also be affixed in the office of the Collector of the District in which such land is situate and in the Court-house of the principal Civil Court of the District when the Court which ordered the sale is subordinate to such Court.

If the Court so direct, such notification shall also be published in the official Gazette and in some local newspaper.

Time of sale.

279. Except in the case of articles of a perishable nature (which may be sold at once), no sale under this Chapter shall take place until after the expiration of at least thirty days in the case of immovable property, and of at least fifteen days in the case of movable property, calculated from the date on which the notification has been affixed in the Court-house of the judge ordering the sale.

Process for attachment and sale may in certain cases be simultaneous or otherwise.

280. The usual process for attachment and sale, when the property to be attached consists of any movable property other than a debt, may be issued either successively or simultaneously as the Court directing the sale in each instance thinks fit.

Payment for movable property sold.

281. If the property sold be movable, the price of each lot shall be paid for at the time of sale, or as soon after as the officer holding the sale directs, and in default of payment, the property shall forthwith be again put up and sold.

On payment of the purchase-money, the officer holding the sale shall grant a receipt for the same, and the sale shall become absolute.

Deposit by purchaser of immovable property.

282. If the property sold be immovable, the person declared to be the purchaser shall pay immediately after such declaration a deposit of twenty-five per centum on the amount of his purchase-money to the officer conducting the sale, and, in default of such deposit, the property shall forthwith be put up again and sold.

Confirmation of sale.

283. No sale of immovable property shall become absolutely binding on the vendor until it has been confirmed by the Court.

Time for payment in full.

284. The full amount of purchase-money shall be paid by the purchaser before sunset of the fifteenth day after the sale of the property, exclusive of such day, or if the fifteenth day be a Sunday or other close holiday, then on the first office day after the fifteenth day.

Procedure in default of payment.

285. In default of payment within the period mentioned in the last preceding section, the deposit, after defraying the expenses of the sale, shall be forfeited to Government, and the property shall be re-sold, and the defaulting purchaser shall forfeit all claim to the property or to any part of the sum for which it may subsequently be sold.

Notification on re-sale of immovable property.

286. Every re-sale of immovable property in default of payment of the purchase-money within the period allowed for such payment, shall be made after the issue of a fresh notification in the manner and for the period hereinbefore prescribed for the sale.

Defaulting purchaser answerable for loss by re-sale.

287. The deficiency of price (if any) which may happen on a re-sale under section 282 or section 285, and all expenses attending such re-sale, shall be certified to the Court by the officer holding the sale,

and shall, at the instance of either the judgment-creditor or the judgment-debtor, be recoverable from the defaulter under the rules contained in this chapter for the execution of a decree for money.

If decree-holder purchase, amount of decree may be taken as payment.

288. The holder of the decree in execution of which the property is sold, may with the express permission of the Court (but not otherwise) purchase the property,

and in such case the amount of his decree may be taken as payment in whole or in part, as the case may be, of the purchase-money.

Co-sharer of a share of undivided estate sold in execution may claim share at sale-price.

289. When the land sold in execution of a decree is a share of an undivided estate, if the lot has been knocked down to a stranger, any co-sharer other than the party liable for the amount of the decree may claim to take the share sold at the sum at which the lot was so knocked down:

Proviso.

Provided that the claim be made before sunset on the day of sale and that the claimant repay to the purchaser the amount of his deposit and fulfil all the conditions of the sale.

Irregularity not to vitiate sale of movable property, but any person injured may sue.

290. No irregularity in the sale of movable property shall vitiate the sale; but any person sustaining any injury by reason of such irregularity at the hand of any other person may institute a suit against him for compensation, or for the recovery of the specific property and for compensation in default of such recovery.

291. Any person whose interest in immovable property has been sold under this Chapter may apply to the Court to set aside the sale on the ground of a material irregularity in publishing or conducting it;

Sale of land not set aside on ground of irregularity unless substantial injury.

But no sale shall be set aside on the ground of irregularity unless the applicant proves to the satisfaction of the Court that he has sustained substantial injury by reason of such irregularity.

The purchaser at any such sale may apply to the Court to set aside the sale on the ground that the person whose interest in the property purported to be sold had no such interest.

292. If no such application as is mentioned in the last preceding section be made, or if such application be made and the objection be disallowed, the Court shall pass an order confirming the sale.

Effect of objection being disallowed and of its being allowed.

If such application be made, and if the objection be allowed, the Court shall pass an order setting aside the sale.

No suit shall lie to set aside or render void an order passed under this section.

If sale set aside, price to be returned to purchaser.

293. When a sale of immovable property is set aside under section 292,

or when it is found that the property sold did not belong to the judgment-debtor and the purchaser is for that reason deprived of it,

the purchaser shall be entitled to receive back his purchase-money with or without interest as the Court may direct.

Payment of the purchase-money and of the interest (if any) allowed by the Court shall be enforced under the rules provided by this Chapter for execution of a decree for money.

294. When a sale of immovable property has become absolute in manner aforesaid, if the person declared the purchaser of the property supplies paper stamped as if it were a conveyance of the same, the Court shall grant him a certificate thereon, to the effect that he has purchased the defendant's interest in the property sold, and such certificate shall be deemed to be a valid transfer of such interest.

Certificate to be granted to purchaser of immoveable property.

295. The certificate shall state the name of the person who, at the time of sale, is declared to be the purchaser.

Certificate to state the name of actual purchaser.

No other person shall maintain any claim against the certified purchaser on the ground that the purchase was made on behalf of such other person, or on behalf of some one through whom such other person claims.

Benámí purchaser not recognized.

Nothing in this section shall bar a suit to obtain a declaration that the name of the certified purchaser was inserted in the certificate fraudulently or without the consent of the real purchaser.

296. When the property sold is any movable property in the possession of the defendant, or to the immediate possession of which he is entitled, and of which actual seizure has been made, the property shall be delivered to the purchaser.

Delivery of movable property belonging to defendant actually seized.

297. When the property sold is any movable property to which the defendant is entitled subject to the possession of some other person under a lien or some other right or title, the delivery to the purchaser shall be made by giving notice to the person in possession prohibiting him from delivering possession of the property to any person except the purchaser.

Delivery of movable property to which defendant is entitled subject to lien.

298. When the property sold is any immovable property in the occupancy of the defendant or of some person on his behalf, or of some person claiming under a title created by the defendant subsequently to the institution of the suit in which the decree was passed, the Court shall order delivery to be made by putting the purchaser or any person whom he may appoint to receive delivery on his behalf, in possession of the property, and, if need be, by removing any person who may refuse to vacate the same.

Delivery of immovable property in the occupancy of defendants.

299. When the property sold is immovable property in the occupancy of a tenant or other person entitled to occupy the same, the Court shall order delivery thereof to be made by affixing a copy of the certificate of sale in some conspicuous place on the property, and proclaiming to the occupant by beat of drum or in such other mode as may be customary, at some convenient place, that the interest of the defendant has been transferred to the purchaser.

Delivery of immovable property in the occupancy of tenant.

300. If the property be a debt not secured by a negotiable instrument, or be a share in any public Company, the delivery thereof shall be made by a written order of the Court prohibiting the creditor from receiving the debt or any interest thereon, and the debtor from making payment thereof to any person except the purchaser, or prohibiting the person in whose name the share may be standing from making any transfer of the share to any person except the purchaser, or receiving payment of any dividend or interest thereon, and the Manager, Secretary or other proper officer of the Company from permitting any such transfer or making any such payment to any person except the purchaser.

Delivery of debts and of shares in public Companies.

301. When the property sold consists of a negotiable instrument of which actual seizure has been made, the same shall be delivered to the purchaser.

Delivery of negotiable instruments of which actual seizure has been made.

302. If the endorsement or conveyance of the party in whose name a negotiable instrument or a share in any public Company is standing, is required to transfer such instrument or share, the Judge may endorse the instrument or the certificate of the share, or may execute such other document as may be necessary.

Transfer of negotiable instruments and shares.

The endorsement or execution shall be in the following form or to the like effect:—"*A. B.* by *C. D.*, Judge of the Court of *(or as the case may be)*; in a suit by *E. F.* against *A. B.*"

Until the transfer of such instrument or share, the Court may, by order, appoint some person to receive any interest or dividend due thereon, and to sign a receipt for the same; and any endorsement made or document executed or receipt signed

as aforesaid shall be as valid and effectual for all purposes as if the same had been made or executed or signed by the party himself.

Resisting or obstructing purchasers in obtaining possession of immovable property.

303. If the purchaser of any immovable property sold in execution of a decree be resisted or obstructed by the defendant or any one on his behalf, in obtaining possession of the property, the provisions of this Chapter relating to resistance or obstruction to a party in whose favour a decree has been made in obtaining possession of the property adjudged to him, shall be applicable.

Obstruction by claimant other than defendant.

304. If it appear that the resistance or obstruction to the delivery of possession was occasioned by any person other than the defendant, claiming a right to the possession of the property sold, as proprietor, mortgagee, lessee, or under any other title, or if, in the delivery of possession to the purchaser, any such person claiming as aforesaid be dispossessed,

the Court, on the complaint of the purchaser, or of such person claiming as aforesaid, shall enquire into the matter of the complaint and pass such order as it thinks fit.

The party against whom such order is passed shall be at liberty to bring a suit to establish his right to the property at any time within one year from the date of such order.

Attaching creditor to be first paid out of assets realised.

305. Whenever assets are realized by sale or otherwise in execution of a decree, the person entitled to be first paid thereout, after deducting the costs of the realization, is the holder of the decree on whose application the property producing such assets was first attached:

Provided that such attachment was in execution of a decree for money then capable of being completely executed.

No subsequent attachment of the same property by another party in execution of another decree, whether of a prior or of a later date, shall affect the title of the holder of the decree first above referred to, to be paid out of the said proceeds.

Nothing in this section affects any right of the Crown.

If all or any of such assets be paid to a person not entitled to receive the same, any person so entitled may sue such person to compel him to refund the assets.

Surplus to be rateably distributed among certain execution creditors.

306. The surplus (if any) remaining after each claim of the person on whose application the property was first attached has been satisfied in full from the assets, shall be distributed rateably amongst any other persons who, prior to the order for such distribution, may have taken out execution of decrees for money against the same defendant and may not have obtained satisfaction thereof.

Proviso where property is sold subject to a mortgage.

Provided that, when any property is sold subject to a mortgage and the mortgagee has obtained a decree for the money due thereon, he shall not be entitled to share in any surplus arising from such sale, unless he waives his right as mortgagee.

Court may order proceeds of property attached under a decree obtained fraudulently, to be paid in satisfaction of another decree.

307. If it appear to the Court upon the application of the holder of a decree, that any other decree under which property has been attached was obtained by fraud or other improper means, the Court may either order that the proceedings be stayed and refer the parties to a regular suit, or, if it find the materials before it sufficient for deciding the case at once, may order,

(*a*) if such other decree be a decree of the same Court, that the applicant shall be satisfied out of the proceeds of the property attached so far as the same may suffice for the purpose;

(*b*) if the other decree be a decree of another Court, that the proceedings be stayed to enable the applicant to obtain a similar order from the Court by which the decree was made.

Explanation —A decree obtained in consequence of a mere error in procedure is not obtained by improper means within the meaning of this section.

OF THE EXECUTION OF DECREES BY IMPRISONMENT.

Place of defendant's imprisonment.

308. The imprisonment of the defendant in execution of a decree may be in the jail of the district in which the Court ordering the imprisonment is held, or, when such jail does not afford suitable accommodation, in any other jail, though not in such district, which the Local Government may appoint for the confinement of persons ordered to be imprisoned by the Courts of such district.

Defendant's subsistence-money.

309. When the defendant is committed to jail in execution of a decree, the Court shall fix for his subsistence such monthly allowance as it considers sufficient with reference to the class to which he belongs.

But (except as provided in the next succeeding section) such allowance shall not exceed four annas per day.

The monthly allowance shall be supplied by the party on whose application the decree has been executed, to the proper officer of the Court or of the jail in which the defendant is confined, by monthly payments in advance before the first day of each month.

The first payment shall be made for such portion of the current month as remains unexpired before the defendant is committed to jail.

Court may vary allowance in case of illness or for other special cause.

310. The Court may, in case of illness or for other special cause, fix the monthly allowance at such sum not exceeding six annas per day as appears necessary.

The order fixing such allowance may from time to time be revised and altered on due cause being shown.

Subsistence money to be added to amount of decree.

311. Sums disbursed by the holder of a decree for the subsistence of the defendant in jail shall be added to the costs of the decree, and shall be recoverable by the attachment and sale of the defendant's property under the rules contained in this Chapter for the execution of a decree for money:

Provided that the defendant shall not be detained in jail or arrested on account of any sum so disbursed.

OF DISCHARGE FROM IMPRISONMENT.

Release of defendant.

312. The defendant shall be discharged from jail, by order of the Court,

(*a*) on the decree being fully satisfied, or

(*b*) at the request of the person on whose application he has been imprisoned, or

(*c*) on such person omitting to pay the allowance as hereinbefore directed, or

(*d*) by reason of his insolvency, as hereinafter provided, or

(*e*) when the term of his imprisonment as limited by section 313 is fulfilled.

A defendant discharged under this section cannot be re-arrested under the decree in execution of which he was imprisoned.

Imprisonment not to exceed two years.

313. No person shall be imprisoned in execution of a decree for a longer period than two years;

When not to exceed six months.

or for a longer period than six months if the decree be for the payment of a sum of money not exceeding five hundred rupees;

When not to exceed three months.

or for a longer period than three months if the decree be for the payment of a sum of money not exceeding fifty rupees.

OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

Power to apply to be declared an insolvent.

314. Any person arrested or imprisoned in execution of a decree for money may apply to be declared an insolvent.

Such application may be made to the District Court which ordered his arrest or imprisonment, as the case may be or when the District Court has not ordered his arrest or imprisonment, then to the District Court to which the Court that made the [illegible] is subordinate.

Contents of application.

315. The application shall set forth—

(*a*) the fact of his arrest or imprisonment;

(*b*) the amount, kind and particulars of his property;

(*c*) the place or places in which such property is to be found;

(*d*) his willingness to place it at the disposal of the Court;

(*e*) the amount, nature and particulars of his debts; and

(*f*) the names and residences of his creditors, so far as they are known or can be ascertained by him.

Subscription and verification of application.

316. The application shall be subscribed and verified by the applicant in manner hereinbefore prescribed for subscribing and verifying plaints.

Service on decree-holder of copy of application and notice.

317. The Court shall fix a day for hearing the application and shall cause a copy of the application, with a notice in writing of the time and place at which it will be heard, to be served on the holder of the decree or his pleader and to be published in such manner as the Court thinks fit.

Power to serve other creditors.

318. The Court may also, if it thinks fit, cause a like copy and notice to be served on any other creditor of the applicant or on any person alleging himself to be such a creditor and applying for leave to be heard on the application.

Procedure at hearing.

319. On the day so fixed, or on any subsequent day to which the Court may adjourn the hearing, the Court shall examine the applicant, in the presence of the persons on whom such notice has been served or their pleaders, as to his then circumstances and as to his future means of payment, and shall hear the decree-holder and the other creditors (if any) in opposition to the applicant's discharge, and may, if it thinks fit, grant time to the decree-holder and the other creditors (if any) to adduce evidence shewing that the applicant is not entitled to be declared an insolvent.

Declaration of insolvency and appointment of Receiver.

320. If the Court is satisfied—

(*a*) that the statements in the application are substantially true;

(*b*) that the applicant has not fraudulently concealed, transferred, or removed any of his property;

(*c*) that he has not, knowing himself to be insolvent, unfairly given a preference to any of his creditors by any payment or disposition of his property;

(*d*) that he has not committed any other act of bad faith,

the Court may declare him to be an insolvent, and may make an order appointing a Receiver of his property.

Effect of order appointing Receiver.

321. The order under section 320 appointing a Receiver shall operate to vest in him all the insolvent's property (except such particulars as are specified in section 215) whether set forth in his application or not.

Receiver to collect assets.

322. The Receiver so appointed shall possess himself of all such property, except as aforesaid; and on his certifying that the insolvent has placed him in possession thereof, or has done everything in his power for that purpose, the Court may discharge the insolvent from arrest or imprisonment, as the case may be.

Discharge of applicant.

Powers of Court as to applicant under arrest.

323. Where the applicant is under arrest, the Court may, pending the hearing—

(*a*) order him to be immediately committed to jail; or

(*b*) leave him in the custody of the officer of Court to whom the service of the warrant was entrusted, on the applicant depositing the fees of such officer, which shall be at the same daily rate as the lowest rate charged in the same Court for serving process; or

(*c*) if the applicant furnish sufficient security for his appearance at any time when called upon, his surety undertaking in default of such appearance to pay the amount mentioned in the warrant, the Court may release the applicant on such security.

Applications by creditors.

324. The Court shall frame a schedule of [illegible] creditors and their respective debts according to the justice of the case.

The declaration under section 320 shall be deemed to be a decree in favour of each of the said creditors for their respective debts.

Any creditor of the applicant who is not mentioned in such schedule may apply to the Court for an order directing his name to be inserted therein.

Any creditor mentioned in the schedule may apply to the Court for an order altering the schedule so far as regards the amount, nature or particulars of his own debt, or to strike out the name

of another creditor, or to alter [illegible] far as regards the amount, nature [illegible] the debt of another creditor.

Duty of Receiver.

325. The Receiver shall proceed under the direction of the Court—

(*a*) to convert the property into money:

(*b*) to pay thereout debts, fines and penalties (if any) due by the insolvent to the Crown:

(*c*) to distribute the balance among the scheduled creditors rateably according to the amounts of their respective debts, and without any preference, notwithstanding anything contained in sections 305 and 306:

(*d*) to deliver the surplus, if any, to the insolvent or his legal representative.

Effect of discharge.

326. An insolvent discharged under section 322 shall not (except as provided in section 327) be arrested or imprisoned on account of any of the scheduled debts. But (subject to the provisions of section 328) his property (except as excepted in section 321) shall, by order of the Court, be liable to attachment and sale until the decrees against him held by the scheduled creditors are fully satisfied or become incapable of being executed.

Defendant liable to be again arrested if proved guilty of fraudulent concealment of property, &c.

327. The discharge of the insolvent under section 322, shall not protect him from being arrested again and imprisoned on account of any of the scheduled debts if it be shown that he had,

(*a*) in the application made by him, been guilty of any concealment or of wilfully making any false statement respecting the property belonging to him, whether in possession or in expectancy, or held for him in trust;

(*b*) fraudulently concealed, transferred or removed any property; or

(*c*) committed any other act of bad faith:

In any of such cases the Court shall, at the instance of the scheduled creditors, either retain the applicant in confinement, or commit him to jail, as the case may be.

Provided that the term of imprisonment under this section shall not exceed two years from the date of committal.

Or the Court may, if it think fit, send the applicant to the Magistrate to be dealt with according to law.

When Court may declare defendant absolved from further liability.

328. If the aggregate amount of the scheduled debts is one hundred rupees or a less sum, the Court may declare the insolvent discharged as aforesaid absolved from further liability in respect of such debts.

Investment of other Courts with powers of District Courts. Transfer of cases.

328A. The Local Government may invest any Court other than a District Court with the powers conferred on District Courts by sections 314 to 328 (both inclusive), and the District Judge may transfer to any such Court any case instituted under section 314.

QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE EXECUTION OF DECREES.

Determination of questions regarding amount of mesne profits and interest and sums paid in satisfaction of decrees.

329. The following questions shall be determined by order of the Court executing a decree and not by separate suit (namely)—

(*a*) questions regarding the amount of any mesne profits which by the terms of the decree have been directed to be adjusted in the execution of the decree;

(*b*) questions regarding the amount of any mesne profits or interest which the decree has made payable in respect of the subject-matter of a suit between the date of its institution and the execution of the decree;

(*c*) questions relating to sums alleged to have been paid in discharge or satisfaction of the decree;

(*d*) any other questions arising between the parties to the suit in which the decree was passed, and relating to the execution of the decree.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to bar a separate suit for mesne profits accruing between the institution of the first suit and the execution of the decree therein, where such profits are not dealt with by the decree.

OF EXECUTION OF A DECREE BEYOND THE LOCAL LIMITS OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURT BY WHICH IT WAS MADE.

Decree of one Court may be executed within the jurisdiction of another Court.

330. A decree of any Court in British India or established by the authority of the Governor-General in Council in the territories of any Native Prince or State in India, which cannot be executed within the jurisdiction of the Court by which it was made, may be executed in the manner hereinafter provided, within the jurisdiction of any other such Court.

Application for such execution.

331. The holder of a decree may apply to the Court by which it was made to send to the Court by which he wishes it to be executed—

(*a*) a copy of the decree;

(*b*) a certificate setting forth that satisfaction of the decree has not been obtained by execution within the jurisdiction of such Court, or, where the decree has [illegible] executed in part, the extent to [illegible] satisfaction has been obtained and what part of the decree remains unexecuted; and

(*c*) a copy of any order for execution of the decree that has been passed.

Provided that no copy of a decree made by a Court of Small Causes, or in a case cognizable by a Court of Small Causes, shall be sent under this section to a High Court. But the holder of any such decree wishing it to be executed in a Presidency Town, may send to the local Court of Small Causes the copies and certificate respectively mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of this section; and such Court shall thereupon execute the decree as if it had been made by itself.

Copy of decree and order for execution to be sent.

332. The Court, unless there be any sufficient reason to the contrary, shall cause such copies and certificate to be prepared: they shall be signed by the Judge or Registrar or Clerk of the Court and shall be sealed with the seal of the Court; and the Court shall send them by post to the Court by which the holder of the decree wishes it to be executed, if such Court be within the same district, or otherwise to the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in the district in which the holder of the decree wishes it to be executed.

Court receiving copies of decree, &c., to file same without proof.

333. The Court to which such copies and certificate are sent shall cause them to be filed, without any proof of the decree or order for execution, or of the copies thereof, or of

the seal or jurisdiction of any Court, or of the signature of any Judge or officer, unless the Court, under any peculiar circumstances to be specified in an order, requires such proof.

Transmitted copy of decree or order to have same effect as decree of Court to which it is sent for execution.

334. The copy of the decree and of any order for execution, when filed in the Court to which such copy has been sent for the purpose of being executed as aforesaid, shall for such purpose have the same effect as a decree or order for execution made by such Court, and may, if the Court be the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in the district, be executed by such Court, or by any Court subordinate thereto to which such principal Civil Court may entrust the execution of the same.

Enforcement of execution by Court applied to.

335. When the holder of a decree sent under the foregoing provisions for execution by a Court other than the Court which made it applies for execution of the decree to the Court to which it has been so sent, such Court, or any subordinate Court to which the execution of the decree may be entrusted, shall proceed to execute the decree according to the provisions of this Chapter so far as the same are applicable, and, so far as they are not applicable, according to its own rules in the like cases:

Such Court shall not enquire into the validity of the decree unless it appear upon the face of the decree that the Court by which it was passed had no jurisdiction to pass it.

Execution by High Court of decree transmitted by [illegible] Court.

336. If the Court to which the decree is sent for execution be a High Court, the decree shall be executed by such Court in the same manner as if it had been made by such Court in the exercise of its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction.

Powers of Court applied to by decree-holder in executing decree.

337. The Court to which the holder of the decree so applies, shall have as large powers in executing the decree as the Court by which it was made would have had if the decree had been capable of being executed within the jurisdiction of the same Court.

Wrongful acts or irregularities in executing decree to be punished by Court applied to.

338. The Court to which such application is made or referred for execution as aforesaid, shall take cognizance of and punish all wrongful acts or irregularities done or committed in executing such decree;

and all persons disobeying or obstructing the execution of the decree shall be punishable by such Court in the same manner as if it had made the decree.

Court applied to may in certain cases stay execution.

339. The Court to which such application is made or referred as aforesaid, may, upon sufficient cause being shown, stay the execution of the decree for a reasonable time, to enable the defendant to apply to the Court by which the decree was made, or to any Court having appellate jurisdiction in respect of the decree or the execution thereof, for an order to stay the execution, or for any other order relating to the decree or execution which might have been made by such Court of first instance or appellate Court if execution had been issued thereby, or if application for execution had been made thereto;

a[illegible]e the property or person of the defendant h[illegible]been seized under an execution, the Court which issued the execution may order the restitution or discharge of such property or person pending the result of such application.

Before making any order under section 339, Court may require security from, or impose conditions upon, defendant.

340. Before passing an order to stay execution, or for the restitution of property or the discharge of the defendant under section 339, the Court may require such security from, or impose such conditions upon, the defendant, as it thinks fit.

Order of Court passing decree or of Appellate Court to be binding upon Court applied to.

341. Any such order of the Court in which the decree was passed or of such Court of appeal as aforesaid, shall be binding upon the Court to which the application for execution was made, and shall be a sufficient indemnity to all persons acting in execution of any process issued by such last mentioned Court.

Liability of defendant discharged to be retaken.

342. No discharge of a defendant under section 339, shall prevent him from being retaken in execution of the decree.

Appeal from orders for execution of decrees of other Courts.

343. The orders of a Court for executing the decree of another Court shall be subject to the same rules in respect of appeal, as if the decree had been originally passed by the Court making such orders.

Rules applicable to all civil process for sale or payment.

344. The rules contained in this Chapter shall be applicable to the execution of any judicial process for the sale of property or payment of money, which may be ordered by a Civil Court in any civil proceeding.

OF CLAIMS TO ATTACHED PROPERTY BY STRANGERS TO THE SUIT.

Investigation of claims and objections to sale of attached property.

345. If any claim be preferred to, or any objection be made to the sale of, any property which shall have been attached in execution of a decree, as not liable to be sold in execution of the decree against the defendant, the Court shall, subject to the proviso contained in section 351, proceed to investigate the claim or objection with the like power as regards the examination of the claimant or objector, and in all other respects, as if he was a party to the suit.

Evidence to be adduced by claimant.

346. The claimant or objector must adduce evidence to show that at the date of the attachment he was entitled to, or possessed of, the property attached.

Release of property from attachment.

347. If the property is immoveable, and if upon the said investigation the Court is satisfied that, for the reason stated in the claim or objection, such property was not, when attached, in the possession of the party against whom execution is sought or of some person in trust for him, or in the occupancy of a tenant or other person paying rent to him, or that, being in the possession of the party himself at such time, it was so in his possession, not on his own account or as his own property, but on account of or in trust for some other person, the Court shall pass an order for releasing the property from attachment.

348. If in like manner the Court is satisfied that the property was in possession of such party, subject to a mortgage or lien in favour of some other person, the Court shall continue the attachment subject to the claims of such other person.

Continuance of attachment subject to claim of incumbrancer.

349. If the property attached be immovable, and the Court is satisfied that the property was, at the time it was attached, in possession of the party against whom execution is sought as his own property and not on account of any other person, or was in the possession of some other person in trust for him, or in the occupancy of a tenant or other person paying rent to him, the Court shall disallow the claim and may order the sale to proceed at such time as it thinks fit.

When Court to disallow claim to release of property attached.

350. The party against whom an order is passed under section 347, may bring a suit to establish his right to attach the property, and on obtaining a decree in such suit, the said order shall be set aside.

Person against whom order is passed under section 347 or 349 may sue within one year to establish his right.

The party against whom an order is passed under section 349, may, within one year from the date of the order, bring a suit for a declaration that at the date of the attachment he was entitled to, or possessed of, the property attached.

351. A claim to attached property, or an objection to the sale of such property, shall be made without delay to the Court which ordered the attachment; and if the property to which the claim or objection applies has been advertised for sale, the sale may, if the Court thinks fit, be postponed pending the investigation into the claim or objection:

Claims and objections to be made without delay.

Provided that no such investigation shall be made if it appear that the making of the claim or objection was designedly and unnecessarily delayed with a view to obstruct the ends of justice.

352. If, on the ground of delay in making it, the claim or objection be disallowed, or the Court refuse to investigate it, the proceedings on such claim or objection shall not preclude a suit by the claimant or objector.

If claim or objection be disallowed, claimant or objector may sue.

PART II.

OF INCIDENTAL PROCEEDINGS.

CHAPTER XIX.

OF THE DEATH, MARRIAGE AND INSOLVENCY OF PARTIES.

353. The death of a plaintiff or defendant shall not cause the suit to abate if the cause of action survives.

No abatement by party's death, if cause of action survive.

Illustrations.

(a). A covenants with B and C to pay an annuity to B during C's life. B and C sue A to compel payment. B dies before the decree: the cause of action survives to C, and the suit does not abate.

(b). In the same case, all the parties die before decree. The cause of action survives to the representative of the survivor of B and C, and he may continue the suit against A's representative.

354. If there be more plaintiffs or defendants than one, and any of them dies, and if the cause of action survives to the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs alone, or against the surviving defendant or defendants alone, the Court shall cause an entry to that effect to be made on the record, and the suit shall proceed at the instance of the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs, or against the surviving defendant or defendants.

Proceeding in case of death of one of several plaintiffs or defendants, if cause of action survive.

355. If there be more plaintiffs than one, and any of them dies, and if the cause of action does not survive to the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs alone, but survives to him or them and the legal representative of the deceased plaintiff jointly, the Court may, on the application of such legal representative, enter his name in the register of the suit in the place of such deceased plaintiff, and the suit shall proceed at the instance of the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs and such legal representative.

Proceeding in case of death of one of several plaintiffs, where cause of action survives to the survivors and representative of deceased.

356. If no application be made to the Court within a reasonable time by any person claiming to be the legal representative of a deceased plaintiff, the suit shall proceed at the instance of the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs;

Proceeding where no application made by representative of deceased plaintiff.

and the legal representative of the deceased plaintiff shall be interested in and bound by the decree passed in the suit, in the same manner as if the suit had proceeded at his instance conjointly with the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs.

357. In case of the death of a sole plaintiff or sole surviving plaintiff, the Court may, on the application of the legal representative of the deceased, enter his name in the place of such plaintiff in the register of the suit, and the suit shall thereupon proceed.

Proceeding in case of death of sole, or sole surviving, plaintiff.

358. If no such application be made to the Court within a reasonable time, by any person claiming to be the legal representative of any such deceased plaintiff as aforesaid, the Court may pass an order that the suit shall abate, and award to the defendant the costs which he may have incurred in defending the suit, to be recovered from the estate of such deceased plaintiff as aforesaid;

Abatement where no application by representative of deceased plaintiff.

or the Court may, if it think proper, on the application of the defendant, and upon such terms as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit, pass such other order as it thinks fit for bringing in the legal representative of such deceased plaintiff as aforesaid, and for proceeding with the suit in order to a final determination of the matter in dispute.

Explanation.—A certificate of heirship, or a certificate to collect debts, does not of itself constitute the person holding it the legal representative of the deceased. But when the person holding any such certificate obtains thereby property belonging to the deceased, he may be treated as a legal representative liable in respect of such property.

359. If any dispute arise as to who is the legal representative of a deceased plaintiff, the Court may either stay the suit until the fact has been determined in another suit, or

Procedure in case of dispute as to representative of deceased plaintiff.

decide at or before the hearing of the suit who shall be admitted to be such legal representative for the purpose of prosecuting the suit.

Procedure in case of death of one of several defendants, or of sole or sole surviving defendant.

360. If there be more defendants than one and any of them die, and the cause of action does not survive against the surviving defendant or defendants alone, and also in case of the death of a sole defendant, or sole surviving defendant, where the right to sue survives,

the plaintiff may make an application to the Court, specifying the name, description, and place of abode of any person whom the plaintiff alleges to be the legal representative of the deceased defendant, and whom he desires to be made the defendant in his stead.

The Court shall thereupon enter the name of such representative in the register of the suit in the place of such defendant,

and shall issue a summons to such representative to appear on a day to be therein mentioned to defend the suit;

and the case shall thereupon proceed in the same manner as if such representative had originally been made a defendant and had been a party to the former proceedings in the suit:

Provided that the person so made defendant shall be at liberty to object that he is not the legal representative of the deceased defendant, or to make any defence appropriate to his character as such representative.

Suit not abated by marriage of female party.

361. The marriage of a female plaintiff or defendant shall not cause the suit to abate, but the suit may notwithstanding be proceeded with to judgment, and where the decree is against a female defendant, it may thereupon be executed against the wife alone.

If the case is one in which the husband is by law liable for the debts of his wife, the decree may, with the permission of the Court, be executed against the husband also; and in case of judgment for the wife, execution of the decree may with such permission be issued upon the application of the husband, where the husband is by law entitled to the subject-matter of the decree.

When plaintiff's bankruptcy or insolvency bars suit.

362. The bankruptcy or insolvency of a plaintiff in any suit which his assignee might maintain for the benefit of his creditors shall not bar the suit, unless such assignee declines to continue the suit and to give security for the costs thereof within such time as the Court may order.

If the assignee neglect or refuse to continue the suit and to give such security within the time limited by the order, the defendant may, within eight days after such neglect or refusal, apply for the dismissal of the suit on the ground of the plaintiff's bankruptcy or insolvency, and the Court may award to the defendant the costs which he has incurred in defending the suit, to be recovered from the plaintiff's estate.

Effect of abatement on parties' rights.

363. The abatement or dismissal of a suit under this chapter shall have the same effect on the rights of the parties as if the suit had been dismissed on the merits.

CHAPTER XX.

OF THE WITHDRAWAL AND ADJUSTMENT OF SUITS.

Court may allow plaintiff to withdraw suit, with liberty to bring fresh suit.

364. If, at any time before judgment, the Court is satisfied on the application of the plaintiff (*a*) that the suit must fail by reason of some formal defect, and (*b*) that there are sufficient grounds for permitting him to withdraw from the suit with liberty to bring a fresh suit for the same matter, the Court may grant such permission on such terms as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit.

If the plaintiff withdraw from the suit without such permission, he shall be liable for such costs as the Court may award, and shall be precluded from bringing a fresh suit for the same matter.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorise the Court to permit one of several plaintiffs to withdraw without the consent of the others.

Limitation-law not affected by first suit.

365. In any fresh suit instituted on permission granted under the last preceding section, the plaintiff shall be bound by the law of limitations in the same manner as if the first suit had not been brought.

Compromise of suits.

366. If a suit be adjusted by mutual agreement or compromise, or if the defendant satisfy the plaintiff in respect to the matter of the suit, such agreement, compromise or satisfaction shall be recorded, and the suit shall be disposed of in accordance therewith.

CHAPTER XXI.

OF PAYMENT INTO COURT.

Deposit by defendant of amount considered by him to be in full satisfaction of claim with costs up to date.

367. The defendant in any suit involving a claim to money, may at any stage of the suit deposit in Court such sum of money as he considers a satisfaction in full of the claim.

Notice of deposit.

Notice of the deposit shall be given by the defendant to the plaintiff, and the amount of the deposit shall be paid to the plaintiff on his application.

Interest on sum deposited not allowed to plaintiff after receipt of notice.

No interest shall be allowed to the plaintiff on any sum deposited by the defendant from the date of the receipt of such notice, whether the sum deposited be in full of the claim or fal[illegible]ort thereof.

Procedure where plaintiff accepts the deposit as satisfaction in part.

368. If the plaintiff [illegible]pt such amount only as [illegible]sfaction in part of his [illegible]im, he may prosecute h[illegible]t for the balance; but if the Court decides that the payment by the defendant has been a full satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim, the plaintiff must pay the costs of the suit.

Procedure where he accepts the deposit as satisfaction in full.

If the plaintiff accept such amount as satisfaction in full of his claim, he shall file in Court a statement to that effect, and the Court shall pass judgment accordingly, and in directing by whom the costs of each party are to be paid, the Court shall consider which of the parties is most to blame for the litigation.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A owes B Rs. 100. B sues A for [illegible] amount, having made no demand for payment and having no reason to believe that the delay caused by making a demand would place him at a disadvantage. On the plaint being filed, A pays the money into Court. B accepts it in full satisfaction of his claim, but the Court should not allow him any costs, the litigation being presumably groundless on his part.

(*b*). B sues A under the circumstances mentioned in illustration (*a*). On the plaint being filed, A disputes the claim. Afterwards A pays the money into Court. B accepts it in full satisfaction of his claim. The Court should also give B his costs of suit, A's conduct having shewn that the litigation was necessary.

(*c*). A owes B Rs. 100 and is willing to pay him that sum without suit. B claims Rs. 150 and sues A for that amount. On the plaint being filed, A pays Rs. 100 into Court and disputes only his liability to pay the remaining Rs. 50. B accepts the Rs. 100 in full satisfaction of his claim. The Court should order him to pay A's costs.

(*d*). A pays Rs. 100 into Court under the circumstances mentioned in illustration (*c*). B accepts it in part discharge of his claim and continues the suit for the remainder. B fails. The Court should order him to pay all the costs of the suit.

The above illustrations assume that, save what is therein mentioned, there is nothing in the conduct of the parties which should influence the Court in awarding costs.

CHAPTER XXII.

OF REQUIRING SECURITY FOR COSTS.

When security for costs is to be furnished by plaintiff at the time of presenting the plaint.

369. When the plaintiff ordinarily resides out of British India, and does not possess any sufficient immovable property within British India independent of the property in suit, he shall, on presenting the plaint or within such time as the Court may fix, furnish security for the payment of the costs that may be incurred by the defendant.

When security for costs may be required from the plaintiff at any stage of suit.

370. If at any subsequent stage of a suit it appears to the Court that a sole plaintiff is, or that all the plaintiffs (when there are more plaintiffs than one) are, residing out of British India, and such plaintiff or plaintiffs does not or do not possess any sufficient immovable property within British India independent of the property in suit, the Court may order the plaintiff or plaintiffs, within a time to be fixed [illegible] the order, to give security for the payment of [illegible] costs incurred and likely to be incurred by the [illegible]ndant.

Procedure where requisition is not complied with.

In the event of such [illegible]urity not being furnished [illegible] the time so fixed, the Court shall pass a decree against the plaintiff or plaintiffs by default, unless he or they be permitted to withdraw from the suit under the provisions of section 364.

Residence out of British India.

371. A person is considered to be resident out of British India, within the meaning of the two last preceding sections, who leaves British India under such circumstances as to afford reasonable probability that he will not be forthcoming whenever he may be called upon to pay costs.

CHAPTER XXIII.

OF SETTING ASIDE DECREES BY DEFAULT AND EX PARTE.

Setting aside decree *ex parte* against defendant.

372. In any case in which a decree is passed *ex parte* against a defendant under section 92, he may within a reasonable time, not exceeding thirty days after any process for enforcing the decree has been executed, apply to the Court by which the decree was made for an order to set it aside;

and if it be proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the summons was not duly served, or that the defendant was prevented by any sufficient cause from appearing when the suit was called on for hearing, the Court shall pass an order to set aside the decree upon such terms as to costs, payment into Court, or otherwise, as it thinks fit, and shall appoint a day for proceeding with the suit.

Setting aside decree by default against plaintiff.

373. In any case in which a decree is passed against a plaintiff by default under section 96, he may within thirty days from the date of the decree apply for an order to set it aside; and if it be proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the plaintiff was prevented by any sufficient cause from appearing when the suit was called on for hearing, the Court shall pass an order to set aside the decree upon such terms as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit, and shall appoint a day for proceeding with the suit.

No decree to be set aside, without notice to opposite party.

374. No decree shall be set aside on any such application as aforesaid, unless notice [illegible] has been served on the [illegible] party.

Order for setting aside decree to be final.

375. In every case in which the Co[illegible]s an order under section 372 or section 373 for setting aside a decree, the order shall be final.

CHAPTER XXIV.

OF COMMISSIONS.

A.—Commissions to examine Witnesses.

Cases in which Court may issue commission to examine witness.

376. The Court may order a commission to issue for the examination on interrogatories or otherwise of the following persons:—

(*a*) persons who, under section 162 or section 164, are not bound to attend the Court;

(*b*) persons who are from sickness or infirmity unable to attend;

(*c*) persons exempted by reason of rank or sex, from appearing in Court.

Order for commission may be made either on application of parties or by Court of its own accord.

377. Such order may be made by the Court either of its own motion, or on the application of any party to the suit or of the witness to be examined.

Directions for examination.

378. The Court may, by the same or any subsequent order, give such directions as to taking the examination of an absent witness as it thinks fit.

When witness resides within Court's jurisdiction.

379. If a Commission be issued for the examination of a person who resides within the jurisdiction of the Court issuing the Commission, the Commission may be issued to any officer of the Court or to any Court subordinate to such Court, or to any other person whom the Court issuing the Commission thinks proper to appoint to execute the same.

When witness resides beyond Court's jurisdiction, but in British India.

380. If the person resides at some place in British India beyond the jurisdiction of the Court issuing the Commission, the Commission shall ordinarily be issued to any Court, not being a High Court, within whose jurisdiction he resides, and which can most conveniently execute the same:

Provided that, under special circumstances, the Commission may be issued to any person whom the Court issuing it thinks fit to appoint.

When witness is within local limits of ordinary original civil jurisdiction of a High Court.

381. If the person resides beyond the jurisdiction of the Court issuing the Commission and within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of any High Court, the Commission shall be issued to the Court of Small Causes within whose jurisdiction the witness resides, or to any Court, other than a High Court, which now exists or may hereafter be established with jurisdiction within the same local limits:

Provided that, under special circumstances, the Commission may be directed to any person whom the Court issuing the Commission thinks fit to appoint.

When witness is not within British India.

382. In the case of a person residing at any place not within British India, the Court, if satisfied that the evidence of such person is necessary, may, of its own motion or on the application of any of the parties to the suit, issue a Commission for his examination:

Provided that, if the suit be pending in any Court subordinate to the District Court, such subordinate Court shall not issue the Commission, but the District Court may issue the Commission on the application of the subordinate Court.

Commission when executed to be returned to Court issuing it with depositions of witnesses.

383. After the Commission has been duly executed, it shall be returned, together with the evidence taken under it, to the Court out of which it issued, unless the order for issuing the Commission has otherwise directed, in which case the Commission shall be returned in terms of such order, and the Commission and the return thereto, and the evidence taken under it, shall form part of the record of the suit.

When depositions may be read in evidence.

384. Evidence taken under a Commission shall not be read as evidence in the suit without the consent of the party against whom the same is offered, unless

(*a*) the person who gave the evidence is beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, or dead, or unable from sickness or infirmity to attend to be personally examined, or exempted from personal appearance in Court, or

(*b*) the Court in its discretion dispenses with the proof of any of the circumstances mentioned in the last preceding clause, and authorizes the evidence of any person being read as evidence in the suit notwithstanding proof that the cause for taking such evidence by Commission has ceased at the time of reading the same.

Evidence of prisoners.

385. If the person whose evidence is required is in jail, his evidence shall be taken in the mode prescribed by the Prisoners' Testimony Act, 1869, or by any other law for the time being specially applicable to the taking of evidence in the case of prisoners.

B.—Commission for Local Investigations.

Commission to make local investigations.

386. In any suit in which the Court deems a local investigation to be requisite or proper for the purpose of elucidating any matter in dispute, or of ascertaining the market-value of any property or the amount of any mesne profits or damages, or annual nett profits, the Court may issue a Commission to an officer of the Court appointed to execute such Commissions, or, if there be no such officer, to any suitable person, directing him to make such investigation and to report thereon to the Court.

Appointment of Government officer as Commissioner.

387. If in any case it appears desirable to employ an officer of Government other than the officer of the Court appointed to execute such Commissions, the Court may, with the consent of the immediate superior of the officer whom the Court wishes to employ, appoint him to make such investigation and report.

Commissioner may examine parties and witnesses and call for papers.

388. The Commissioner, unless otherwise directed by the order of appointment, may examine the parties themselves and any witness whom they or any of them may produce, and any other person whom the Commissioner thinks proper to call upon to give evidence in the matter referred to him.

The Commissioner may also call for and examine documents and other papers relevant to the subject of enquiry.

The Commissioner, after such local inspection as he deems necessary, and after reducing to writing, in the manner hereinbefore prescribed for taking the evidence of witnesses in the presence of the Judge, the evidence taken by him, shall return such evidence, together with his report in writing, subscribed with his name, to the Court.

Report and depositions to be evidence in suit.

389. The report of the Commissioner and the evidence taken by him (but not the evidence without the report) shall be evidence in the suit and shall form part of the record; but the Court, or any of the parties to the suit with the permission of the Court, may examine the Commissioner personally in open Court touching any of the matters referred to him or mentioned in his report, or as to the manner in which he may have conducted the investigation.

Commissioner may be examined in person.

C.—Commission to investigate Accounts.

Commissioner to investigate and adjust accounts.

390. In any suit in which an investigation or adjustment of accounts is necessary, the Court may appoint such officer or other

person as aforesaid to be a Commissioner for the purpose of making such investigation or adjustment.

391. The Court shall furnish the Commissioner with such part of the proceedings and such detailed instructions as appear necessary,

Court to give Commissioner necessary instructions.

and the instructions shall distinctly specify whether the Commissioner is merely to transmit the proceedings which he may hold on the enquiry, or also to report his own opinion on the point referred for his investigation.

392. The proceedings of the Commissioner shall be received in evidence in the suit, unless the Court has reason to be dissatisfied with them, in which case the Court shall direct such further enquiry as is requisite, and shall make such decree or order as it thinks fit.

Proceedings of Commissioner may be received in evidence.

Power to make further enquiry if dissatisfied.

D.—General Provisions.

393. Whenever a Commission is issued under any of the provisions of this Chapter, the Court, before issuing the Commission, may order such sum (if any) as it thinks reasonable for the expenses of the Commission to be paid into Court by the party at whose instance or for whose benefit the Commission is issued.

Expenses of Commission to be paid into Court.

394. The provisions of this Code relating to the summoning, attendance, and examination of witnesses and to the remuneration of, and penalties to be imposed upon, witnesses, shall apply to persons required to give evidence or to produce documents under the foregoing provisions relating to Commissions to examine persons, whether parties to the suit or not or to make local enquiries, or to investigate or adjust accounts.

Attendance, examination and punishment of witnesses summoned by Commission.

The examinations of witnesses before a Commission shall be conducted in the same manner as the examination of witnesses is conducted in the Court from which the Commission issued.

The Commissioner shall take down all questions and answers, and make a note of the objections, if any, to the admissibility of evidence.

Any penalty to which a witness may be liable under this section shall, on the application of the Commissioner, be imposed by the Court from which the Commission issued.

The Commissioner shall have the same legal powers, as regards the summoning, examination and remuneration of witnesses, as the Court issuing the Commission.

395. Whenever a Commission is issued under the provisions of this Chapter, the Court shall direct that the parties to the suit shall appear before the Commission in person or by their agents or pleaders.

Procedure *ex parte* where parties do not appear.

If the parties do not so appear, the Commissioner may proceed *ex parte*.

PART III.

OF SUITS IN PARTICULAR CASES.

CHAPTER XXV.

SUITS BY PAUPERS.

396. A suit may be brought *in formâ pauperis* in the Court having jurisdiction over the claim, subject to the following rules.

Suits may be brought *in formâ pauperis*.

397. No suit shall be brought *in formâ pauperis* to recover compensation for loss of caste, slander, abusive language or assault.

What suits excepted.

398. The application for permission to institute a suit *in formâ pauperis* shall be by petition in writing.

Application to be by Petition on stamp paper.

399. The petition shall contain the particulars required by section 49 in regard to plaints in suits, and shall have annexed to it a schedule of any movable or immovable property belonging to the petitioner, with the estimated value thereof, and shall be subscribed and verified in the manner hereinbefore prescribed for the subscription and verification of plaints.

Contents of petition.

400. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 32, the petition shall be presented to the Court by the petitioner in person.

Presentation of petition.

But if he satisfy the Court that he is prevented by sickness from attending the Court in person, or if the petitioner be a female who, according to the customs of the country, ought not to be compelled to appear in public, the petition may be presented by a duly authorized agent who may be able to answer all material questions relating to the application, and who shall be liable to be examined in the same manner as the party represented by him might have been examined had such party attended in person.

Certain petitions may be presented by agent.

401. If the petition be not framed or presented in the manner laid down in sections 399 and 400, the Court shall reject it.

Rejection of petition.

402. If the petition be in form and duly presented, the presiding officer of the Court shall himself proceed to examine the petitioner, or his agent when the petitioner is allowed to appear by agent, regarding the merits of the claim and the property of the petitioner.

Examination of petitioner.

When the petition is presented by an agent, the Court may, if it thinks proper, order that the petitioner be examined by a Commission in the manner in which the examination of an absent witness may be taken under the provisions of this Code.

If presented by agent, Court may order petitioner to be examined by Commission.

Rejection of application.

403. If it appear to the Court upon such examination

(a) that the defendant, or the subject-matter of the suit, is not within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, or

(b) that the right to sue is barred by lapse of time, or

(c) that the allegations of the petitioner do not shew a right to sue, or

(d) that he has failed to show that he is not possessed of sufficient means to enable him to pay the fee prescribed by law for the plaint, or

(e) that he has recently disposed of any property fraudulently or with a view to obtain the benefit of this Chapter,

the Court shall refuse to allow him to sue as a pauper.

Notice of day for receiving evidence of petitioner's pauperism.

404. If upon such examination the Court sees no reason to refuse the application on any of the grounds stated in the last preceding section, it shall fix a day, of which at least ten days' previous notice shall be given to the opposite party, for receiving such evidence as the petitioner may adduce in proof of his being a pauper, and for hearing any evidence which the opposite party may bring forward in disproof of his pauperism.

Procedure at hearing.

405. On the day so fixed or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, the Court shall examine the witnesses (if any) produced by either party, and make a memorandum of the substance of their evidence.

The Court shall also hear any argument which the parties may desire to offer on the question whether, on the face of the petition and of the evidence (if any) taken by the Court as herein provided, the petitioner is or is not subject to any of the prohibitions specified in section 403.

The Court shall then either allow or refuse to allow the petitioner to sue as a pauper.

[illegible] to witness.

406. [illegible] party may, on application to the Court made in sufficient time before the day fixed for the hearing of the case, obtain a summons to any person to attend either to give evidence or to produce a document.

Court may institute local investigation.

407. Previously to passing a final order in the case, the Court may, if it thinks fit, cause a local investigation to be made in the manner laid down in sections 386 to 389 (both inclusive) regarding the property of the petitioner or regarding the amount or value of any property claimed.

Procedure if application admitted.

408. If the application of the petitioner be granted, it shall be numbered and registered and shall be deemed the plaint in the suit, and the suit shall proceed in all other respects as a suit instituted under chapter V, except that the plaintiff shall not be liable to any fee chargeable under the Court Fees Act, 1870, in respect of any petition, appointment of a pleader, or other proceeding connected with the suit.

Nothing in this section exempts the petitioner from—

(a) payment of the expenses of service of process,

(b) payment of the travelling and other expenses of witnesses,

(c) payment of the duty and penalty (if any) payable under the General Stamp Act on unstamped or insufficiently stamped instruments produced in Court by or on behalf of the petitioner, or

([illegible] security for costs, if he resides out [illegible] British India.

Costs when pauper succeeds.

409. If the plaintiff succeed in the suit, the Court may award to him such costs as it thinks fit, and shall calculate the amount of fees chargeable under the Court Fees Act, 1870, which would have been paid by the plaintiff if he had not been permitted to sue as a pauper, and such amount shall be recoverable by Government from any party ordered by the decree to pay the same, in the same manner as costs of suit are recoverable under this Code.

*Recovery of *dives* stamp duty.*

The costs of an application for permission to sue as a pauper and of an enquiry into pauperism are costs in the suit.

Procedure when pauper fails.

If the plaintiff fails in the suit, the Court may order him to pay costs to the defendant; and if it find that the suit was frivolous or vexatious it may also punish him with fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to a month, or with both.

Refusal to allow petitioner to sue as pauper to bar subsequent application of like nature.

410. Refusal to allow the petitioner to sue as a pauper shall be a bar to any subsequent application of the like nature in respect of the same right to sue; but the plaintiff shall be at liberty to institute a suit in the ordinary manner in respect of such right.

Dispaupering.

411. The Court may, on motion by the defendant, of which he shall have given one week's notice in writing to the plaintiff, order the plaintiff to be dispaupered—

(a) if he is guilty of vexatious or improper conduct in the course of the suit;

(b) if it appears that his means are such that he ought not to continue to sue as a pauper; or

(c) if he has entered into any agreement with reference to the subject-matter of the suit, which would be held invalid on the ground of its breeding litigation or being otherwise against public policy.

Attendance, examination and punishment of witnesses.

412. The provisions of Chapters XIV and XV relating to the summoning, attendance and examination of witnesses, and to the remuneration of, and penalties to be imposed upon, witnesses, shall apply to witnesses and other persons required to give evidence or to produce documents under the provisions of this Chapter.

CHAPTER XXVI.

SUITS BY OR AGAINST GOVERNMENT OR GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

The Secretary of State in Council.

413. Suits by or against the Government shall be brought by or against (as the case may be) the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Persons authorized to act for Government.

414. Persons being *ex officio* or otherwise authorized to act for Government in respect of any judicial proceeding, shall be deemed to be the recognized agents by whom

appearances, acts and applications un[illegible] Code may be made or done on behalf of Gove[illegible]nt.

415. In suits by the Secretary of State for India in Council, instead of inserting in the plaint the name and description and place of abode of the plaintiff, it shall be sufficient to insert the words "The Secretary of State for India in Council," and the plaint may be subscribed and verified by the Government Pleader of the Court in which the suit is brought, or, where there is no such Pleader, by the Pleader by whom the plaint is filed.

In suits by Secretary of State in Council.

416. The person appointed to act as pleader on the part of Government in any Court, shall be accounted the agent of the Government for the purpose of receiving processes against the Government or the Secretary of State for India, issuing out of the Court in which such person may be the pleader of Government.

Agent of Government to receive process.

417. The person appointed to act as pleader on the part of Government in any District Court shall, for the purpose of the last preceding section, be considered the pleader of Government in any Court in such district in which no person has been specially appointed pleader on the part of Government in such Court.

Government pleader where none specially appointed.

418. Processes issued by a Court to the Government pleader of another Court may be forwarded to him by post.

Processes issued to Government pleader of another Court.

419. If the suit be against the Secretary of State for India the summons shall be served on the Government Pleader of the Court in which the suit is instituted or on any other person appointed to receive process on behalf of the Governnent.

Service on Government Pleader.

420. The Court, in fixing the day for the Secretary of State for India in Council to answer to the plaint, shall allow a reasonable time for the necessary communication with the Government through the proper channels, and for the issue of instructions to the Government Pleader to appear and answer on behalf of the Secretary of State for India or the Government, and may extend the time at its discretion on application being made for such extension.

Appearance and answer by Secretary of State.

The Court may also in any case in which the Government Pleader is not accompanied by any person on the part [illegible] the Secretary of State for India in Council, [illegible] may be able to answer any material questio[illegible] relating to the suit, direct the attendance of suc[illegible] person.

421. If the def[illegible] be in the service of Government, the Court may send a copy of the summons to the head officer of the office in which the defendant is employed, for the purpose of being served on him, if it shall appear to the Court that the summons may be most conveniently so served.

Service on Government servants.

422. If the suit be against an officer of Government for an act which the plaintiff alleges to have been done by such officer in his official capacity, the summons shall be served upon such officer in the manner provided in section 421.

Service of summons in suit against Government officers for alleged official acts.

423. If the officer on receiving the summons considers it proper to make a reference to the Government before answering to the plaint, he may apply to the Court to grant such extension of the time fixed in the summons as may be necessary to enable him to make such reference and to receive orders thereon through the proper channel;

Extension of time to enable officer to make reference to Government.

and the Court upon such application may extend the time for so long as appears to be requisite.

424. If the Government undertake the defence of a suit of the nature referred to in section 422, the Government Pleader, upon being furnished with authority to appear and answer to the plaint, shall apply to the Court, and upon such application the Court shall cause a note of his authority to be entered in the register.

Application where Government undertakes defence.

425. If such application is not made by the Government Pleader on or before the day fixed in the notice for the defendant to appear and answer to the plaint, the case shall proceed as in a suit between private parties, except that the defendant shall not be liable to arrest before judgment.

Procedure where no such application made.

Defendant not liable to arrest before judgment.

426. If in a suit against an officer of the Government the Court requires the personal appearance of th[illegible]fendan[illegible], and the defendant satisfies the Cour[illegible] [illegible] annot absent himself from his duty with[illegible] [illegible]ent to the public service, the Court shall exe[illegible] [illegible]im from appearing in person, but he shall be liable to be examined in any way in which an absent witness may be examined.

Exemption of Government officers from personal appearance.

427. When the decree is against Government or against an officer acting on behalf of Government, and the officer against whom execution is applied for neglects or refuses to satisfy the decree, the Court shall report the case for the orders of the Local Government.

Procedure where decree is against Government or officer on behalf of Government.

Execution shall not issue on any decree mentioned in this section unless it remains unsatisfied for the period of three months computed from the date on which the report of the case reaches the Local Government.

CHAPTER XXVII.

SUITS BY OR AGAINST NATIVE AND FOREIGN RULERS.

428. Persons specially appointed by an order of the Governor General in Council or the Local Government at the request of any Sovereign Prince or independent Chief, whether residing within or without British India, to prosecute or defend a suit on his behalf shall be deemed to be the recognized agents by whom appearances, acts and applications under this Code may be made or done on behalf of such Prince or Chief.

Persons specially appointed by Government to prosecute or defend a suit for a Prince or Chief.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

SUITS BY AND AGAINST CORPORATIONS AND COMPANIES.

429. In suits by a Corporation, or by a Company authorized to sue and be sued in the name of an officer or of a trustee, the plaint may be subscribed and verified on behalf of the Corporation or Company by any director, secretary, or other principal officer of the Corporation or Company, who is able to depose to the facts of the case.

Subscription and verification of plaint.

430. When the suit is against a Corporation, or against a Company authorized to sue and be sued in the name of an officer or of a trustee,

Service on a Corporation or Company.

the summons may be served by leaving the same at the registered office (if any) of the Corporation or Company, or sending it by post in a letter addressed to such officer or trustee at the office (or if there be more offices than one, at the principal office in British India) of the Corporation or Company, or by giving it to any director, secretary, or other principal officer of the Corporation or Company,

and the Court may require the personal appearance of any director, secretary, or other principal officer of the Corporation or Company who may be able to answer material questions relating to the suit.

CHAPTER XXIX.

SUITS BY AND AGAINST TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS.

431. In all suits concerning property vested in a trustee, executor or administrator, the trustee, executor or administrator shall represent the persons beneficially interested in such property; and it shall not ordinarily be necessary to make such persons parties to the suit. But the Court may, if it think fit, order them or any of them to be made such parties.

Representation of beneficiaries in suits concerning property vested in trustees, &c.

432. Where there are several executors or administrators, they must all be made parties to a suit against one or more of them:

Joinder of executors and administrators.

Provided that executors who have not proved their testator's will, and executors and administrators beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, need not be made parties.

433. Unless the Court directs otherwise, the husband of a married administratrix or executrix shall not be a party to a suit by or against her.

Husband of married executrix not to join.

CHAPTER XXX.

SUITS BY AND AGAINST MINORS AND PERSONS OF UNSOUND MIND.

434. Every suit on behalf of a minor, shall be instituted in the name of an adult person, who in such suit shall be called the next friend of the minor and may be ordered to pay any costs in the suit as if he were the plaintiff.

Minor must sue by next friend.

Costs.

435. If a plaint be filed on behalf of a minor, without a next friend, the defendant may apply by summons to have the plaint taken off the file, with costs to be paid by the pleader or other person by whom it was presented.

Plaint filed without next friend, to be taken off the file.

Costs.

436. Where the defendant to a suit, or respondent to any application, is a minor, the Court shall appoint a proper person to be guardian *ad litem* for such minor to put in the defence for such minor, and generally to act on such minor's behalf in the conduct and management of the case.

Guardian *ad litem* to be appointed by the Court.

437. Every application to the Court on behalf of a minor shall be made by his next friend, or his guardian *ad litem*.

Applications to be made by next friend, or guardian *ad litem*.

438. Every order made in a suit or on any application before the Court, in or by which a minor is in any way concerned or affected, without such minor being represented by a next friend or guardian *ad litem*, as the case may be, may be discharged, with costs to be paid by the pleader of the party at whose instance such order was obtained, if such pleader knew, or might reasonably have known, the fact of such minority.

Order obtained without next friend or guardian may be discharged.

Costs.

439. Any person, being *sui juris*, and not being a married woman, may act as next friend of a minor, provided his interest is not adverse to that of such minor, and he is not a defendant or respondent.

Who may be next friend.

440. If the interest of the next friend of a minor is adverse to that of such minor, or if he is so connected with a defendant or respondent whose interest is adverse to that of such minor, as to make it unlikely that the interest of such minor will be properly protected by him, or if he does not do his duty, or, pending the suit or application, ceases to reside within British India, or for any other sufficient cause, application may be made on behalf of such minor or by a defendant or respondent for his removal, and the Court (if satisfied of the sufficiency of the cause assigned) may order the next friend to be removed accordingly.

Removal of next friend.

441. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court or a J[illegible], a next friend shall not retire at his own request without first procuring a fit and proper person to be put in his place, and giving security for the costs already incurred.

Retirement of next friend.

442. The application for the appointment of a new next friend shall be by summons, and shall be supported by affidavit, showing the fitness of the person proposed, and also, that he has no interest adverse to the minor.

Application for appointment of new next friend.

443. On the death or removal, as aforesaid, of a next friend, further proceedings shall be stayed until the appointment of a next friend in his place.

Stay of proceedings on death or removal of next friend.

444. Whoever seeks to [illegible] new next friend m[illegible] apply through the minor's pleader by summons, for the appointment of a new next friend, whose fitness must be verified by affidavit.

Who may apply for appointment of new next friend.

If the pleader of such minor omits, within a reasonable time, to take steps to get a new next friend appointed, any person may apply, by summons, to the Court for the appointment of one, and the Court may appoint such person as it thinks fit.

445. On the appointment of a new next friend his name as such shall thenceforth be inserted in the proceedings.

Name of new next friend to be inserted in proceedings.

446. Before the name of any person can be used as the next friend of a minor, he must sign a written authority to the pleader for that purpose, which authority must be filed in Court.

Written authority to act for next friend to be filed.

447. A minor plaintiff, or a minor not a party to a suit on whose behalf an application is pending, on coming of age, must elect whether he will proceed with the suit or application.

Course to be followed by minor plaintiff or applicant on coming of age.

If he elects to proceed with it, he shall obtain an order discharging the next friend, and for leave to proceed in his own name.

The title of the suit or application shall in such case be corrected so as to read thenceforth thus :—"*A. B.*, late a minor by *C. D.*, his next friend, but now of full age."

If he elects to abandon the suit or application, he shall, if a sole plaintiff, or sole applicant, obtain an order to dismiss the suit or application on repayment of the costs incurred by the defendant or respondent or which may have been paid by his next friend.

When minor sole plaintiff, or sole applicant.

Costs.

In either case the application may be made by petition *ex parte*; and it must be proved by affidavit that the late minor has attained his full age.

448. A minor co-plaintiff or co-applicant, on coming of age, and desiring to repudiate the suit or application, must apply to have his name struck out as co-plaintiff or co-applicant, or for permission to withdraw from the application.

When minor co-plaintiff, or co-applicant.

The application shall be by summons to the next friend, as well as to [illegible] defendant or respondent; and it must be proved [illegible] affidavit that the late minor has attained his [illegible] age. The costs of all par[illegible] of such application, a[illegible]ll or any proceedings theretofore had in the su[illegible]r matter, shall be paid by such persons as the Court directs.

Costs.

449. If any minor on attaining majority can prove to the satisfaction of the Court that a suit or proceeding instituted in his name by a next friend was unreasonable or improper, he may, if a sole plaintiff or sole applicant, apply to have the suit or proceeding dismissed, or, if a co-plaintiff or co-applicant, apply to have his name struck out as such co-plaintiff or co-applicant.

When suit or proceeding unreasonable or improper.

The application shall be by summons to all the parties concerned : and the Court, upon being satisfied of such unreasonableness or impropriety, may grant the application, and order the next friend to pay the costs of all parties of the application, and all or any of the costs of all parties of any proceeding theretofore had in the suit or matter.

Costs.

450. A minor, on attaining majority, will not be allowed to appear by another pleader, unless he has obtained an order to change the pleader.

Minor cannot appear by another pleader without order to change pleader.

451. An order for the appointment of a guardian *ad litem* may be obtained upon petition in the name of the minor. The petition must be supported by an affidavit verifying the fact that the proposed guardian has no interest in the matters in question in the suit or application, adverse to that of the minor, and that he is a fit and proper person to be appointed.

Petition for appointment of guardian ad litem.

452. A co-defendant or co-respondent, if *sui juris*, may be appointed guardian *ad litem*, if he has no adverse interest; but neither a plaintiff, nor a party applicant, nor a married woman, can be appointed.

Who may be guardian ad litem.

453. If no application for the appointment of a guardian *ad litem* be made on behalf of a defendant or respondent to any application who is a minor, the plaintiff or applicant may, if default be made by the defendant or respondent in appearing to the suit, or answering the application, apply that a guardian *ad* [illegible] may [illegible] appointed, and the Judge, on being satis[illegible]uch defendant or respondent is a minor so th[illegible] unable of himself to protect his interests in the suit or application, may assign a guardian to such defendant or respondent, by whom he may appear to and defend such suit, or answer such application.

Assignment of guardian at instance of plaintiff or applicant.

Appearance by minor.

454. No such order shall be made, unless it appears to the Judge, on the hearing of the application for the appointment of a guardian *ad litem*,

Guardian not to be assigned at instance of plaintiff or applicant without notice.

(*a*) that a copy of the summons was duly served, and

(*b*) that notice of such application was, after the time within which the defendant or respondent was required to appear or answer, and at least four clear days before the hearing of such application, served upon the person with whom or under whose care such defendant or respondent was at the time of serving the summons; and

(*c*) in case of such defendant or respondent being a minor not residing with, or being under the care of, his father or guardian, that notice of such application was also served upon the father or guardian, if any, of such minor, unless the Court, at the time of hearing the application, thinks fit to dispense with such last-mentioned service.

455. If the guardian *ad litem* dies pending a suit, or pending an application made against a minor not a party to a suit, a new guardian must be appointed in his place, in the same manner as the original guardian, and upon similar evidence.

On death of guardian, pendente lite, new guardian to be appointed.

456. If the guardian *ad litem* of a minor defendant or respondent does not do his duty, or if other sufficient ground be made to appear, the Court may remove him, and may order him to pay such costs as may have been occasioned to any party by his breach of duty.

Guardian neglecting his duty may be removed.

Costs.

457. When the enforcement of a decree is applied for against the heir or representative, being a minor of a deceased party, a guardian *ad litem* of such minor must be appointed, and a notice, similar to that issued under section 226, must be served on such guardian.

When decree to be enforced against heir or representative.

458. Where any decree is made against a minor defendant, no day to show cause shall be given, unless the Court otherwise orders.

Day to show cause not to be given.

459. Where a decree or order, not solely for costs of suit, has been made by the Court, under which any sum of money, or any other thing, is payable to or receivable by a minor, every such sum of money, or thing, shall, unless the Court otherwise orders, be paid or delivered to the Receiver or other officer of the Court, whose duty it is to receive or realize, or obtain possession of and hold, the same on behalf of such minor.

Where decree or order for minor, payment to be made to Receiver.

460. After the appointment of next friend or guardian *ad litem*, no sum of money, or other thing, shall be received or taken by him at any time on behalf of a minor, at any time before decree or order, unless he has first obtained the leave of the Court, and given security to the satisfaction of the Court, that such money or other thing shall be duly accounted for to, and held for the benefit of, such minor.

Before decree, next friend or guardian ad litem ... money without ... of Court ... security.

461. No such next friend or guardian *ad litem* shall enter into any agreement or compromise on behalf of a minor, with reference to the suit in which he acts as next friend or guardian without the leave of the Court, to be applied for on petition.

Next friend or guardian ad litem not to compromise without leave of Court.

Any such agreement or compromise entered into without the leave of the Court shall be voidable against all parties other than the minor.

Compromise without leave voidable.

462. The provisions contained in sections 434 to 461 (both inclusive) shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply in the case of persons of unsound mind not found so by inquisition,

Application of sections 434 to 461 to persons of unsound mind not found so by inquisition.

and on the application for the appointment of a guardian *ad litem*, it must also be proved by the affidavit of a medical man, or other person qualified to give the evidence, that the person who is said to be of unsound mind is actually in that condition, and incapable of taking care of his own affairs, or of understanding the purport or nature of the suit or application, or of defending or answering the same.

CHAPTER XXXI.

SUITS BY INFIRM PERSONS AND WOMEN.

463. Persons who by reason of bodily infirmity are unable without risk or serious inconvenience to attend the Court in person, and women exempt under section 692 from appearing in Court, may give special powers-of-attorney to other persons, authorizing them to appear, sue or defend in a particular suit, and persons so authorized shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of this Code, recognised agents of their principals.

Persons specially authorized by infirm persons to appear, sue or defend.

CHAPTER XXXII.

SUITS BY AND AGAINST MILITARY MEN.

464. When any officer or soldier in the military service of the Government is a party to a suit, and cannot obtain leave of absence for the purpose of prosecuting or defending the suit in person, he may authorize any person to sue or defend in his stead.

Officers or soldiers who cannot obtain leave may authorize any person to sue or defend for them.

The authority shall be in writing and shall be signed by the officer or soldier in the presence of his commanding officer or of the next subordinate officer, if the party be himself the commanding officer. Such commanding or other officer shall countersign the authority, which shall be filed in Court.

When so filed, the countersignature shall be sufficient proof that the authority was duly executed, and that the officer or soldier by whom it was granted could not obtain leave of absence for the purpose of prosecuting or defending the suit in person.

Explanation.—In this chapter the expression 'commanding officer' means the officer in actual command for the time being of any Regiment, Corps, Detachment or Depôt, to which the officer or soldier belongs.

465. Any person authorized by an officer or soldier to prosecute or defend a suit in his stead may prosecute or defend it in person in the same manner as the officer or soldier could do if present; or he may appoint a pleader to prosecute or defend the suit on behalf of such officer or soldier.

Person so authorized may act personally or appoint pleaders.

466. Processes served upon any person authorized by an officer or soldier as in section 464, or upon any pleader appointed as aforesaid by such person to act for or on behalf of such officer or soldier, shall be as effectual for all purposes relative to the suit as if the same had been served on the party in person or on a pleader appointed by him.

Service on person so authorized, or on his pleader, to be good service.

467. If the defendant be an officer or soldier in the military service of the Government, the Court shall send a copy of the summons to the commanding officer of such officer or soldier for the purpose of being served on him.

Service on officers and soldiers.

If the defendant be himself the commanding officer, such copy shall be sent for the same purpose to the next subordinate officer.

The officer to whom the summons is [illegible]ted, after causing it to be served on the pe[illegible] to whom it is addressed, if practicable, shall return it to the Court with the written acknowledgment of such person endorsed thereon.

If from any cause the summons cannot be served upon the person to whom it is addressed, it shall be returned to the Court by which it was transmitted, with information of the cause which has prevented the service.

In such case the Court shall take such other means of serving the summons as it thinks fit.

Service of process in Cantonments, &c.

468. If, in the execution of a decree, process is to be executed within the limits of a Cantonment, Garrison, Military Station or Military Bázár, the officer entrusted with the execution of such process shall carry the same to the Commanding Officer.

The Commanding Officer, upon such process being produced to him, shall back the same with his signature, and, in the case of a warrant of arrest, shall cause the person named in the warrant to be arrested if within the limits of his command, and delivered, according to the exigency of the warrant, to the officer charged with the execution thereof.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

INTERPLEADER.

When interpleader suit may be instituted.

469. When two or more persons claim adversely to one another the same payment or property from another person whose only interest therein is that of a mere stakeholder and who only seeks to render it to the right owner, such stakeholder may institute a suit of interpleader against all the claimants for the purpose of having it decided to whom the thing claimed belongs and of obtaining indemnity for himself.

Illustration.

A obtains a decree against B. C, an officer of the Court, takes goods which he has reason to suppose are B's, in satisfaction of the decree. D alleges that the goods are his and threatens to sue C for their recovery. A on his part contends that the goods ought to be sold to satisfy his decree. C may institute an interpleader suit against A and D.

EXPLANATION.—If any suit is pending in which the rights of all parties can properly be decided, there is no occasion f[illegible]n interpleader suit.

Plaint in such suit.

470. In every suc[illegible]t the plaint must, in addition [illegible]o the other statements ne[illegible]sary for plaints, state—

(*a.*) That the plainti[illegible]s no interest in the thing claime[illegible]rwise than as a mere stakeholder;

(*b.*) The claims made by the defendants severally;

(*c.*) That there is no collusion between the plaintiff and any of the defendants.

Payment of thing claimed into Court.

471. When the thing claimed is capable of being paid into Court or placed in the custody of the Court, the plaintiff must so pay or place it before he can be entitled to any order in the suit.

Procedure at first hearing.

472. At the first hearing the Court may

(*a*) declare that the plaintiff is discharged from all liability to the defendants in respect of the thing claimed, award him his costs, and dismiss him from the suit:

or if it thinks that justice or convenience so require

(*b*) retain all parties until the final disposal of the suit:

and, if it finds that the admissions of the parties or other evidence enable it,

(*c*) adjudicate the title to the thing claimed:

or else it may

(*d*) direct the defendants to interplead one another by filing statements and entering into evidence for the purpose of bringing their respective claims before the Court.

When agents and tenants may sue.

473. Nothing in this chapter shall be taken to enable agents to sue their principals or tenants to sue their landlords for the purpose of compelling them to interplead with any persons other than persons making claim through such principals or landlords.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A deposits a box of jewels with B as his agent. C alleges that the jewels were wrongfully obtained from him by A, and claims them from B. B cannot maintain an interpleader suit against A and C.

(*b*) A deposits a box of jewels with B as his agent. He then writes to C for [illegible]urpos[illegible] of making the jewels a security for a [illegible]om himself to C. A afterwards alleges tha[illegible]is satisfied, and C alleges the contrary. Bot[illegible] the jewels from B. B may maintain an interpleader suit against A and C.

Charge of plaintiff's costs.

474. When the suit is properly instituted, the Court shall provide for the plaintiff's costs by giving him a charge on the thing claimed or in some other effectual way.

Procedure where a defendant is suing the stakeholder.

475. If any of the defendants in an interpleader suit is actually suing the stakeholder being the plaintiff in that suit, the Court in which the suit against the stakeholder is pending shall, on being duly informed that a decree has been made in the interpleader suit in favour of the stakeholder, stay the proceedings as against him; and his costs in the suit so stayed may be provided for in the suit so stayed, but if, and so far as, they are not provided for in that suit, they may be added to his costs incurred in the interpleader suit.

Costs.

PART IV.

OF PROVISIONAL REMEDIES.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

OF ARREST BEFORE JUDGMENT.

When plaintiff may apply that security be taken.

476. If at any stage of a suit the plaintiff satisfies the Court that the defendant, with intent to avoid or delay the plaintiff

or to avoid any process of the Court, or to obstruct or delay the execution of any decree that may be passed against him,

(*a*) has absconded or left the jurisdiction of the Court, or

(*b*) is about to abscond or to leave the jurisdiction of the Court, or

(*c*) has disposed of or removed from the jurisdiction of the Court his property or any part thereof, or

is about to leave British India under circumstances affording reasonable probability that the plaintiff will or may thereby be obstructed or delayed in the execution of any decree that may be passed against the defendant in the suit,

the plaintiff may apply to the Court that security be taken for the appearance of the defendant to answer any decree that may be passed against him in the suit.

Order to bring up defendant to show cause why he should not give security.

477. If the Court, after examining the applicant, and making such further investigation as it may consider necessary, is satisfied that the defendant, with any such intent as aforesaid,

(*a*) has absconded or left the jurisdiction of the Court, or

(*b*) is about to abscond or to leave the jurisdiction of the Court, or

(*c*) has disposed of or removed from the jurisdiction of the Court his property or any part thereof, or

(*d*) is about to leave British India under the circumstances last aforesaid,

the Court may issue an order for bringing the defendant before the Court to show cause why he should not give security for his appearance.

If defendant fail to show cause, Court may order him to make deposit or give security.

478. If the defendant fail to show such cause, the Court shall order him, either to deposit in Court money or other property sufficient to answer the claim against him, or to give security for his appearance at any time when called upon while the suit is pending, and until execution or satisfaction of any decree that may be passed against him in the suit.

The surety shall bind himself, in default of such appearance, to pay any sum of money which the defendant may be ordered to pay in the suit.

Procedure in case of application by surety to be discharged.

479. The surety for the appearance of the defendant may at any time apply to the Court in which he became such surety to be discharged from his obligation.

On such application being made, the Court shall summon the defendant to appear, or, if it thinks fit, may issue a warrant for his arrest in the first instance.

On the appearance of the defendant pursuant to the summons or warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, the Court shall direct the surety to be discharged from his obligation, and shall call upon the defendant to find fresh security.

Procedure where defendant fails to give security or find fresh security.

480. If the defendant fail to comply with an order under either of the two last preceding sections, the Court may commit him to jail until the decision of the suit, or, if judgment be given against the defendant, until the execution of the decree.

C[illegible] defe[illegible] suit [illegible] on insuffi-cient [illegible].

481. If it appear to the Court that the arrest of the defendant was applied for on insufficient grounds,

or if, after such arrest, the suit of the plaintiff is dismissed, or judgment is given against him by default or otherwise, and it appears to the Court that there was no probable ground for instituting the suit,

the Court may, on the application of the defendant, award against the plaintiff in its decree such amount, not exceeding one thousand rupees, as it deems a reasonable compensation to the defendant for any injury or loss which he has sustained by reason of such arrest:

Proviso.

Provided that the Court shall not award a larger amount of compensation under this section than it is competent to such Court to decree in a suit for compensation.

An award under this section shall bar any suit for compensation in respect of such arrest.

CHAPTER XXXV.

OF ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT.

Application before judgment for security from defendant to fulfil decree, and in default, for an attachment of his property.

482. If at any stage of any suit the plaintiff satisfies the Court that the defendant, with intent to obstruct or delay the execution of any decree that may be passed against him,

(*a*) is about to dispose of the whole or any part of his property, or to remove the same from the jurisdiction of the Court in which the suit is pending, or

(*b*) has quitted the jurisdiction of the Court, leaving therein property belonging to him,

the plaintiff may apply to the Court to call upon the defendant to furnish security to fulfil any decree that may be passed against him in such suit, and, on his failing to give such security, to direct that any such property shall be attached until the further order of the Court.

Contents of application.

483. The application shall contain a specification of the property required to be attached, and the estimated value of each article or item thereof; and the plaintiff shall, at the time of making the application, declare that the defendant is about to dispose of or remove his property with such intent as aforesaid.

The declaration shall be in writing, and shall be verified in the manner hereinbefore provided for the verification of plaints:

Provided that the Court may dispense with the specification and valuation required by this section, if satisfied of the plaintiff's inability to furnish the same.

Court may call on defendant to furnish security or show cause.

484. If the Court, after examining the applicant, and making any further investigation which it may consider necessary, is satisfied that the defendant is about to dispose of or remove his property, with intent to obstruct or delay the execution of any decree that may be passed against him in the suit, the Court may require him, within a time to be fixed by the Court, either to furnish security in such sum

as may be specified in the [illegible] and place at the disposal of the [illegible]ed, the said property or the value of th[illegible], or such portion thereof as may be sufficient [illegible] fulfil the decree, or to appear and show cause why he should not furnish security.

The Court may also in the order direct the provisional attachment of the whole or any portion of the property specified in the application.

485. If the defendant fail to show cause why he should not furnish security, or fail to furnish the security required within the time fixed by the Court, the Court may order that the property specified in the application, or such portion thereof as appears sufficient to fulfil any decree which may be passed in the suit, shall be attached.

Attachment if cause not shown or security not furnished.

486. If the defendant show such cause or furnish the required security, and the property specified in the application or any portion of it has been ordered to be attached, the Court shall order the attachment to be withdrawn.

Withdrawal of attachment.

487. The attachment shall be made, according to the nature of the property to be attached, in the manner hereinbefore provided for the attachment of property in execution of a decree for money.

Mode of making attachment.

488. If any claim be preferred to the property attached before judgment, such claims shall be investigated in the manner hereinbefore provided for the investigation of claims to property attached in execution of a decree for money.

Investigation of claims to property attached before judgment.

489. When an order of attachment before judgment is passed, the Court which passed the order shall remove the attachment whenever the defendant furnishes the security required, together with security for the costs of the attachment.

Removal of attachment when security furnished.

490. If it appear to the Court that the attachment was obtained on insufficient grounds, or

if, after the attachment, the suit of the plaintiff is dismissed or judgment is given against him by default or otherwise,

and it appears to the Court that there was no probable ground for instituting the suit, the Court which disposes of the case may, on the application of the defendant, award [illegible]ainst the plaintiff in its decree such amount, [illegible]xceeding one thousand rupees, as it deems a reasonable compensation to the defendant for the expense or injury occasioned to him by the attachment:

Compensation for obtaining attachment or instituting suit on insufficient grounds.

Provided that the Court shall not award a larger amount under this section than it is competent to such Court to decree in a suit for compensation.

Proviso.

An award under this section shall bar any suit for compensation in respect of such attachment.

491. Attachment before judgment shall not affect the rights of persons not parties to the suit, nor bar any person holding a decree against the defendant from applying for the sale of the property under attachment in execution of such decree.

Attachment not to affect rights of strangers, or bar the decree-holder from applying for sale.

492. If it appear to the Court by which the property has been ordered to be attached before judgment, that there is reasonable ground for supposing that the decree in satisfaction of which the sale of the property is applied for under the provisions of section 491, was obtained by fraud or other improper means, the Court may refuse to allow the property to be sold in execution if the decree be a decree of that Court, or if it be a decree of another Court, may stay the proceedings for a reasonable time to enable the person on whose application the property was ordered to be attached to adopt proceedings to set aside the decree.

Stay of sale of property already under attachment, when execution of decree fraudulently obtained is applied for.

493. When land paying revenue to Government, or a tenure liable to summary sale, forms the subject of a suit, if the party in possession of such land or tenure neglects to pay the Government revenue, or the rent due to the proprietor of the tenure, as the case may be, and a sale is in consequence ordered to take place, the party to the suit not in possession shall, upon payment of the revenue or rent due previously to the sale (and with or without security at the discretion of the Court), be put in immediate pos[illegible]sion of the land or tenure;

When party may be put in immediate possession of land, the subject of suit.

and the Court in its decree may aw[illegible]st the defendant the amount so paid, with [illegible] thereupon at such rate as the Court thinks fit, or may charge the amount so paid, with interest thereupon at such rate as the Court orders, in any adjustment of accounts which may be directed in the decree passed in the suit.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

OF TEMPORARY INJUNCTIONS.

494. If it be shown to the satisfaction of the Court that any property in dispute in a suit is in danger of being wasted, damaged or alienated by any party to the suit, the Court may grant a temporary injunction to restrain such act, or give such other order for the purpose of staying and preventing the wasting, damaging or alienation of the property as the Court thinks fit.

Cases in which temporary injunction may be granted.

495. Where during the pendency of a suit it is shown to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant threatens, or is about, to remove or dispose of his property with intent to defraud his creditors, the Court may grant a temporary injunction to restrain such removal or disposition.

Temporary injunction against fraudulent removal.

496. In any suit for restraining the defendant from committing a breach of contract or other injury, and whether compensation be claimed in the suit or not, the plaintiff may, at any

Injunction to restrain repetition or continuance of breach

time after the commencement of the suit, and either before or after judgment, apply to the Court for a temporary injunction to restrain the defendant from the repetition or the continuance of the breach of contract or wrongful act complained of, or the committing of any breach of contract or injury of a like kind arising out of the same contract or relating to the same property or right.

Such injunction may be granted by the Court on such terms as to the duration of the injunction, keeping an account, giving security, or otherwise, as the Court thinks fit.

In case of disobedience, an injunction granted under this section or section 494 or 495 may be enforced by the imprisonment of the defendant or the attachment of his movable property or both.

Before granting injunction, Court may direct notice to be given to opposite party.

497. The Court may in all cases, and shall in all cases except those of great urgency, before granting an injunction, direct notice of the application for the same to be given to the opposite party.

Injunction to corporation binding on its members and officers.

498. An injunction directed to a corporation is binding not only on the corporation itself but also on all members and officers of the corporation whose personal action it seeks to restrain.

Order for injunction may be discharged, varied or set aside.

499. Any order for an injunction may be discharged or varied or set aside by the Court, on application made thereto by any party dissatisfied with such order.

Compensation to defendant for issue of injunction on insufficient grounds.

500. If it appears to the Court that the injunction was applied for on insufficient grounds, or

... the issue of the injunction, the claim of the plaintiff is dismissed or judgment is given against him by default or otherwise,

and it appears to the Court that there was no probable ground for instituting the suit,

the Court may, on the application of the defendant, award against the plaintiff in its decree such sum, not exceeding one thousand rupees, as it deems a reasonable compensation to the defendant for the expense or injury occasioned to him by the issue of the injunction:

Proviso.

Provided that the Court shall not award a larger amount under this section than it is competent to such Court to decree in a suit for compensation.

An award of compensation under this section shall bar any suit for damages in respect of the issue of the injunction.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVERS AND MANAGERS, AND DEPOSIT IN COURT.

Powers of Court as to management of immovable property in suit.

501. Whenever it appears to the Court to be necessary for the preservation or the better management or custody of any immovable property which is in dispute in a suit in such Court, the Court may

(*a*) appoint a Receiver or Manager of such property, on such terms as to security or otherwise as to the Court seems fit;

and may, if need be,

... person in whose possession or c... the property may be from the possession or ...dy thereof,

(*c*) commit the same to the custody of such Receiver or Manager,

(*d*) grant to such Receiver or Manager such fee or commission on the rents and profits of the property by way of remuneration, and all such powers as to bringing and defending suits, and for the management, protection, preservation and improvement of the property, and the collection of the rents and profits thereof, and the application and disposal of such rents and profits, as the owner himself has, or such of those powers as the Court thinks fit.

When Collector may be appointed Receiver.

502. If the property be land paying revenue to Government, or land of which the revenue has been assigned or redeemed, and the Court considers that the interests of those concerned will be promoted by the management of the Collector, the Court may appoint the Collector to be Receiver or Manager of such land, unless the Government by any general order prohibits the appointment of Collectors for such purpose, or in any particular case prohibits the appointment of the Collector to be such Receiver or Manager.

Deposit of money, &c., in Court.

503. When the subject-matter of a suit is money or some other thing capable of delivery, and any party thereto admits that he holds such money or other thing as a trustee for another party, or that it belongs or is due to another party, the Court may order the same to be deposited in Court or delivered to such last named party, with or without security, subject to the further direction of the Court.

PART V.

OF SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.

Parties to suit may apply for order of reference.

504. If all the parties to a suit desire that any matter in difference between them in the suit be referred to arbitration, they may, at any time during the litigation, apply in writing to the Court for an order of reference.

Nomination of arbitrator.

505. The arbitrator shall be nominated by the parties in such manner as may be agreed upon between them.

When Court to nominate arbitrator.

506. If the parties cannot agree with respect to the nomination of the arbitrator, or if the person whom they nominate refuses to accept the arbitration, and the parties are desirous that the nomination shall be made by the Court, the Court shall nominate the arbitrator.

Order of reference.

507. The Court shall, by an order, refer to the arbitrator the matter in difference which he may be required to determine, and shall fix such time as it thinks reasonable for the delivery of the award, and specify such time in the order.

When once a matter is referred to arbitration, the Court shall not deal with it in the same suit unless the reference be fruitless, in which case the

Court may issue an order supe[illegible]tion and restoring the suit [illegible]e Court.

When reference is to two or more, order to provide for difference of opinion.

508. If the reference be to two or more arbitrators, provision shall be made in the order for a difference of opinion among the arbitrators

(*a*) by the appointment of an umpire, or

(*b*) by declaring that the decision shall be with the majority if the major part of the arbitrators agree, or

(*c*) by empowering the arbitrators to appoint an umpire, or

(*d*) otherwise, as may be agreed between the parties; or, if they cannot agree, as the Court determines.

Death, incapacity, &c., of arbitrators or umpire.

509. If the arbitrator, or, where there are more arbitrators than one, any of the arbitrators, or the umpire, dies, or refuses, or neglects, or becomes incapable to act, the Court, if any of the parties so desire, may appoint a new arbitrator or umpire in the place of the person so dying, or refusing, or neglecting or becoming incapable to act.

Appointment of umpire by Court.

510. Where the arbitrators are empowered by the terms of the order of reference to appoint an umpire and fail to do so, any of the parties may serve the arbitrators with a written notice to appoint an umpire; and if within seven days after such notice shall have been served, no umpire be appointed, the Court, upon the application of the party having served such notice as aforesaid, and upon proof to its satisfaction of such notice having been served, may appoint an umpire.

Power of arbitrator or umpire appointed under section 509 or 510.

511. An arbitrator or umpire appointed under either of the last two preceding sections shall have the like powers to act in the reference, as if his name had been inserted in the order of reference.

Summoning witnesses.

512. The Court shall issue the same processes to the parties and witnesses whom the arbitrators or umpire desire to examine, as the Court is authorized to issue in suits tried before it.

Punishment for default, &c.

Persons not attending in accordance with such process, or making any other default, or refusing to give their evidence, or being guilty of any contempt to the arbitrator or umpire during the investigation of the matters referred, shall be subject to the like disadvantages, penalties and punishments by order of the Court on the representation of the arbit[illegible] or umpire, as they would incur for the like offences in suits tried before the Court.

Extension of time for making award.

513. If from the want of the necessary evidence or information, or from any other cause, the arbitrator does not complete the award within the period specified in the order, the Court may, if it think fit, grant a further time, and from time to time enlarge the period for the delivery of the award.

When umpire may arbitrate in lieu of arbitrators.

514. When an umpire has been appointed, he may enter on the reference in the place of the arbitrators

(*a*) if they have allowed the appointed time to expire without making an award, or

(*b*) when they have delivered to the Court or to the umpire a notice in writing, stating that they cannot agree.

Award to be signed and filed.

515. When an award in a suit has been made, the person or persons who made it shall sign it and shall file it in Court, together with any documents which have been filed; and notice of the filing of the award shall be given to the parties.

Arbitrator or umpire may state special case.

516. Upon any reference by an order of Court, the arbitrator or umpire may, if he thinks fit and unless the Court otherwise directs, state his award as to the whole or any part thereof in the form of a special case for the opinion of the Court.

Court may, on application, modify or correct award in certain cases.

517. The Court may, on the application of either of the parties, modify or correct an award,

(*a*) where it appears that a part of the award is upon a matter not referred to arbitration, provided such part can be separated from the other part and does not affect the decision on the matter referred, or

(*b*) where the award is imperfect in form, or contains any obvious error which can be amended without affecting such decision.

Order as to costs of arbitration.

518. The Court may also, on th[illegible]cation of either of the par[illegible]he person or persons mak[illegible] award, make such order as it thinks fit respecting the costs of the arbitration, if any question arise respecting such costs and the award contain no sufficient provision concerning them.

When award or matter referred to arbitration may be remitted.

519. In any of the following cases the Court may remit the award or any matter referred to arbitration to the reconsideration of the same arbitrators or umpire, upon such terms as it thinks fit, that is to say:—

(*a*). If the award has left undetermined any of the matters referred to arbitration, or if it determine any matter not referred to arbitration;

(*b*). If the award is so indefinite as to be incapable of execution;

(*c*). If an objection to the legality of the award is apparent upon the face of it.

Grounds for setting aside award.

520. An award remitted under section 519 becomes null and void on the refusal of the arbitrators or umpire to reconsider it. But no award shall be liable to be set aside except on one of the following grounds (namely)—

(*a*) corruption or misconduct of the arbitrator or umpire,

(*b*) either party having been guilty of fraudulent concealment of any matter which he ought to have disclosed, or of wilfully misleading or deceiving the arbitrator or umpire;

(c) the award having been made after the issue of an order by the Court superseding the arbitration and restoring the suit;

And no award shall be valid unless made within the period allowed by the Court:

Judgment to be according to award.

521. If the Court sees no cause to remit the award or any of the matters referred to arbitration for reconsideration in manner aforesaid, and if no application has been made to set aside the award, or if the Court has refused such application,

the Court shall, after the time for making such application has expired, proceed to give judgment according to the award,

or, if the award has been submitted to it in the form of a special case, according to its own opinion on such case:

Upon the judgment so given a decree shall follow, and shall be enforced in manner provided in this Code for the execution of decrees.

Agreement of parties to refer to arbitration may be filed in Court.

522. When any persons by an instrument in writing agree that any difference between them or any of them shall be referred to the arbitration of any person named in the agreement or to be appointed by any Court having jurisdiction in the matter to which the agreement relates, the parties thereto, or any of them, may apply that the agreement be filed in such Court.

Application to be stamped, numbered and registered.

523. The application shall be in writing and shall be numbered and registered as a suit between one or more of the parties interested or claiming to be interested as plaintiff or plaintiffs[illegible]dent, the others or other of them as defe[illegible] defendant, if the application have bee[illegible]ented by all the parties, or, if otherwise, between the applicant as plaintiff and the other parties as defendants.

Notice to show cause against filing it.

524. On such application being made, the Court shall direct notice thereof to be given to any of the parties to the agreement other than the applicants, requiring such parties to show cause, within the time specified in the notice, why the agreement should not be filed.

If no cause shown, agreement to be filed and order made thereon.

525. If no sufficient cause be shown against the filing of the agreement, the agreement shall be filed and an order of reference to arbitration shall be made thereon.

Explanation.—The fact that one of the parties to the agreement has revoked his consent to refer is not a sufficient cause within the meaning of this section.

Provisions of this chapter applicable to proceedings under order of reference.

526. The foregoing provisions of this chapter, so far as they are not inconsistent with the terms of any agreement so filed, shall be applicable to all proceedings under an order of reference made by the Court under the last preceding section, and to the award of arbitration and to the enforcement of the decree founded thereupon.

Filing award in matter referred to arbitration without intervention of Court.

527. When any matter has been referred to arbitration without the intervention of a Court of Justice, and an award has been made thereon, any person interested in the award may apply to the Court of the [illegible]aving jurisdiction over the whole [illegible] or to which the award relates, that the awa[illegible] filed in Court.

Application to be numbered and registered.

The application shall be in writing and shall be numbered and registered as a suit between the applicant as plaintiff and the other parties as defendants.

Notice to parties to arbitration.

The Court shall direct notice to be given to the parties to the arbitration other than the applicant, requiring them to show cause, within a time specified, why the award should not be filed.

Filing and enforcement of such award.

528. If no sufficient cause be shown against the award, the award shall be filed and may be enforced as a decree upon an award made under the provisions of this Chapter.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

OF PROCEEDINGS ON AGREEMENT OF PARTIES.

Parties interested in questions of fact or law may agree to abide by finding of Court thereon.

529. Parties claiming to be interested in the decision of any question of fact or law, may enter into an agreement in writing—

(a) that such question be stated in the form of a special case for the opinion of the Court; or

(b) that upon the finding of the Court in the affirmative or negative of such question, a sum of money fixed by the parties or to be determined by the Court, shall be paid by one of the parties to the other of them; or

(c) that some property, movable or immovable, specified in the agreement, shall be delivered by one of the parties to the other of them; or

(d) that one or more of the parties shall do or perform, or refrain from doing or performing some other particular act specified in the agreement.

Agreement to state value of subject-matter.

530. If the agreement is for the delivery of any property, or for the doing or performing, or the refraining from doing or performing, any particular act, the estimated value of the property to be delivered, or to which the act specified has reference, shall be stated in the agreement.

Agreement to be filed and numbered as a suit.

531. The agreement may be filed in the Court of the lowest grade having jurisdiction in the matter to which it relates, and, when so filed, shall be numbered and registered as a suit between one or more of the parties interested, or claiming to be interested, as plaintiff or plaintiffs, and the other or others of them as defendant or defendants; and notice shall be given to all the parties to the agreemen[illegible]her than the party or parties by whom it was presented.

Parties to be subject to Court's jurisdiction.

532. After the agreement has been filed, the parties to it shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court, and shall be bound by the statements contained in the agreement.

Hearing and disposal of the case.

533. The case shall be set down for hearing as a suit instituted under chapter V, the provisions of which shall apply to such suit so far as the same are applicable.

If the Court is satisfied, a[redacted]n of the parties or taking such evidence as [redacted]s fit,

(*a*) that the agreement was duly exe[redacted]ed by them, and

(*b*) that they have a *bonâ fide* interest in the question of fact or law stated therein, and

(*c*) that the same is fit to be tried,

it shall proceed to try the same and deliver judgment thereon, in the same way as in an ordinary suit, and upon the judgment so given a decree shall follow, and shall be enforced in the manner provided in this Code for the execution of decrees.

CHAPTER XL.

OF SUMMARY PROCEDURE ON NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS.

Commencement of suits upon bills of exchange, &c.

534. All suits upon bills of exchange, hundís or promissory notes commenced in any High Court within six months after the same have become due and payable, may, in case the plaintiff desires to proceed under this chapter, be commenced as follows (namely)—

(*a*) the plaint shall be in the form prescribed by this Code;

(*b*) the summons shall be in the form contained in the fourth schedule hereto annexed, No. 168, or in such other form as the High Court may from time to time prescribe.

In any case in which the plaint and summons are in such forms respectively, the defendant shall not appear to or defend the suit unless he obtains leave from a Judge as hereinafter mentioned so to appear and defend;

and in default of his obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof, the plaintiff shall be entitled to a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum mentioned in the summons, together with interest at the rate specified (if any) to the date of the decree, and a sum for costs to be fixed by a rule of the High Court, unless the plaintiff claim more than such fixed sum, in which case the costs shall be ascertained in the ordinary way, and such decree may be enforced forthwith.

Defendant showing a defence upon the merits to have leave to appear.

535. The High Court shall, upon application within the period of seven days from the service of such summons, give leave to appear and to defend the suit, upon the defendant paying into Court the sum mentioned in the summons or upon affidavits satisfactory to the Court, which disclose a defence, or such facts as would make it incumbent on the holder to prove consideration, or such other facts as the Court may deem sufficient to support the application, and on such terms as to security, framing and recording issues, or otherwise, as the Court thinks fit.

Power to set aside decree.

536. After decree, the High Court may, under [redacted]ecial circumstances, set aside the decree, and if necessary stay or set aside execution, and may give leave to appear to the summons and to defend the suit, if it seem reasonable to the Court so to do, and on such terms as the Court thinks fit.

Power to order bill to be deposited with officer of Court.

537. In any proceedings under this chapter the High Court may order the bill or note on which the suit is founded to be forthwith deposited with an officer of the Court, and may further order that all proceedings shall be stayed until the plaintiff gives security for the costs thereof.

Recovery of cost of noting non-acceptance of dishonoured bill.

538. The holder of every dishonoured bill of exchange or promissory note shall have the same remedies for the recovery of the expenses incurred in noting the same for non-acceptance or non-payment, or otherwise, by reason of such dishonour, as he has under this chapter for the recovery of the amount of such bill or note.

This Code and rules made hereunder to apply to proceedings under this chapter.

539. The provisions of this Code and all rules made under or by virtue of this Code shall, so far as the same are or may be made applicable, extend and apply to all proceedings under this chapter, except so far as such proceedings are regulated by this chapter.

Power to extend this chapter.

540. The Local Government may, by notification in the official *Gazette*,

(*a*) direct that all or any part of the provisions of this chapter shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to all or any of the Courts in the territories subject to such Government other than a High Court,

(*b*) direct by whom any of the powers and duties incident to the provisions so applied shall be exercised and performed, and

(*c*) make any rules which it thinks requisite for carrying into operation the provisions so applied.

Within one month after such notification has been published, such provisions s[redacted]pply accordingly, and the rules so made sh[redacted]force of law.

Any such notification may be in like manner from time to time altered or annulled.

PART VI.

OF APPEALS.

CHAPTER XLI.

BAR OF APPEALS NOT EXPRESSLY PERMITTED.

Bar of appeals not expressly permitted.

541. Except as provided by this Code or by any other enactment for the time being in force, no appeal shall lie from any decree or order.

Illustration.

No appeal shall lie from a decree or order made in any suit under Act No. XIV of 1859, section 15.

CHAPTER XLII.

OF APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.

Appeal to lie from all original decrees, except when expressly prohibited.

542. Unless when otherwise expressly provided in this Code or by any other law for the time being in force, an appeal shall lie from the decrees or from any part of the decrees of the Courts exercising original jurisdiction to the Courts authorized to hear appeals from the decisions of those Courts:

Provided that no appeal shall be admitted on a question solely relating to costs, except under the circumstances mentioned in section 201.

Appeal to High Court to be heard by two or more Judges.

543. If the appeal lie to the High Court, it shall be heard and determined by a Court consisting of two or more Judges of that Court.

HOW APPEALS ARE TO BE PREFERRED.

Form of appeal.

544. The appeal shall be made in the form of a memorandum presented in the Appellate Court within the period prescribed in this behalf by the Indian Limitation Act.

Memorandum to be accompanied by copy of decree.

545. The memorandum of appeal shall be accompanied by a copy of the decree appealed against.

Memorandum of appeal.

546. The memorandum of appeal shall set forth, concisely and under distinct heads, the grounds of objection to the decree appealed against, without any argument or narrative, and such grounds shall be numbered consecutively.

Appellant confined to grounds set out.

547. The appellant shall not, without the leave of the Court, urge or be heard in support of any other ground of objection, but the Court in deciding the appeal shall not be confined to the grounds set forth by the appellant:

Provided that the Court shall not rest its decision on any ground not set forth by the appellant, unless the respondent has had sufficient opportunity of meeting the appellant's case on that ground.

Memorandum of Appeal to High Court may be general.

548. If the appeal be to the High Court, but not from a decree made by that Court in the exercise of its ordinary or extraordinary original [illegible] jurisdiction, the memorandum of ap[illegible]ad of stating the grounds of objection [illegible] decree appealed against, may state only the dissatisfaction of the party preferring the appeal with the decree and his intention to file his grounds of objection subsequently.

Time for filing grounds of objection in such case.

In such case the grounds of objection shall be filed within one month from the date of the receipt in the High Court of the record of the suit in which the appeal is made, to be certified by an officer of the High Court at the time of the receipt of the record, or within such shorter period as the High Court by a general rule published in the local official Gazette may from time to time appoint.

Power to extend time for filing grounds of objection.

549. The High Court may, for sufficient reason, extend the time allowed in the last preceding section for filing the grounds of objection.

Separate grounds of objection to be on stamp-paper.

550. The grounds of objection, when filed separately from the memorandum of appeal, shall be written on a stamp-paper of the value of four rupees. If the grounds of objection cannot be contained in a single sheet of stamp-paper, every additional sheet used shall bear a stamp of one rupee.

Sections 545, 546 and 547 to apply to grounds of objection separately filed.

551. The provisions of sections 545, 546 and 547, shall apply to the grounds of objection when filed separately from the memorandum of appeal.

Eff[illegible] not b[illegible]esented in time.

5[illegible]randum of appeal be not presented within the prescribed period and no sufficient cause be shown for the delay, the appeal shall be disallowed.

Effect of grounds of objection not being filed in time.

553. If the grounds of objection, when allowed to be filed separately, be not filed within the prescribed period or within the further time to which such period may have been extended by the Court, the appeal shall be struck off the file.

Rejection of memorandum or grounds of objection for informality or want of proper stamp.

554. If the memorandum of appeal or the grounds of objection be not drawn up in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, or do not bear the proper stamp, such memorandum or grounds may be rejected or returned to the appellant for the purpose of being amended within a time to be fixed by the Court.

When the Court rejects under this section any memorandum or grounds of objection, it shall record the reasons for such rejection.

One of several plaintiffs or defendants may obtain a reversal of the whole decree if it proceed on a ground common to all.

555. If there be more plaintiffs or more defendants than one in a suit, and the decree appealed against proceed on any ground common to all the plaintiffs or to all the defendants, any one of the plaintiffs or of the defendants may appeal against the whole decree, and the Appellate Court may reverse or modify the decree in favour of all the plaintiffs or defendants as the case may be.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A sues B and C on a promissory note. The defendants plead payment. The Court decrees in favour of A. B alone appeals. The Appellate Court, holding that payment has been made, may reverse the decree in favour of both B and C.

(*b*). A sues B and C on a promissory note. B pleads payment and C pleads the Limitation Act. The Court overrules both pleas and decrees in favour of A. B alone appeals. The Appellate Court may be of opinion that payment has been made, but cannot, on B's appeal, reverse the decree as regards C.

Power to adjourn hearing and direct persons appearing interested to be made parties.

556. If it appear to the Court at the hearing of an appeal that any person who was a party to the suit in the Court against whose decree the appeal it made, but who has not been made a party to the appeal, may be affected by the result of the appeal, the Court may adjourn the hearing of the appeal to a future day to be fixed by the Court, and direct that such person shall be made a respondent in the appeal.

OF STAYING AND EXECUTING DECREES UNDER APPEAL.

Execution of decree not stayed solely by reason of appeal.

557. Execution of [illegible]ecree shall not be stayed by reason only of an appeal having been preferred against the decree; but the Appellate Court may, for sufficient cause shown, order the execution to be stayed.

Such order shall not be made in may case unless the Court is satisfied—

(*a*) that irreparable injury may result to the party applying for stay of execution unless the order is made; and

(*b*) that the application [illegible] hout unreasonable delay.

If the Court orders execution to be [illegible]ed, it may impose upon the appellant whatever terms it thinks fit as to giving security for the performance of its decree or otherwise.

Stay of execution of appealable decree before time for appealing has expired.

558. If an application be made for the execution of a decree which is open to appeal, before the time allowed for appeal has expired, and the Court which passed the decree has not received intimation of an appeal having been preferred therefrom, the Court may, if sufficient cause be shown, stay the execution.

Security required before making order to stay execution.

Before making an order to stay execution, the Court shall require security to be given by the party against whom the decree was passed for the due performance of the decree or order of the Appellate Court.

Security in case of order for execution of a decree appealed against.

559. If an order is made for the execution of a decree against which an appeal has been preferred, the Court which passed the decree may, on sufficient cause being shown by the appellant, require security to be given for the restitution of any property which may be taken in execution of the decree, or of the value of such property, and for the due performance of the decree or order of the Appellate Court,

or the Appellate Court may for like cause direct the Court which passed the decree to take such security.

No such security to be required from Government or public officers.

560. No such security as is mentioned in the last three preceding sections shall be required from the Government or from any officer of the Government sued as such.

OF PROCEDURE IN APPEAL FROM DECREES.

Registry of memorandum of appeal.

561. When a memorandum of appeal is presented within the time allowed, the Appellate Court or the proper officer of that Court, if the memorandum be duly stamped and in the prescribed form, shall endorse thereon the date of presentment, and shall register the appeal in a book to be kept for the purpose.

Register.

Such book shall be called the Register of Appeals.

Appellate Court may require appellant to give security for costs.

562. The Appellate Court may, at its discretion, either before the respondent is called upon to appear and answer or afterwards on the application of the respondent, demand from the appellant security for the costs either of the appeal, or of the original suit, or of both:

When appellant resides out of British India.

Provided that the Court shall demand such security in all cases in which the appellant is residing out of British India, and is not possessed of any sufficient immovable property within British India independent of the property to which the appeal relates.

If such security be not furnished at the time of presenting the memorandum of appeal or within such time as the Court orders, the Court shall reject the appeal.

Appellate Court to give notice to Court whose decree is appealed against.

563. When the memorandum of appeal is registered, or when the grounds of objection are filed, the Appellate Court shall send notice of the appeal to the Court against whose decree the appeal is made.

Transmission of papers to Appellate Court.

If the appeal be from a Court the records of which are not deposited in the Appellate Court, the Court to which such notice is sent shall, upon the receipt thereof, transmit with all practicable despatch all material papers in the suit, or such papers as may be specially called for by the Appellate Court.

Copies of exhibits in Court whose decree is appealed against.

564. Either party may make an application in writing to the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, specifying any papers of which he requires copies to be made and deposited in such Court, and copies of such papers shall be prepared at the expense of the applicant, and shall be deposited accordingly.

Day for hearing appeal.

565. A day shall be fixed by the Appellate Court for the hearing of the appeal.

The day shall be so fixed, with reference to the place of residence of the respondent and the time necessary for the service of the notice of appeal, as to allow the respondent a sufficient time to enable him to appear and answer the appeal on such day.

Publication and service of notice of day for hearing appeal.

566. Notice of the day fixed for hearing the appeal shall b[illegible]uck up in the Appellat[illegible]d like notice shall [illegible] the Appellate Court to the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, and shall be served on the respondent or his pleader in the manner provided in chapter VI for the service of a summons to a defendant to appear and answer; and all rules applicable to such summons and to proceedings with reference to the service thereof, shall apply to the service of such notice.

Appellate Court may itself cause notice to be served.

Instead of sending the notice to the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, the Appellate Court may itself cause the notice to be served on the respondent or his pleader under the rules above referred to, whenever it appears convenient to do so.

Contents of notice.

567. The notice to the respondent shall declare that, if he does not appear in the Appellate Court on the day so fixed for the hearing of the appeal, the appeal will be heard *ex parte*.

Dismissal of appeal for appellant's default.

568. If on the day fixed for hearing the appeal or any other day subsequent thereto to which the hearing of the appeal may be adjourned, the appellant does not attend in person or by his pleader, the appeal shall be dismissed for default.

Hearing appeal ex parte.

If the appellant attends and the respondent does not attend, the appeal shall be heard *ex parte* in his absence.

569. If on the day fixed for hearing the appeal it be found that the notice to the respondent has not been served in consequence of the failure of the appellant to deposit, within the time allowed, the sum required to defray the cost of issuing the notice, the Court may order that the appeal be dismissed :

Dismissal of appeal where notice has not been served in consequence of appellant's failure to deposit cost of notice.

Provided that no such order shall be passed, although the notice has not been served upon the respondent, if on the day fixed for hearing the appeal the respondent appears in person or by a pleader, or by a duly authorized agent.

Proviso.

570. If an appeal be dismissed for default, the appellant may apply to the Appellate Court for the re-admission of the appeal; and if it be proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the appellant was prevented by any sufficient cause from attending when the appeal was called on for hearing, the Court may re-admit the appeal on such terms as to costs or otherwise as the Court thinks fit to impose on the appellant.

Re-admission of appeal dismissed for default.

571. When an appeal is heard *ex parte* in the absence of the respondent and judgment is given against him, he may apply to the Appellate Court to re-hear the appeal; and if it be proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the respondent was prevented by sufficient cause from attending when the appeal was called on for hearing, the Court may re-hear the appeal on such terms as to costs or otherwise as the Court thinks fit to impose on the respondent.

Re-hearing on application of respondent against whom *ex parte* decree is made.

572. The respondent, though he may not have appealed against any part of the decree, may, upon the hearing, take any objection to the decree which he could have taken by way of appeal, provided he gives the appellant seven days' notice in writing of such objection.

Upon the hearing respondent may object to decree as if he had preferred a separate appeal.

Such notice shall be in the form of a memorandum, and shall be on the stamp-paper prescribed for petitions to the Court; and the provisions of sections 545, 546 and 547, so far as they relate to the form and contents of the memorandum of appeal, shall be applicable to such notice.

Form of notice, and provisions applicable thereto.

Explanation.—A respondent cannot by such notice raise questions between himself and any other respondent or defendant to the suit, but can only raise questions between himself and the appellant.

573. If without going into the merits, the Court against whose decree the appeal is made disposes of the suit upon a preliminary point so as to exclude any evidence of fact which appears to the Appellate Court essential to the due determination of the rights of the parties, and the decree upon such preliminary point is reversed in appeal, the Appellate Court may, if it thinks fit, remand the case, together with a copy of the decree or order in appeal, to the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, with directions to re-admit the suit under its original number in the register, and

Remand of case by Appellate Court.

[illegible] investigate the suit on the [illegible], and pass a decree thereon; or

(*b*) to try a particular issue; or

(*c*) to take certain specified evidence.

574. When a case is remanded with directions to take certain specified evidence, the Court to which the case is remanded shall not take any other evidence in the case.

When further evidence barred.

575. When no preliminary point has been wrongly decided and no evidence has been excluded by the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, but the Appellate Court considers the issues to have been defective or insufficient, the Appellate Court shall not remand the case, but shall re-settle the issues and determine them itself.

Re-settlement, by Appellate Court, of defective issues.

576. The Appellate Court shall not remand a case for a second decision, except as provided in section 573.

Limit to remand.

577. When the evidence upon the record is sufficient to enable the Appellate Court to pronounce judgment, the Appellate Court shall finally determine the case notwithstanding that the judgment of the Court against whose decree the appeal is made has proceeded wholly upon some ground other than that on which the Appellate Court proceeds.

When evidence on record sufficient Appellate Court shall determine case finally.

578. If the Court against whose decree the appeal is made has omitted to raise or try any issue or to determine any question of fact which appears to the Appellate Court essential to the right determination of the suit upon the merits, and the evidence upon the record is not sufficient to enable the Appellate Court to determine such issue or question, the Appellate Court may frame issues for trial, and may refer the same for trial to the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, and (subject to the rules contained in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872,) prescribe the manner in which the additional evidence required should be taken and the points to which it should be confined,

When Appellate Court may frame issues and refer them for trial to Court whose decree is appealed against.

and such Court shall proceed to try such issue, and shall return to the Appellate Court its finding thereon together with the evidence.

579. Such finding and evidence shall become part of the record in the suit; and either party may, within a time to be fixed by the Appellate Court, file a memorandum of objections to the finding.

Finding and evidence to be put on record.

Objections to finding.

Such memorandum shall be on such stamp-paper and subject to such provisions as are prescribed for memorandums by sections 548 and 550.

Memorandum of objections.

580. After the expiration of the period fixed for filing such memorandum, the Appellate Court shall proceed to determine the appeal.

Determination of appeal.

581. The parties to an appeal shall not be entitled to produce additional evidence, whether oral or documentary, in the Appellate Court. But if

Production of additional evidence in Appellate Court.

(*a*) the Court against whose decree the appeal is made refused to admit evidence which ought to have been admitted, or

(*b*) the Appellate Court requires any document to be produced or any witness to be examined to enable it to pronounce judgment or for any other substantial cause,

the Appellate Court may allow such evidence to be produced, or document to be received, or witness to be examined.

Whenever additional evidence is admitted by an Appellate Court, the reason for the admission shall be recorded on the proceedings of the Court.

582. Whenever additional evidence is permitted to be received, the Appellate Court may either take such evidence, or require the Court against whose decree the appeal is made or any other Court, or may empower any person, to take such evidence, and to send it when taken to the Appellate Court.

Mode of taking additional evidence.

Subject to the rules contained in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, the Appellate Court may also prescribe the manner in which such additional evidence shall be taken.

583. In all cases where additional evidence is permitted to be taken, the Appellate Court shall specify the points to which the evidence is to be confined, and record on its proceedings the points so specified.

Points to be defined and recorded.

OF THE JUDGMENT IN APPEAL.

584. The Appellate Court, after hearing the parties or their pleaders and referring to any part of the proceedings, whether held in appeal or in the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, to which a reference may be considered necessary, shall pronounce judgment in open Court, either at once or on some future day, of which notice shall be given to the parties or their pleaders.

Judgment when and where to be pronounced.

585. The judgment shall be written in the English language; provided that if English is not the mother-tongue of the Judge, and he is not able to write an intelligible judgment in English, the judgment shall be written in his mother-tongue.

Language of judgment.

586. When the language in which the judgment is written is not the language in use in proceedings before the Court, the judgment shall, if any party so require, be translated into such language, and the translation shall be signed by the Judge.

Translation of judgment.

587. The judgment of the Appellate Court shall state—

Contents of judgment.

(*a*) the points for determination;

(*b*) the decision thereupon;

(*c*) the reasons for the decision; and

(*d*) when the decree appealed against is reversed, the relief to which the appellant is entitled,

and shall at the time that it is pronounced be dated and signed by the Judge or by the Judges concurring therein.

Date and signature.

588. When the appeal is heard by more Judges than one, any Judge dissenting from the judgment of the Court shall state in writing the decision or order which he thinks should be passed on the appeal, and he may state his reasons for the same.

Dissent to be recorded.

589. When the appeal is heard by two Judges, if there is a difference of opinion upon the evidence, and one Judge concurs as to the facts with the Court which passed the decree appealed against, the appeal shall be determined according to the opinion of such Judge.

Decision when appeal heard by two Judges only, and they differ.

If the two Judges differ in opinion upon a point of law, they shall confer together and state the point, and the case shall be re-argued upon that point before one or more of the other Judges, and shall be determined according to the opinion of the majority of the Judges before whom the point is argued, including the Judges who first heard the appeal.

590. When the appeal is heard by more Judges than two, the decision shall be according to the opinion of the majority.

Decision when appeal heard by more than two Judges, and they differ.

But if their opinions be equally divided, the decree appealed from shall be taken as affirmed.

591. The judgment may be for confirming or reversing or modifying the decree of the Court against which the appeal is made, or, if the parties to the appeal agree as to the form which the decree in appeal shall take, or as to the order to be passed in appeal, the Appellate Court may pass a decree or order accordingly.

What judgment may direct.

592. No decree shall be reversed or modified, nor shall any case be remanded in appeal, on account of any error, defect or irregularity, whether in the decision or in any order passed in the suit, or otherwise, not affecting the merits of the case or the jurisdiction of the Court.

No decree to be reversed or modified for error or irregularity.

OF THE DECREE IN APPEAL.

593. The decree of the Appellate Court shall bear date the day on which the judgment was pronounced.

Contents of decree.

The decree shall contain the number of the appeal, and the memorandum of appeal, including the names and description of the appellant and respondent, and shall specify clearly the relief granted or other determination of the appeal.

The decree shall also state the amount of costs incurred in the appeal, and by what parties and in what proportions such costs and the costs in the suit are to be paid.

The decree shall be signed by the Judge or Judges who passed it, and shall be sealed with the seal of the Court.

594. Where there are more Judges than one, if there be a difference of opinion among them, it shall not be necessary for any Judge dissenting from the judgment of the Court to sign the decree.

Judge dissenting from judgment need not sign decree.

595. Certified copies of the judgment and decree shall be furnished to the parties, in the same manner as provided in section 196 in regard to the decrees of Courts of original jurisdiction.

Copies of judgment and decree to be furnished to parties.

596. A copy of the decree or other order disposing of the appeal, certified by the Appellate Court or the Registrar or Clerk of the Court, and sealed with the seal of the Court, shall be sent to the Court which passed the decree appealed against, and shall be filed with the original proceedings in the suit, and an entry of the judgment of the Appellate Court shall be made in the register of the suit.

Certified copy of decree to be transmitted to Court whose decree appealed against.

597. Unless when otherwise provided in this Code or by any other law, the Appellate Court shall have the same powers in appeals under this chapter in respect to adjournments, granting of time, arrest or attachment before judgment, issue of injunctions, examination of the parties or their pleaders and of witnesses or other persons, issue of commissions, award of interest or mesne profits, separation of misjoined suits, permission to bring fresh suits, or otherwise, as are vested by this Code in Courts of original jurisdiction in respect of suits instituted under chapter V.

Appellate Court to have same powers as Courts of original jurisdiction.

The provisions of such chapter and those of chapter XXXVIII, relating to arbitration, unless when otherwise provided, shall apply to appeals under this chapter so far as the same are applicable.

598. When a party in whose favour a decree is passed in an appeal under this chapter is desirous of obtaining execution of the same, he shall apply to the Court which passed the decree against which the appeal was preferred, and such Court shall proceed to execute the decree passed in appeal, in the manner and according to the rules hereinbefore provided for the execution of decrees in suits.

Execution of decree of Appellate Court.

CHAPTER XLIII.

OF APPEALS FROM APPELLATE DECREES.

599. Unless when otherwise provided in this Code or by any other law, from all decrees passed in appeal by the subordinate Courts, an appeal shall lie to the High Court on any of the following grounds, (namely)—

Partial appeals to High Court.

(*a*) the decision being contrary to some law or usage having the force of law;

Grounds of partial appeal.

(*b*) the decision having failed to determine some issue of law or usage having the force of law;

(*c*) a substantial error or defect in law in the procedure as prescribed by this Code or any other law, which may have produced error or defect in the decision of the case upon the merits.

600. No appeal from an appellate decree shall lie except on the grounds mentioned in the last preceding section.

Partial appeal only on grounds mentioned in section 599.

601. No appeal shall lie from any appellate decree or order passed by any subordinate Court in any suit of the nature cognizable in Courts of Small Causes, when the debt, damage or demand for which the original suit is instituted, does not exceed the sum of five hundred rupees.

No appeal from appellate decree of subordinate Court in certain suits.

Every such decree or order shall be final.

602. The appeal shall be made in such form as is prescribed for appeals under chapter XLII.

Form of memorandum of appeal.

603. The memorandum of appeal shall be accompanied by copies of the judgments and decrees of the lower Appellate Court and of the Court of first instance.

Copies of judgments and decrees to accompany memorandum.

604. The memorandum shall be signed by the pleader presenting it, and he shall certify in writing on the back of the memorandum that he has considered the grounds stated for an appeal under this chapter, and that, in his opinion, such of the grounds as he refers to by their numbers are reasonable grounds of appeal.

Pleader presenting it to certify that grounds stated are reasonable.

No pleader shall give such certificate unless he has been generally or specially authorized in that behalf by the High Court.

605. The appellant shall not, without the Court's leave, be heard in support of any ground of objection other than the grounds set forth in the memorandum.

Appellants confined to grounds stated.

606. If the memorandum of appeal be not in writing, or

Power to reject memorandum or return it for amendment.

if it be not drawn up and presented in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, or

if it be not signed or have not such certificate duly endorsed upon it as in section 604 mentioned, or

if it do not state any ground on which an appeal will lie under the provisions of section 599,

the Court may reject the memorandum or may return it to the party for the purpose of being amended within a time to be fixed by the Court.

The order for rejecting the memorandum or for returning it to the party may be passed by a single Judge of the Court.

607. If the memorandum is in due form, it shall be registered in a book to be kept for the purpose, and the case shall proceed in all other respects under the rules provided in chapter XLII, so far as the same are applicable.

Registry of application.

608. No application for an appeal from an appellate decree shall be filed or argued before the High Court by any pleader of the Court who has not signed the certificate required by section 604, or (where such pleader has been changed) a certificate to the same effect, to be written on the back of the application.

Application to be argued only by pleader signing it.

609. The decrees passed in appeal under this chapter shall be executed by the Court which made the decree in the suit in which such appeal was preferred, in the manner and under the rules hereinbefore provided for the execution of decrees in suits.

Execution of decree in partial appeal.

CHAPTER XLIV.

Of Appeals from Orders.

Orders appealable.

610. An appeal shall lie from the following orders:—

(a) orders under section 17, staying proceedings in a suit,

(b) orders rejecting or returning plaints under section 52, clause (d), section 53, clause (c), or section 54, clauses (b) and (d),

(c) orders under section 111 or section 112 where a party refuses to answer a question put by the Court or fails to appear,

(d) orders under section 148 for attachment of property,

(e) orders under section 211 as to objections to draft conveyances or endorsements,

(f) orders under section 291 for setting aside, or section 292 for confirming, a sale,

(g) orders under section 306 as to the distribution of surplus assets,

(h) orders under section 307, that the applicant shall be satisfied out of the proceeds of attached property,

(i) orders in insolvency matters under section 320, section 324, section 326 or section 327,

(j) orders as to paupers under section 409,

(k) orders as to interpleader suits under section 472, section 474 and section 475,

(l) orders passed under sections 478, 480, 481, 485, 490, 494, 495, 496, 500, 501,

(m) orders rejecting applications made under section 372 or 373 in cases open to appeal,

(n) orders passed under any of the provisions of this Code, imposing fines, or for the imprisonment of any person, except when such imprisonment is in execution of a decree.

Court which shall hear appeals.

611. An appeal from any order specified in section 610, clause (i), shall be heard by the District Court except when the Court passing it is itself the District Court, in which case the appeal shall lie to the High Court.

When an appeal from any other order is allowed by this Code or by any other law, it shall (whatever be the value of the suit) be heard by the Court next above the Court by which the order was made.

Period for hearing and procedure in appeals from orders.

612. The period for presenting an appeal from an order and the procedure thereon shall in all respects be the same as in an appeal from a decree in a suit, as prescribed in chapter XLII, the provisions of which shall apply to appeals from orders under this chapter so far as they are applicable.

No appeal, before decree, from order passed in course of suit; but if decree appealed against, error or defect therein may be set forth.

613. Unless when otherwise provided in this Code, no appeal shall lie from any order passed in the course of a suit and relating thereto, prior to decree; but if the decree be appealed against, any error, defect or irregularity in any such order, affecting the merits of the case or the jurisdiction of the Court, may be set forth as a ground of objection in the memorandum of appeal.

CHAPTER XLV.

Of Pauper Appeals.

Who may appeal as pauper.

614. Any person entitled under this Code or any other law to prefer an appeal, who may be unable to pay the fee required for the petition of appeal may, on application, be allowed to appeal as a pauper, subject to the rules contained in chapters XXV, XLII, XLIII and XLIV, in so far as those rules are applicable.

Contents of application.

615. The application to be allowed to appeal as a pauper shall be combined with the memorandum of appeal, and shall be accompanied by such schedule and other documents as are hereinbefore required in the case of an application by a pauper and in the case of a memorandum of appeal.

Procedure on application for admission of appeal.

616. The Court shall reject the application if upon a perusal thereof and of the judgment and decree against which the appeal is made, it sees no reason to think that the decree appealed against is contrary to law or to some usage having the force of law, or is otherwise erroneous or unjust.

The Court may also reject the application if it be not drawn up in the mode prescribed by this chapter, or if it do not bear the proper stamp: or the Court may return the application to the party presenting the same for the purpose of being amended within a time to be fixed by the Court.

If the application lie to the High Court, the order rejecting it may be passed by a single Judge of the Court.

Enquiry into pauperism to be made in what cases and by what Court.

617. If the application be not rejected upon any of the grounds above mentioned, enquiry shall be made into the pauperism of the applicant.

Such enquiry may be conducted either by the Appellate Court or by the Court against whose decision the appeal is made under the orders of the Appellate Court:

Proviso.

Provided that, if the applicant was allowed to sue or appeal as a pauper in the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, no further enquiry in respect of his pauperism shall be necessary, unless the Appellate Court sees special cause to direct such enquiry.

When application rejected, time may be allowed for preferring appeal.

618. If the application be rejected, the Appellate Court may, if it think proper, allow the applicant a reasonable time for preferring an appeal.

CHAPTER XLVI.

Of Appeals to the Queen in Council.

'Decree' defined.

619. In this chapter, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, the expression "decree" includes also judgment and order.

Admission of Appeals.

When appeals lie to Queen in Council.

620. Subject to such rules as may, from time to time, be made by Her Majesty in Council regarding appeals from the Courts

of British India, and to the provisions hereinafter contained—

an appeal shall lie to Her Majesty in Council,

(*a*) from any final decree passed on appeal by a High Court or other Court of final appellate jurisdiction,

(*b*) from any final decree passed by a High Court in the exercise of original civil jurisdiction, and

(*c*) from any decree, when the case, as hereinafter provided, is certified to be a fit one for appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

Value of subject-matter.

621. In each of the cases mentioned in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of section 620,

the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit in the Court of first instance must be ten thousand rupees or upwards, and the amount or value of the matter in dispute on appeal to Her Majesty in Council must be the same sum or upwards,

or the decree must involve, directly or indirectly, some claim or question to, or respecting, property of like amount or value,

and where the decree appealed from affirms the decision of the Court immediately below the Court passing such decree, the appeal must involve some substantial question of law.

622. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 620,

Bar of certain appeals.

no appeal shall lie to Her Majesty in Council from the judgment of one Judge of a High Court established under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter one hundred and four, or of one Judge of a Division Court, or of two or more Judges of such High Court, or of a Division Court constituted by two or more Judges of such High Court, wherever such Judges are equally divided in opinion, and do not amount in number to a majority of the whole of the Judges of the High Court at the time being;

and no appeal shall lie to Her Majesty in Council from any decree which, under section 601, is final.

623. Whoever desires to appeal under this chapter to Her Majesty in Council must apply by petition to the Court whose decree is complained of.

Application to Court whose decree is complained of.

624. Such application must ordinarily be made within six months from the date of such decree.

Time within which application must be made.

But if that period expires when the Court is closed, the application may be made on the day that the Court re-opens.

625. Every petition under section 623 must state the grounds of appeal, and pray for a certificate, either that, as regards amount or value and nature, the case fulfils the requirements of section 621, or that it is otherwise a fit one for appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

Certificate as to value or fitness.

Upon receipt of such petition, the Court may direct notice to be served on the opposite party to show cause why the said certificate should not be granted.

Effect of refusal of certificate.

626. If such certificate be refused, the petition shall be dismissed:

Provided that, if the decree complained of be a final decree passed by a Court other than a High Court, the order refusing the certificate shall be appealable, within thirty days from the date of the order, to the High Court to which the former Court is subordinate.

627. If the certificate be granted, the applicant shall, within six months from the date of the decree complained of, or within six weeks from the grant of the certificate, whichever is the later date,

Security and deposit required on grant of certificate.

(*a*) give security for the costs of the respondent, and

(*b*) deposit the amount required to defray the expense of translating, transcribing, indexing, and transmitting to Her Majesty in Council a correct copy of the whole record of the suit, except

(1) formal documents directed to be excluded by any order of Her Majesty in Council in force for the time being;

(2) papers which the parties agree to exclude;

(3) accounts, or portions of accounts, which the officer empowered by the Court for that purpose considers unnecessary, and which the parties have not specifically asked to be included, and

(4) such other documents as the High Court may direct to be excluded:

and when the applicant prefers to print in India the copy of the record, except as aforesaid, he shall also, within the time mentioned in the first clause of this section, deposit the amount required to defray the expense of printing such copy.

628. When such security has been completed and deposit made to the satisfaction of the Court, the Court may,

Admission of appeal and procedure thereon.

(*a*) declare the appeal admitted, and

(*b*) give notice thereof to the respondent,

and shall then

(*c*) transmit to Her Majesty in Council, under the seal of the Court, a correct copy of the said record, except as aforesaid, and

(*d*) give to either party one or more authenticated copies of any of the papers in the suit on his applying therefor and paying the reasonable expenses incurred in preparing them.

629. At any time before the admission of the appeal, the Court may, upon cause shown, revoke the acceptance of any such security, and make further directions thereon.

Revocation of acceptance of security.

630. If at any time after the admission of the appeal, but before the transmission of the copy of the record, except as aforesaid, to Her Majesty in Council, such security appears inadequate,

Power to order further security or payment.

or further payment is required for the purpose of translating, transcribing, printing, indexing, or transmitting the copy of the record, except as aforesaid,

the Court may order the appellant to furnish, within a time to be fixed by the Court, other and sufficient security, or to make, within like time, the required payment.

631. If the appellant fail to comply with such order, the proceedings shall be stayed,

Effect of failure to comply with order.

and the appeal shall not proceed without an order in this behalf of Her Majesty in Council,

and in the meantime execution of the decree appealed against shall not be stayed.

632. When the copy of the record, except as aforesaid, has been transmitted to Her Majesty in Council, the appellant may obtain a refund of the balance, if any, of the amount which he has deposited under section 627.

Refund of balance of deposit.

PROCEEDINGS PENDING APPEALS.

633. Notwithstanding the admission of any appeal under this chapter, the decree appealed against shall be unconditionally enforced, unless the Court admitting the appeal otherwise directs.

Powers of Court pending appeal.

But the Court may, if it think fit, on any special cause shown by any party interested in the suit, or otherwise appearing to the Court—

(*a*) impound any movable property in dispute, or any part thereof, or

(*b*) allow the decree appealed against to be enforced, taking such security from the respondent as the Court thinks fit for the due performance of any order which Her Majesty in Council may make on the appeal, or

(*c*) stay the execution of the decree appealed against, taking such security from the appellant as the Court thinks fit for the due performance of the decree appealed against, or of any order which Her Majesty in Council may make on the appeal, or

(*d*) place any party seeking the assistance of the Court under such conditions, or give such other direction respecting the subject-matter of the appeal as it thinks fit.

634. If at any time during the pendency of the appeal, the security so furnished by either party appears inadequate, the Court may, on the application of the other party, require further security.

Increase of security found inadequate.

In default of such further security being furnished as required by the Court, if the original security was furnished by the appellant, the Court may, on the application of the respondent, issue execution of the decree appealed against as if the appellant had furnished no such security.

And if the original security was furnished by the respondent, the Court shall, so far as may be practicable, stay all further execution of the decree, and restore the parties to the position in which they respectively were when the security which appears inadequate was furnished, or give such direction respecting the subject-matter of the appeal as it thinks fit.

EXECUTION OF ORDERS OF HER MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

635. Whoever desires to enforce or to obtain execution of any order of Her Majesty in Council shall apply by petition, accompanied by a certified copy of the decree or order made in appeal and sought to be enforced or executed, to the Court from which the appeal to Her Majesty was preferred.

Procedure to enforce orders of Queen in Council.

Such Court shall transmit the order of Her Majesty to the Court which made the first decree appealed from, or to such other Court as Her Majesty by her said order may direct, and shall (upon the application of either party) give such directions as may be required for the enforcement or execution of the same; and the Court to which the said order is so transmitted shall enforce or execute it accordingly, in the manner and according to the rules applicable to the execution of its original decrees.

636. The orders made by the Court which enforces or executes the order of Her Majesty in Council relating to such enforcement or execution, shall be appealable in the same manner and subject to the same rules as the orders of such Court relating to the enforcement or execution of its own decrees.

Appeal against order relating to execution.

637. The first column of No. 169 of the second schedule annexed to the Indian Limitation Act, 1871, shall be read as if the following words were added thereto (that is to say): "or any order of Her Majesty in Council."

Amendment of Act IX of 1871, schedule II, No. 169.

MISCELLANEOUS.

638. The High Court may, from time to time, make general rules consistent with this Act to regulate—

Power to make rules.

(*a*) the service of notices under section 625,

(*b*) the grant or refusal of certificates under sections 626 and 627 by Courts of final appellate jurisdiction subordinate to the High Court,

(*c*) the amount and nature of the security required under sections 627, 630 and 634,

(*d*) the testing of such security,

(*e*) the estimate of the cost of transcribing the record,

(*f*) the preparation, examination and certifying of such transcript,

(*g*) the revision and authentication of translations,

(*h*) the preparation of indices to transcripts of records, and of lists of the papers not included therein,

and all other matters connected with the enforcement of this chapter.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law in the High Court and the Courts of final appellate jurisdiction subordinate thereto.

Publication of rules.

All rules heretofore made and published by any High Court relating to appeal to Her Majesty in Council and in force immediately before the passing of this Act, shall, so far as they are consistent with this Act, be deemed to have been made and published hereunder.

Legalization of existing rules.

639. In sections 620 and 638, the expression 'High Court' shall be deemed to include also the Recorder of Rangoon, but not so as to empower him to make rules binding on Courts other than his own Court.

Recorder of Rangoon.

640. The rules and restrictions referred to in Bengal Regulation III of 1828, section IV, clause *fifth*, shall be deemed to be the rules and restrictions applicable to appeals under this Act from the decisions of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Construction of Bengal Regulation III of 1828, section 4, clause 5.

641. Nothing herein contained shall be understood—

Saving of Her Majesty's pleasure.

(*a*) to bar the full and unqualified exercise of Her Majesty's pleasure in receiving or rejecting appeals to Her Majesty in Council, or otherwise howsoever, or

(*b*) to interfere with any rules made by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and for the time being in force, for the presentation of appeals to Her Majesty in Council, or their conduct before the said Judicial Committee.

and of rules for conduct of business before Judicial Committee.

And nothing in this chapter applies to any matter of criminal or admiralty or vice-admiralty jurisdiction, nor to appeals from orders and decrees of Prize Courts.

PART VII.

OF REVIEW OF JUDGMENT.

642. The decrees and orders of the Courts shall not be open to revision, nor shall a new trial be granted, otherwise than under the rules contained in this Code.

Revisions and new trials to be according to Code.

643. The High Court may call for the record of any case decided by a Court of Small Causes, or, on appeal, by any subordinate Court, in which no appeal lies to the High Court, if such Court of Small Causes or such subordinate Court, on hearing the appeal, appear to have exercised a jurisdiction not vested in it by law, or to have passed any order contrary to law:

Power to call for record of cases decided by Small Cause Courts, or, on appeal, by subordinate Courts.

and may set aside the decision, or pass such other order in the case as the High Court thinks fit.

644. Any person considering himself aggrieved—

Review of judgment.

(*a*) by a decree from which an appeal is hereby allowed, where no appeal from such decree has been decided or is pending;

(*b*) by a decree from which an appeal is hereby allowed to Her Majesty in Council, but from which no appeal has been preferred;

(*c*) by an order made in execution of a decree;

(*d*) by a judgment on a reference from a Court of Small Causes,

and who, from the discovery of new and important matter or evidence which, after the exercise of due diligence, was not within his knowledge or could not be adduced by him at the time when the decree was passed or order made, or on account of some mistake or error apparent on the face of the record, or for any other like reason, may be desirous of obtaining a review of the decree passed or order made against him, may apply for a review of judgment to the Court which passed the decree or made the order.

on discovery of new evidence, &c.

Explanation I.—A party who is not appealing from a decree may apply for a review of judgment notwithstanding the pendency of an appeal by some other party.

Explanation II.—A person who has preferred an appeal may abandon his appeal and apply for a review of judgment.

Explanation III.—Except on the discovery of such new and important matter or evidence as aforesaid, no application for a review of a judgment other than that of a High Court shall be made to any Judge other than the Judge who delivered it.

645. The application shall be chargeable with the fee prescribed for plaints, and shall set forth concisely and under distinct heads the grounds on which the review is applied for.

Contents of application.

Such grounds shall be numbered consecutively.

646. If the application be presented by a pleader, he shall certify, under his signature on the back of the application, that he has examined the grounds on which the review is applied for, and that he considers such of them as he refers to by their numbers well founded and sufficient.

Pleader presenting application to certify as to grounds being good.

647. No pleader shall be allowed to argue in support of an application for a review of judgment who has not signed the certificate required by section 646, or a certificate to the same effect, to be written on the back of the application.

No pleader allowed to argue who has not signed certificate.

648. If it appear to the Court that there is not sufficient ground for a review, it shall reject the application.

Order of Court final.

But if the Court be of opinion that the review desired is necessary to correct an evident error or omission in the decree, or is otherwise requisite for the ends of justice, it shall grant the review:

Proviso. Pro

(*a*) no such review shall be granted without previous notice to the opposite party to enable him to appear and be heard in support of the decree a review of which is applied for:

(*b*) no such review shall be granted by any Court subordinate to a District Court without the previous permission of such Court:

(*c*) no such review shall be granted by a District Court without the previous permission of the High Court:

(*d*) no such review shall be granted on the ground of discovery of new matter or evidence which was not within the applicant's knowledge, or could not be adduced by him when the decree was passed, without strict proof of such allegation.

649. If the Judge or Judges, or any of the Judges, who passed the decree, a review of which is applied for, continue attached to the Court at the time when the application for a review is presented

Application for review in Court consisting of two or more Judges.

and are not precluded by absence or other cause, for a period of six months after the application, from considering the judgment to which the application refers, such Judge or Judges or any of them shall hear the application, and it shall not be competent to any other Judge or Judges of the Court in any such case to hear the application.

Application when rejected.

650. If the application for a review be heard by more than one Judge and the Court be equally divided, the application shall be rejected.

If there be a majority the decision shall be according to the opinion of the majority.

Order of Court final.

651. The order of the Court whether for granting the review or rejecting the application shall be final.

Registry of application granted, and order for re-hearing.

652. When an application for a review is granted, a note thereof shall be made in the register of suits or appeals (as the case may be), and the Court may at once re-hear the case or make such order in regard to the re-hearing as it thinks fit.

Review of orders not subject to appeal.

653. Any order not subject to appeal may be reviewed by the Court by which it was passed, subject to the rules contained in this chapter so far as the same are applicable:

Provided—

(*a*) that no such review shall be granted by any Court subordinate to a District Court without the previous permission of such Court, and

(*b*) that no such review shall be granted by a District Court without the previous permission of the High Court.

PART VIII.

Of Reference to the High Court.

Reference of question to High Court.

654. If in the hearing of an appeal in which the decree or order is made final by section 601, any question of law or usage having the force of law, or the construction of a document which construction may affect the merits, arises, on which the Court trying the appeal entertains reasonable doubt, the Court may, either of its own motion or on the application of any of the parties to the suit, draw up a statement of the case, and submit such statement with its own opinion for the decision of the High Court.

Court may pass decree contingent upon opinion of High Court.

655. The Court may proceed in the appeal notwithstanding a reference to the High Court, and may pass a decree contingent upon the opinion of the High Court on the point referred;

but no execution shall be issued in any case in which such reference is made to the High Court until the receipt of the order of that Court.

Two or more Judges of High Court to hear reference.

656. References made for the opinion of the High Court under section 654, shall be heard by two or more Judges of that Court.

High Court to fix day for hearing and to notify same.

657. The High Court shall fix an early day for the hearing of the reference, and notice of such day shall be fixed up in the Court-house.

Parties may appear and be heard in person or by pleader.

658. The parties to the appeal in which the reference is made may appear and be heard in the High Court in person or by a pleader.

Judgment of High Court to be transmitted, and case disposed of accordingly.

659. The High Court, when it has heard and determined the point referred to it, shall transmit a copy of its judgment, under the seal of the Court and the signature of the Registrar, to the Court by which the reference was made, and such Court shall, on the receipt thereof, proceed to dispose of the appeal in conformity with the decision of the High Court.

Costs of reference to High Court.

660. Costs, if any, consequent on a reference for the opinion of the High Court, shall be costs in the appeal.

Non-appealable Orders and Decrees.

Orders passed in appeals under Chapter XLIV to be final.

661. Unless when otherwise provided in this Code or by any other law, the orders passed in appeals preferred under chapter XLIV shall be final;

But case may be submitted for decision of High Court.

But if in the course of the hearing of any such appeal there arises any such question as is mentioned in section 654 on which the Appellate Court entertains reasonable doubt, the Court may, either of its own motion or on the application of any of the parties to the appeal, draw up a statement of the case, and submit it with its own opinion thereon for the decision of the High Court.

Provisions applicable to references to High Court.

662. The provisions contained in sections 656 to 660, both inclusive, shall apply to references made to the High Court under the provisions of section 661.

PART IX.

SPECIAL RULES RELATING TO THE HIGH COURTS.

This Part to apply only to certain High Courts.

663. This Part shall extend and apply only to High Courts which are or may hereafter be established under the Statute 24 & 25 Victoria, Chapter 104 (*An Act for establishing High Courts of Judicature in India*).

Application of Code to High Courts.

Except as provided in this Part, the provisions of this Code shall apply to the High Courts established as aforesaid.

Jurisdiction.

Ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court.

664. The High Court may, in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction, try and determine suits of every description, if,

(*a*) in the case of suits for immovable property, the property or any part thereof is situate, or,

(*b*) in all other cases, the cause of action, or any material part of the cause of action, has arisen, or the defendant or any of the defendants at the

time of the commencement of the suit dwells or carries on business, or personally works for gain, within the local limits of such jurisdiction:

Provided that the leave of the Court be first obtained

(*c*) in the case of suits for immoveable property where only part thereof is situate within such limits; and

(*d*) in other cases where only part of the cause of action has arisen, or only some of the defendants at the commencement of the suit dwell or carry on business or personally work for gain within such limits:

Provided also that no High Court shall, in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction, try any case in which the debt, or compensation, or value of the property sued for, does not exceed five hundred rupees, and which falls within the jurisdiction of a Small Cause Court situate within the local limits of such jurisdiction.

665. Extraordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court. The High Court shall have power to remove and to try and determine as a Court of extraordinary original civil jurisdiction, any suit being or falling within the jurisdiction of any Court subject to its superintendence, other than a Court of Small Causes, when such High Court thinks proper so to do, either on the agreement of the parties to that effect, or for purposes of justice, the reason being recorded in the proceedings of the High Court removing the suit.

666. Power to High Court to provide for exercise of its jurisdiction. Subject to any express provision of this Code, the High Court shall by its own rules provide for the exercise of its jurisdiction by means of its Judges sitting in Division Courts or singly or in groups, and for the guidance of its subordinate officers in such manner as may appear to the High Court to be most convenient for the administration of justice.

667. High Court to record judgments according to its own rules. The High Court shall take evidence, and record judgments and orders in such manner as it shall by any rule from time to time direct.

668. Decision when Judges of Court differ. If a Court is composed of more Judges than one, and the Judges are divided in opinion as to the decision to be given on any point, such point shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority of the Judges if there is a majority;

but if the Judges are equally divided then the opinion of the senior Judge shall prevail.

669. Power to order execution of decree before ascertainment of costs, and execution for costs subsequently. Whenever a Court considers it necessary that a decree made in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction should be enforced before the amount of the costs incurred in the suit can be ascertained by taxation, the Court may order that the decree shall be executed forthwith, except as to so much thereof as relates to the costs;

and, as to so much thereof as relates to costs, that the decree may be executed as soon as the amount of the costs shall be ascertained by taxation.

670. Acts required to be done by pleader may be done by an Attorney. Whenever in any suit or proceeding coming before a Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction,

or in any appeal coming before a Court from a decision passed by such Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction,

anything is directed by this Code to be done by or through a pleader,

such act may be done by or through an attorney of the Court:

Proviso. provided that no attorney shall, under the provisions of this section, be entitled to argue for any person in Court.

671. Process of High Courts may be served by attorneys in suit. Notices to produce documents, summonses to witnesses, and every other judicial process, issued in the exercise of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court, except writs of summons to defendants issued under section 62 and writs of execution, may be served by the attorneys in the suit or by persons employed by them, or in such other manner as the High Court by any rule or order from time to time directs.

672. Power of Court to refer matters for investigation by Judge in chambers. If, in any suit instituted in the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction, the Court hearing such suit is of opinion that any matter of account, detail or other description may be more conveniently investigated by a Judge sitting in chambers, or by an officer of the Court, such Court may refer such matter for the consideration of a Judge in chambers, or the Registrar or some other officer, and such matter shall thereupon be investigated by such Judge or Registrar or other officer, who shall proceed with such investigation and make his report thereon.

Such report shall, if made by a Judge, be open to revision by any Court of Appeal to which the order or decree founded thereon may be appealable, and, if made by the Registrar or other officer, shall be open to revision by the Judge by whom the matter was so referred, or by such other Judge as the Chief Justice appoints in that behalf.

The Chief Justice shall from time to time determine in each case what Judge shall take or proceed with the investigation of any matter referred to a Judge under the provisions of this section.

673. Power to make rules. The High Court may make general rules and orders for regulating the conduct of business and the procedure of a single Judge, Registrar or other officer in respect of investigations under section 672:

Provided that such rules and orders shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of this Code or of any other law.

674. Signature of Registrar or other appointed officer to have same effect as that of Judge. Whenever under any of the provisions of this Code the signature of a Judge of the High Court is required, the signature of the Registrar or of any other officer authorized in that behalf by the Chief Justice shall have the same effect as the signature of a Judge of the Court.

675. The Chief Justice shall from time to time declare what language shall be the language of the Court, in which all or any of the proceedings of the Court shall be conducted.

Language of High Court.

676. The provisions of this Code relating to assessors shall without any order of Government extend to suits and appeals instituted or tried in the High Courts.

Provisions as to assessors to apply to High Courts.

677. Nothing herein contained shall debar the High Court from rescinding or modifying any interlocutory order passed by it in the course of a suit.

Power to rescind or modify interlocutory order.

678. Nothing in this Code shall be held to authorize a Vakíl to appear, plead or act in the High Court in the exercise of its original civil jurisdiction.

Vakils not to practise on the original side.

679. The following sections shall not apply to the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction, namely, sections 32, 33, 34, 35 and 39.

Sections 32, 33, 34, 35 and 39 not to apply to High Court.

680. Any act not of a judicial nature which this Code requires to be done by a Judge, may be done by the Registrar of the Court or by such other officer of the Court as the Court may direct to perform such act.

Non-judicial acts may be done by Registrar.

681. All summonses obtainable under this Act by the parties to a suit in the High Court, may be obtained from the proper officer by the attorneys of the parties respectively, and may be served by such attorneys on the persons named therein, and all rules contained in this Code relating to the service of summonses shall apply to summonses obtained under this section.

Summonses may be obtained from Registrar by attorneys.

PROCEDURE IN ADMIRALTY CASES.

682. The procedure in civil cases brought before the High Court in the exercise of its Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty jurisdiction shall be regulated, so far as the circumstances of the case will permit, by the rules prescribed in this Code.

Procedure in admiralty cases.

In the following cases in the exercise of such jurisdiction, (namely)—

(*a*) cases in which a ship, or a ship and cargo have been or are to be proceeded against or arrested,

(*b*) cases in which goods only have been or are to be proceeded against or arrested, either for the purpose of proceeding against the goods or the freight due thereon,

(*c*) cases in which property has been or is arrested and no party has appeared or appears at the return of the warrant; and

(*d*) all other cases in the exercise of Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty jurisdiction in which the rules contained in this Code are not applicable,

the practice and procedure shall be regulated as nearly as possible by the Rules and Regulations made and ordained by his late Majesty King William the Fourth in Council in pursuance of the Second of William the Fourth, Chapter 51, and touching the practice to be observed in the several Courts of Vice-Admiralty in the Colonies, except so far as such rules may be inconsistent with the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth of Victoria, Chapter 104, or with the Letters Patent granted in pursuance thereof.

683. In suits for mariners' wages brought before the High Court in the exercise of Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty jurisdiction, any number of mariners may proceed jointly in one suit.

Joinder of mariners in suits for wages.

MATTERS TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE.

684. The procedure in all cases brought before the High Court in the exercise of its original Testamentary and Intestate jurisdiction shall be regulated, as far as the circumstances of the case will admit, by the rules of procedure laid down in the Indian Succession Act, 1865, whether the Act itself applies to the case or not. In cases to which such rules are inapplicable, the procedure shall, so far as possible, be regulated by this Code.

Procedure in testamentary and intestate cases.

INSOLVENT JURISDICTION.

685. Nothing in this Part shall extend or apply to any High Court in the exercise of its jurisdiction as an Insolvent Court.

Code not to affect High Court in exercise of insolvent jurisdiction.

PART X.

MISCELLANEOUS.

High Court consisting of a single Judge.

686. When in any part of British India in which this Code operates, the highest Civil Court of appeal consists of a single Judge, he shall have all the powers vested by this Code in two or more Judges of the High Court.

Powers of highest Court of appeal consisting of single Judge.

Assessors.

687. In any Court to which the provisions of this section and of the next succeeding section are extended by an order of the Local Government, notified in the official Gazette, the Court may order the hearing of any suit to be conducted in the presence and with the aid of two or more Assessors as members of the Court.

Power to order hearing of suits with assessors and to appoint them.

The Court shall have power to appoint such assessors if willing to serve.

688. The opinion of each assessor, if given orally, shall be recorded in writing by the Court; but such opinion shall be in no way binding upon the Judge, with whom exclusively the decision of the suit shall rest.

Recording and effect of opinion of assessors.

Service of Process.

689. Wherever this Code provides that any notice, summons, letter or other communication may be sent to the person to whom it is addressed by post, proof that the same was correctly addressed to such person at his place of residence, and that it was posted and registered according to the law for the time being regulating the management of the Post Office shall, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, be sufficient

Proof of due service and delivery of process sent by post.

proof of the due service and delivery of the notice, summons, letter or other communication.

690. Every process required to be issued under this Code shall be served at the expense of the party at whose instance it is issued, unless the Court otherwise directs.

Process to be served at expense of party issuing it.

The sum required to defray the costs of such service shall be paid into Court before the process is issued, within a period to be fixed by the Court issuing the process.

Postage, where chargeable on any notice, summons, letter or other communication forwarded by post and the fee for registering the same, shall be costs required to be paid as aforesaid within the meaning of this section.

In fixing the costs to be paid for service of process, regard shall be had to any law or to any rules issued by the High Court for fixing the amount of such costs.

Fixing of costs of service.

Service in Presidency Towns of Mofussil Process.

691. Whenever any process issued by any Court established beyond the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of a High Court is to be served within the local limits of such Court, it shall be delivered to the Court of Small Causes within whose jurisdiction the process is to be served,

Service within limits of local jurisdiction of High Courts, of process issued by Courts without those limits.

and shall be executed by such Court of Small Causes in the same manner as if such process had been issued by such Court,

and, after having been so executed, shall be returned to the Court by which it was issued.

The delivery of the process to the Court required to execute the same, and its return to the Court by which the process was issued, may be by an officer of the Court which issued the process, or by post.

EXEMPTION FROM PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

692. Women, who according to the customs and manners of the country ought not to be compelled to appear in public, shall be exempt from personal appearance in Court.

Exemption of certain women from personal appearance.

But nothing herein contained shall be deemed to exempt such women from arrest in execution of civil process.

693. The Local Government may, at its discretion, exempt from personal appearance in Court, whether summoned by his opponent or called for by the presiding Judge, any person whose rank, in the opinion of such Government, entitles him to the privilege of exemption, and may at its discretion withdraw such privilege.

Local Government may exempt certain persons from personal appearance.

694. The names of the persons so exempted and residing within the jurisdiction of the District Court, shall from time to time be forwarded to such Court by the Local Government, and a list of such persons shall be kept in such Court and in the several subordinate Courts of the district.

List of names of persons exempted to be kept in the District Court.

695. When any person so exempted claims the privilege of such exemption, and it is consequently necessary to examine him by commission, he must pay the costs of that commission.

Costs of commission rendered necessary by claiming privilege.

EXEMPTION FROM ARREST.

696. Except as hereinafter provided, no person shall be liable to arrest under this Code while attending, going to, or returning from the Court, either in obedience to a summons or as a party to a suit, appeal or other proceeding.

Persons exempt from arrest.

OFFENCES IN COURT.

697. If any plaint, written statement, or declaration in writing required by this Code to be verified contains any averment which the person making the verification knows or believes to be false, or does not know or believe to be true, such person shall be subject to punishment according to the provisions of the law for the punishment of giving or fabricating false evidence.

Punishment for verifying false plaint, statement or declaration.

698. When in a case pending before any Court, any person appears to the Court to have been guilty of an offence punishable under section 193, 194, 195, 196, 199, 200, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209 or 210 of the Indian Penal Code, the Court may commit such person to take his trial for the offence before the proper Court, or,

Procedure when certain offences under chapter XI of Penal Code are committed in case pending before Court.

after making such preliminary enquiry as is necessary, may send the case for investigation to any Magistrate having jurisdiction to try or commit for trial the accused person for the offence charged, and such Magistrate shall thereupon proceed according to law.

699. The Court may send the person accused in custody or take sufficient bail for his appearance before the Magistrate, and may bind over any person to appear and give evidence before the Magistrate.

Court may take bail and bind over witnesses to give evidence.

700. When the commitment is made by the Court, the Court shall frame a charge in the manner provided in chapter XXXIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and shall send the same with the order of commitment and the record of the case to the Magistrate, and such Magistrate shall bring the case together with the witnesses for the prosecution and defence before the Court of Session.

Charge to be framed and sent to Magistrate.

701. When any person appears to the Court to have been guilty in any suit or proceeding before such Court of any of the offences described in sections 172, 173 and 174 of the Indian Penal Code, the Court may direct the person accused to be brought before it, and may either proceed as provided in the last three preceding sections, or may send him in custody to the Magistrate, or take sufficient bail for his appearance before the Magistrate, and the Magistrate shall thereupon proceed according to law.

Procedure in certain cases of contempt of lawful authority of public servants.

702. When in a case pending before any Court, there appears to the Court sufficient ground for sending for investigation to the Magistrate a charge of any such offence as is described in section 463, 471, 474, 475, 476 or 477 of the Indian Penal Code, which may be preferred in respect to any document offered in evidence in the case, the Court may send the person accused in custody to the Magistrate, or take sufficient bail for his appearance before the Magistrate.

Procedure in case of certain offences relating to documents.

The Court shall send to the Magistrate the evidence and documents relevant to the charge, and shall bind over any person to appear and give evidence before such Magistrate.

The Magistrate shall receive such charge and proceed with it according to law.

GENERAL RULES.

703. The High Court shall have power to make and issue general rules, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Code or of any other law, for regulating the practice and proceedings of that Court and the Courts subordinate thereto, and from time to time to alter any such rules.

Power of High Court to make general rules.

All rules framed under this section shall be published in the official Gazette of the place where the High Court is held.

704. The High Court shall have power to frame forms for every proceeding in such Court and the subordinate Courts, for which the High Court thinks it necessary that forms should be provided; for keeping all books, entries and accounts to be kept by the officers, and for the preparation and submission of any statements to be prepared and submitted by such Courts.

Power to frame forms.

Subject to the power conferred on the High Court by the former part of this section the forms set forth in the fourth schedule hereto annexed, with such variation as the circumstances of each case require, may be used for the respective purposes therein mentioned.

Use of forms in fourth schedule.

Ministerial Officers.

705. The Local Government shall fix the establishments of ministerial and other officers requisite for the Courts other than the High Court within the limits of its jurisdiction, and with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, shall assign to such officers such salaries as from time to time such Government thinks fit.

Ministerial Officers.

The High Court may define and prescribe the duties to be performed by the ministerial and other officers on its establishment, as well as by the ministerial and other officers on the establishments of subordinate Courts.

High Courts to define duties of all ministerial officers.

Language of Courts.

706. The language which, at the time this Code comes into operation, is the language of any subordinate Court, shall continue to be the language of such Court until the Local Government otherwise orders;

Language of subordinate Courts.

But it shall be lawful for the Local Government from time to time to declare what language shall be the language of every such Court in which all or any of the proceedings shall be conducted.

Exemption of Advocates.

707. No advocate of any High Court shall be required to file or present a mukhtárnáma or wakálatnáma, or any other document empowering him to act.

Exemption of advocates from filing powers.

Deposit in lieu of Security.

708. When security is required to be furnished by any person, the Court may permit such person to deposit in Court a sum of money, Government Promissory Notes, or other valuable property to such amount as the Court may fix, in lieu of the security required.

Deposit in lieu of security.

Miscellaneous Cases.

709. The procedure herein prescribed shall be followed from the date on which this Code shall come into operation, in all suits and appeals, and, as far as it can be made applicable, in all miscellaneous cases and proceedings instituted in any Court.

Miscellaneous cases and proceedings.

But this Code shall not in any way invalidate or alter the effect of anything done in any suit, appeal, miscellaneous case, or proceeding prior to such date, and every thing so done shall be deemed good and shall have effect so far as circumstances will permit, in like manner as if the same had been done in due course under this Code:

Provided that no party to whom a right of appeal, has accrued under any law for the time being in force before this Code has come into operation, shall be deprived of such right by anything contained in this Code, if he exercise such right by preferring his appeal to the proper Court in due form within the time allowed for preferring appeals by the law under which the right of appeal accrued.

Proviso.

Powers of Local Government.

710. The Governor General in Council may invest the Chief Executive Officer of any part of British India under the immediate administration of the Government of India with the powers vested by this Code in a Local Government.

Power to invest Chief Executive Officer with powers of Local Government

Saving of Limitation-law.

711. Save as provided by section 19, nothing herein contained shall be deemed to give a right to institute a suit, present an appeal or make an application, which if this Act had not passed, would have been barred by the law of limitation.

Saving of limitation-law.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 3.)

ACTS REPEALED.

Number and date.	Subject or Title.	Extent of repeal.
IX of 1840 ...	For amending the law administered in Her Majesty's Courts of Justice with reference to Arbitrations, Damages, and interested Witnesses.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXIII of 1840 ...	For executing within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Courts Legal Process issued by authorities in the Mofussil.	So far as it relates to the execution of the process of Civil Courts.
VIII of 1841 ...	Interpleader	The whole.
XXVI of 1841 ...	Extending 3 & 4 Wm. IV, c. 42 ...	So much as has not been repealed.
XIV of 1848 ...	Commissions for taking affidavits ...	The whole.
XVII of 1852 ...	Special cases	The whole.
XXXIII of 1852 ...	Enforcement of judgments ...	The whole Act, except so far as it relates to the decrees of Military Courts of Requests.
VI of 1855 ...	Writs of execution	The whole.
XXXIV of 1855 ...	Execution of judgments ...	The whole.
VIII of 1859 ...	For simplifying the procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature not established by Royal Charter.	The whole Act, except sections fifteen and one hundred and ninety-two.
XXIII of 1861 ...	To amend Act VIII of 1859 ...	So much as has not been repealed.
XX of 1862 ...	To provide for the levy of Fees and Stamp Duties in the High Court, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXIV of 1862 ..	To continue in force Act XX of 1862.	So much as has not been repealed.
IX of 1863 ...	To amend the Code of Civil Procedure.	The whole.
XVIII of 1863 ...	To make provision for the speedy and efficient disposal of the business, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXXII of 1863 ...	To continue in force Act XX of 1862.	So much as has not been repealed.
XI of 1865 ...	Mofussil Small Cause Courts Act ...	Section 47.
V of 1866 ...	To provide a summary procedure on Bills of Exchange, &c.	In the title, the words '*to provide a summary procedure on Bills of Exchange, and*' The preamble down to and including the words 'Notes; and' In section 1 the definitions of 'High Court' and 'Local Government.' Sections two to eight (both inclusive). Section fourteen.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

ACTS REPEALED,—*continued.*

Number and date.	Subject or Title.	Extent of repeal.
XXVI of 1867 ...	To amend the law relating to Stamp Duties.	So much as has not been repealed.
VI of 1874 ...	The Privy Council Appeals Act, 1874.	The whole.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 5.)

Sections extending to Mofussil Courts of Small Causes.

CHAPTER I.—Of the Jurisdiction of the Courts and *Res Judicata.*

CHAPTER II.—Of the Place of Suing, except sections 21 to 26, both inclusive.

CHAPTER III.—Of Parties and their Appearances, Applications and Acts, except section 47.

CHAPTER V.—Of the Institution of Suits, except the first paragraph of section 65.

CHAPTER VI.—Service of Summons on the Defendant, except section 74.

CHAPTER VII.—Of the Appearance of the Parties and consequence of Non-appearance.

CHAPTER VIII.—Of Written Statements, section 105.

CHAPTER IX.—Of the Examination of the Parties at the first Hearing.

CHAPTER X.—Of the Admission, &c., of Documents, except section 121.

CHAPTER XII.—Disposal of the Suit at the first Hearing, section 136.

CHAPTER XIII.—Of Adjournments.

CHAPTER XIV.—Of Summoning Witnesses.

CHAPTER XV.—Examination of Parties and Witnesses, except sections 169 to 176, both inclusive.

CHAPTER XVI.—Of Judgment and Decree, except sections 184, 187, 188, 191, 193 and 194.

CHAPTER XVII.—Of Costs, sections 198, 199 and 200.

CHAPTER XVIII.—Of the Execution of Decrees, sections 203 to 228 both inclusive, sections 231 to 243 both inclusive, sections 253 to 261 both inclusive, sections 264 to 267 both inclusive, sections 273 to 275 both inclusive, sections 277 to 281 both inclusive, section 287 so far as relates to re-sales under section 281, sections 288, 290, 296, 297, 300, 301, 302, sections 305 to 312 both inclusive, sections 345, 346, 351 and 352.

CHAPTER XIX.—Of the Death, Marriage and Insolvency of Parties.

CHAPTER XX.—Of the Withdrawal and Adjustment of Suits.

CHAPTER XXI.—Of Payment into Court.

CHAPTER XXII.—Of requiring Security for Costs.

CHAPTER XXIII.—Of setting aside Decrees by Default and *ex parte.*

CHAPTER XXIV.—Of Commissions.

CHAPTER XXV.—Suits by Paupers.
CHAPTER XXVI.—Suits by and against Government or Government Servants.
CHAPTER XXVII.—Suits by and against Native and Foreign Rulers.
CHAPTER XXVIII.—Suits by and against Corporations and Companies.
CHAPTER XXIX.—Suits by and against Trustees, Executors and Administrators.
CHAPTER XXX.—Suits by and against Minors and Persons of unsound Mind.
CHAPTER XXXI.—Suits by infirm Persons and Women.
CHAPTER XXXII.—Suits by and against Military Men.
CHAPTER XXXIV.—Of Arrest before Judgment.
CHAPTER XXXV.—Of Attachment before Judgment, except section 493.
CHAPTER XXXVIII.—Reference to Arbitration, sections 504 to 521 both inclusive.
CHAPTER XXXIX.—Of Proceedings on Agreement of Parties.
PART X.—Miscellaneous, sections 692 to 704 both inclusive, sections 706 to 710 both inclusive, and section 712.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 7.)

Bombay enactments.

Bombay Regulation XXIX, 1827.
" " VII, 1830.
" " I, 1831.
" " XVI, 1831.
Act XIX of 1835.
" XIII of 1842.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 701.)

FORMS OF PLEADINGS AND DECREES.

A. PART I. PLAINTS.

No. 1.

FOR MONEY LENT.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of

against.

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , he lent the defendant rupees repayable on demand [*or* on the day of]

2. That the defendant has not paid the same, except rupees paid on the day of 18 .

[*If the plaintiff claims exemption from any law of limitation say* :—

3. The plaintiff was a minor [*or* insane] from the day of till the day of].

4. The plaintiff prays judgment for rupees, with interest at per cent. from the day of 18 .

[NOTE.—The object of stating when the debt is to be repaid is merely to fix a date for interest. If, therefore, interest is not claimed the statement may be omitted.]

No 2.

FOR MONEY RECEIVED TO PLAINTIFF'S USE.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of and *G. H.* of

against

C. D. of

A. B., and *G. H.* the above-named plaintiffs, state as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant received rupees [*or* a cheque on the Bank for Rs.] from one *E. F.* for the use of the plaintiffs.

2. That the defendant has not paid [*or* delivered] the same accordingly.

3 The plaintiffs pray judgment for rupees, with interest at per cent. from the day of 18 .

No. 3.

FOR PRICE OF GOODS SOLD BY A FACTOR.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at he and *E F.* since deceased delivered to the defendant [*one thousand barrels of flour, five hundred maunds of rice, or as the case may be*] for sale upon commission.

2. That on the day of 18 [*or*, on some day unknown to the plaintiff, before the day of 18], the defendant sold the said merchandise for rupees.

3. That the commission and expenses of the defendant thereon, amount to rupees.

4 That on the day of 18 , the plaintiff demanded from the defendant the proceeds of the said merchandise.

5. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 4.

FOR MONEY RECEIVED BY DEFENDANT THROUGH THE PLAINTIFF'S MISTAKE OF FACT.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of

against

C. D of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff agreed to buy and the defendant agreed to sell bars of silver at annas per tola of fine silver.

2. That the plaintiff procured the said bars to be assayed by one *E. F.*, who was paid by the defendant for such assay, and that the said *E. F.* declared each of the said bars to contain 1500 tolas of fine silver, and that the plaintiff accordingly paid the defendant Rs. annas therefor

3. That each of the said bars contained only 1200 tolas of fine silver.

4. That the defendant has not repaid the sum so overpaid.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

[NOTE —A demand of repayment is not necessary; but it may affect the question of interest or the costs]

No. 5.

FOR MONEY PAID TO A THIRD PARTY AT THE DEFENDANT'S REQUEST.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , at the request [*or* by the authority] of the defendant, the plaintiff paid to one *E. F.* rupees.

2. That, in consideration thereof, the defendant promised [*or* became bound] to pay the same to the plaintiff on demand [*or as the case may be*].

3. That [on the day of 18 , the plaintiff demanded payment of the same from the defendant, but] he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment*].

[NOTE.—If the request or authority is implied, the plaint should state facts raising the implication.]

No. 6.

FOR GOODS SOLD AT A FIXED PRICE AND DELIVERED.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B, the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at . *E. F.* of deceased sold and delivered to the defendant [one hundred barrels of flour, *or*, the goods mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed, *or*, sundry goods].

2. That the defendant promised to pay rupees for the said goods on delivery [*or* on the day of *some day before the plaint was filed*].

3. That he has not paid the same.

4. That the said *E. F.* in his lifetime made his will, whereby he appointed the plaintiff executor thereof.

5. That on the day of 187 the said *E. F.* died.

6. That on the day of probate of the said will was granted to the plaintiff by the Court of .

7. The plaintiff as executor as aforesaid [*Demand of judgment*].

[NOTE—If a day was fixed for payment it should be stated, as furnishing a date for the commencement of interest.]

No. 7.

GOODS SOLD AT A REASONABLE PRICE AND DELIVERED.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , plaintiff sold and delivered to the defendant [*sundry articles of house furniture*] but no express agreement was made as to the price.

2. That the same were reasonably worth rupees.

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

[NOTE—The law implies a promise to pay so much as the goods are reasonably worth.]

No. 8.

FOR GOODS DELIVERED TO A THIRD PARTY AT DEFENDANT'S REQUEST AT A FIXED PRICE.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at plaintiff sold to the defendant [*one hundred barrels of flour*] and, at the request of the defendant, delivered the same to one *E. F.*

2. That the defendant promised to pay to the plaintiff rupees therefor.

3. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 9.

FOR NECESSARIES FURNISHED TO THE FAMILY OF DEFENDANT'S TESTATOR WITHOUT HIS EXPRESS REQUEST, AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , plaintiff furnished to [*Mary Jones*] the wife of *James Jones* deceased, at her request, sundry articles of [*food and clothing*], but no express agreement was made as to the price.

2. That the same were necessary for her.

3. That the same were reasonably worth rupees.

4. That the said *James Jones* refused to pay the same.

5. That the defendant is the executor of the last will of the said *James Jones*.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 10.

FOR GOODS SOLD AT A FIXED PRICE.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff sold to *E. F.* of deceased [*all the crops then growing on his farm in*].
2. That the said *E. F.* promised to pay the plaintiff rupees for the same.
3. That he did not pay the same.
4. That the defendant is administrator of the estate of the said *E. F.*

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 11.

FOR GOODS SOLD AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , *E. F.* of sold to the defendant [*all the fruit growing in his orchard in*], but no express agreement was made as to the price.
2. That the same was reasonably worth rupees.
3. That the defendant has not paid the same.
4. That on the day of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William duly adjudged the said *E. F.* to be a lunatic and appointed the plaintiff committee of his estate with the usual powers for the management thereof.
5. The plaintiff as committee as aforesaid [*Demand of judgment.*]

NOTE.—When the lunatic's estate is not subject to the ordinary original jurisdiction of a High Court, for paragraphs 4 and 5 substitute the following:—

4. That on the day of the Civil Court of duly adjudged the said *E. F.* to be of unsound mind and incapable of managing his affairs and appointed the plaintiff Manager of his estate.
5. The plaintiff as Manager as aforesaid [*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 12.

FOR GOODS MADE AT DEFENDANT'S REQUEST, AND NOT ACCEPTED.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , *E. F.* of agreed with the plaintiff that the plaintiff should make for him [*six tables and fifty chairs*], and that the said *E. F.* should pay for the same upon delivery thereof rupees.
2. That the plaintiff made the said goods, and on the day of 18 offered to deliver the same to the said *E. F.*, and has ever since been ready and willing so to do.
3. That the said *E. F.* has not paid for the same.
4. That on the day of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William duly adjudged the said *E. F.* to be a lunatic and appointed the defendant committee of his estate.
5. Wherefore the plaintiff demands judgment for rupees with interest from the day of , at the rate of per cent. per annum, to be paid out of the estate of the said *E. F.* in the hands of the defendant.

No. 13.

FOR DEFICIENCY UPON A RE-SALE [GOODS SOLD AT AUCTION].

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , plaintiff put up at auction sundry [*articles of merchandise*], subject to the condition that all goods not paid for and removed by the purchaser thereof, within [*ten days*] after the sale, should be re-sold by auction on his account, of which condition the defendant had notice.

2. That the defendant purchased [*one crate of crockery*], at the said auction at the price of rupees.

3. That the plaintiff was ready and willing to deliver the same to the defendant on the said day and for [*ten days*] thereafter, of which the defendant had notice.

4. That the defendant did not take away the said goods purchased by him, nor pay therefor, within [*ten days*] after the sale, nor afterwards.

5. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff re-sold the said [*crate of crockery*], on account of the defendant, by public auction, for rupees.

6. That the expenses attendant upon such re-sale amounted to rupees.

7. That the defendant has not paid the deficiency thus arising, amounting to rupees.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

[NOTE to § 4. Unless the seller agreed to deliver, the purchaser must fetch the goods See Act IX of 1872, sec. 93.]

No. 14.

FOR THE PURCHASE-MONEY OF LANDS CONVEYED.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff sold [and conveyed] to the defendant [the house and compound No. , in the city of *or*, a farm known as , in , *or*, a piece of land lying, &c]

2. That the defendant promised to pay the plaintiff rupees for the said [house and compound, *or* farm, *or* land].

3. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

[NOTE —Where there has been no actual conveyance say in § 1 "sold to the defendant the house &c and placed him in possession of the same."]

No. 15.

FOR THE PURCHASE-MONEY OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY CONTRACTED TO BE SOLD, BUT NOT CONVEYED.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant mutually agreed that the plaintiff should sell to the defendant, and that the defendant should purchase from the plaintiff [the house No. in the town of , *or* one hundred bíghás of land in , bounded by the East Indian railroad, and by other lands of the plaintiff] for rupees.

2. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff tendered [*or*, was ready and willing, and offered to execute] a sufficient instrument of conveyance of the said property to the defendant, on payment of the said sum, and still is ready and willing to execute the same.

3. That the defendant has not paid the said sum.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 16.

FOR SERVICES AT A FIXED PRICE.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant [hired plaintiff as a clerk, at the salary of rupees per year].

2. That from the [said day] until the day of 18 , the plaintiff [served the defendant as his clerk].

3. That the defendant has not paid the said salary.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 17.

FOR SERVICES AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No.

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That between the day of 18 , and the day of 18 , at , plaintiff [executed sundry drawings, designs and diagrams] for the defendant, at his request; but no express agreement was made as to the sum to be paid for such services.
2. That the said services were reasonably worth rupees.
3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[Demand of judgment.]

No. 18.

FOR SERVICES AND MATERIALS, AT A FIXED PRICE.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No.

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , plaintiff [furnished the paper for and printed one thousand copies of a book called] for the defendant, at his request [and delivered the same to him].
2. That the defendant promised to pay rupees therefor.
3. That he has not paid the same.

[Demand of judgment.]

No. 19.

FOR SERVICES AND MATERIALS AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No.

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , plaintiff built a house [known as No. , in], and furnished the materials therefor, for the defendant, at his request; but no express agreement was made as to the price to be paid for such work and materials.
2. That the said work and materials were reasonably worth rupees.
3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[Demand of judgment.]

No. 20.

FOR RENT RESERVED IN A LEASE.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No.

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant entered into a covenant with the plaintiff, under their hands, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

[Or state the substance of the agreement.]

2. That the defendant has not paid the rent of the [month] ending on the day of 18 , amounting to rupees.

[Demand of judgment.]

ANOTHER FORM.

1. That the plaintiff let to the defendant a house No. 27 Chowringhee for seven years to hold from the day of 187 at rupees a year, payable quarterly.
2. That of such rent quarters are due and unpaid.

[Demand of judgment.]

No. 21.

FOR USE AND OCCUPATION AT A FIXED RENT.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant hired from the plaintiff [the house No. , street], at the rent of rupees, payable on the first days of .

2. That the defendant occupied the said premises from the day of 18 to the day of 18 .

3. That the defendant has not paid rupees, being the part of said rent due on the first day of 18 .

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 22.

FOR USE AND OCCUPATION AT A REASONABLE RENT.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, executor of the will of *X. Y.* deceased, states as follows:—

1. That the defendant occupied the [house No. , street], by permission of the said *X. Y.*, from the day of 18 , until the day of 18 and no agreement was made as to payment for the use of the said premises.

2. That the use of the said premises for the said period was reasonably worth rupees.

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

4. The plaintiff as such executor as aforesaid prays judgment for rupees.

No 23.

FOR BOARD AND LODGING.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That from the day of 18 , until the day of 18 , the defendant occupied certain rooms in the house [No. , street], by permission of the plaintiff, and was furnished by the plaintiff, at his request, with meat, drink, attendance and other necessaries.

2. That in consideration thereof, the defendant promised to pay, [*or* that no agreement was made as to payment for such meat, drink, attendance or necessaries, but the same were reasonably worth] the sum of rupees.

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 24.

FOR FREIGHT OF GOODS.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , plaintiff transported in [*his barge, or otherwise*] [one thousand barrels of flour, *or* sundry goods], from to , at the request of the defendant.

2. That the defendant promised to pay the plaintiff the sum of [one rupee per barrel] as freight thereon. [*Or*, that no agreement was made as to payment for such transportation, but that such transportation was reasonably worth rupees.]

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 25.

FOR PASSAGE MONEY.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , plaintiff conveyed the defendant [in his ship, called the] from to at his request.

2. That the defendant promised to pay the plaintiff rupees therefor. [*or* that no agreement was made as to the price of the said passage; but that the said passage was reasonably worth rupees.]

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 26.

ON AN AWARD.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant having a controversy between them concerning [a demand of the plaintiff for the price of ten barrels of oil, which the defendant refused to pay], agreed to submit the same to the award of *E. F.* and *G. H.*, as arbitrators [*or*, entered into an agreement, a copy of which is hereto annexed].

2. That on the day of 18 , at , the said arbitrators awarded that the defendant should [pay the plaintiff rupees].

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

[NOTE.—This will apply where the agreement to refer is not filed in Court.]

No. 27.

ON A FOREIGN JUDGMENT.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , in the State [*or* Kingdom] of , the Court of that State [*or* kingdom], in a suit therein pending between the plaintiff and the defendant, duly adjudged that the defendant should pay to the plaintiff rupees, with interest from the said date.

2. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

PLAINTS UPON INSTRUMENTS FOR THE PAYMENT OF MONEY ONLY.

No. 28.

ON AN ANNUITY BOND.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant by his bond became bound to the plaintiff in the sum of rupees to be paid by the defendant to the plaintiff, subject to a condition that if the defendant should pay to the plaintiff rupees half yearly on the day of and the day of in every year during the life of the plaintiff, the said bond should be void.

2. That afterwards, on the day of 187 , the sum of rupees for of the said half-yearly payments of the said annuity, became due to the plaintiff and is still unpaid.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 29.

PAYEE AGAINST MAKER.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No.

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant by his promissory note now overdue, promised to pay to the plaintiff rupees [days] after date.

2. That he has not paid the same [except rupees, paid on the day of 18].

[*Demand of judgment*].

[NOTE.—Where the note is payable after notice, for paras. 1 and 2 substitute—

1. That on the day of at the defendant by his promissory note promised to pay to the plaintiff rupees months after notice.

2. That notice was afterwards given by the plaintiff to the defendant to pay the same months after the said notice.

3. That the said time for payment has elapsed, but the defendant has not paid the same.

Where the notice is payable at a particular place, say—

1.—That on the day of 187 at the defendant by his promissory note now overdue promised to pay to the plaintiff [at Messrs. A. and Co., Madras] rupees months after date.

2.—That the said note was duly presented for avment [at Messrs. A. and Co.] aforesaid, but has not been paid.

No. 30.

FIRST INDORSEE AGAINST MAKER.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No.

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant, by his promissory note, now overdue, promised to pay to the order of *E. F.* [*or* to *E. F.* or order] rupees [days after date].

2. That the said *E. F.* indorsed the same to the plaintiff.

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment*].

No. 31.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSEE AGAINST MAKER.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No.

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. [*As in the preceding form.*]

2. That the same was, by the indorsement of the said *E. F.* and of *G. H.* and *I. J.* [*or*, and others] transferred to the plaintiff.

[*Demand of judgment*].

No. 32.

FIRST INDORSEE AGAINST FIRST INDORSER.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No.

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That *E. F.* on the day of 18 , at , by his promissory note now overdue promised to pay to the defendant or order rupees months after date.

2. That the defendant indorsed the same to the plaintiff.

3. That on the day of 18 the same was duly presented for payment, but was not paid.

[*Or state facts excusing want of presentment.*]

4. That the defendant had notice thereof.

That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 33.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSEE AGAINST FIRST INDORSER; THE INDORSEMENT BEING SPECIAL.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No.

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That the defendant indorsed to one *E. F.* a promissory note, now overdue, made [*or* purporting to have been made] by one *G. H.*, on the day of 18 , at , to the order of the defendant, for the sum of rupees [payable days after date].

2. That the same was by the indorsement of the said *E. F.*, [and others] transferred to the plaintiff. [*Or*, that the said *E. F.* indorsed the same to the plaintiff].

3, 4 *and* 5. [*Same as* 2, 3 *and* 4 *of the preceding form.*]

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 34.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSEE AGAINST HIS IMMEDIATE INDORSER.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No.

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That the defendant indorsed to him a promissory note, now overdue, made [*or* purporting to have been made] by one *E. F.*, on the day of 18 , at , to the order of one *G. H.*, for the sum of rupees [payable days after date], and indorsed by the said *G. H.* to the defendant.

2, 3 *and* 4. [*As in No.* 33.]

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 35.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSEE AGAINST INTERMEDIATE INDORSER.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No.

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That a promissory note, now overdue, made [*or* purporting to have been made] by one *E. F.*, on the day of 18 , at , to the order of one *G. H.*, for the sum of rupees [payable days after date], and indorsed by the said *G. H.* to the defendant, was by the indorsement of the defendant [and others] transferred to the plaintiff.

2, 3 *and* 4. [*As in* No. 33.]

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 36.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSEE AGAINST MAKER, FIRST AND SECOND INDORSER.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No.

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

E. F. of

and

G. H. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant, *C. D.*, by his promissory note, now overdue, promised to pay to the order of the defendant, *E. F.*, rupees [months after date].

2. That the said *E. F.* indorsed the same to the defendant, *G. H.*, who indorsed it to the plaintiff.

3. That on the day of 18 , the same was presented [*or state facts excusing presentment*] to the said *C. D.* for payment, but was not paid.

4. That the said *E. F.* and *G. H.* had notice thereof.

5. That they have not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 37.

DRAWER AGAINST ACCEPTOR.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No.

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , by his bill of exchange now overdue, the plaintiff required the defendant to pay to him rupees [days after date, *or* sight thereof].

2. That the defendant accepted the said bill. [*If the bill is payable at a certain time after sight, the date of acceptance should be stated, otherwise it is not necessary.*]

3. That he has not paid the same.

4. That by reason thereof the plaintiff incurred expenses in and about the presenting and noting of the bill, and incidental to the dishonour thereof.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

[NOTE.—Where the bill is payable to a third party, for paras. 1, 2, 3, say—]

1. That on &c., at &c., by his bill of exchange now overdue directed to the defendant the plaintiff required the defendant to pay to E. *F.* or order rupees months after date.
2. That the plaintiff delivered the said bill to the said *E. F.* on
3. That the defendant accepted the said bill, but did not pay the same, whereupon the same was returned to the plaintiff.

No. 38.

PAYEE AGAINST ACCEPTOR.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No.

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows.—

1. That on the day of 18 , the defendant accepted a bill of exchange, now overdue, made [*or* purporting to have been made], by one *E. F.*, on the day of 18 , at , requiring the defendant to pay to the plaintiff rupees after sight thereof.

2. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 39.

FIRST INDORSEE AGAINST ACCEPTOR.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No.

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , the defendant accepted a bill of exchange, now overdue, made [*or* purporting to have been made] by one *E F.*, on the day of 18 , at , requiring the defendant to pay to the order of one *G. H.* rupees after sight thereof.

2. That the said *G. H.* indorsed the same to the plaintiff.

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 40.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSEE AGAINST ACCEPTOR.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No

A B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. [*As in the preceding form, to the end of art.* 1.]

2. That by the indorsement of the said *G. H.* [and others], the same was transferred to the plaintiff.

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 41.

PAYEE AGAINST DRAWER FOR NON-ACCEPTANCE.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant, by his bill of exchange, directed to *E. F.* required the said E. *F.* to pay to the plaintiff rupees [days after sight].

2. That on the day of 18 , the same was duly presented to the said *E. F.* for acceptance, and was dishonoured.

3. That the defendant had due notice thereof.

4. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

[NOTE.—Notice of dishonour by non-acceptance must be given at once.]

No. 42.

FIRST INDORSEE AGAINST FIRST INDORSER.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1 That the defendant indorsed to the plaintiff a bill of exchange now overdue, made [*or* purporting to have been made] by one *E. F.*, on the day of 18 , at , requiring one *G. H.* to pay to the order of the defendant rupees [days] after sight [*or* after date, *or* at sight] thereof, [and accepted by the said *G. H.* on the day of 18 .]

2. That on the day of 18 , the same was presented to the said *G. H.* for payment, and was dishonoured.

3. That the defendant had due notice thereof.

4. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 43.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSEE AGAINST FIRST INDORSER; THE INDORSEMENT BEING SPECIAL.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1 That the defendant indorsed to one *E. F.* a bill of exchange, now overdue made [*or* purporting to have been made] by one *G. H.*, on the day of 18 , at , requiring one *I J.* to pay to the order of the defendant rupees days after sight thereof [*or otherwise*], and accepted by the said *I. J.* on the day of 18 . [*This clause may be omitted, if not according to the fact.*]

2 That the same was, by the indorsement of the said E. *F.* [and others], transferred to the plaintiff.

3 That on the day of 18 , the same was presented to the said *I. J.* for payment, and was dishonoured.

4. That the defendant had due notice thereof.

5 That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 44.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSEE AGAINST HIS IMMEDIATE INDORSER.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That the defendant indorsed to plaintiff a bill of exchange now overdue made [*or* purporting to have been made to] by one *E. F.*, on the day of 18 , at requiring one *G. H.* to pay the order of *I. J.* rupees days after sight thereof [*or otherwise*], [accepted by the said *G. H.*] and indorsed by the said *I. J.* to the defendant.

2. That on the day of 18 , the same was presented to the said *G. H.* for payment, and was dishonoured.
3. That the defendant had due notice thereof.
4. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 45.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSEE AGAINST INTERMEDIATE INDORSER.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That a bill of exchange, now overdue made [*or* purporting to have been made] by one *E. F.*, on the day of 18 , at , requiring one *G. H.*, to pay to the order of one *I. J.* rupees days after sight thereof [*or otherwise*], [accepted by the said *G. H.*] and indorsed by the said *I. J.* to the defendant, was, by the indorsement of the defendant [and others], transferred to the plaintiff.
2. That on the day of 18 , the same was presented to the said *G. H.* for payment, and was dishonoured.
3. That the defendant had due notice thereof.
4. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 46.

INDORSEE AGAINST DRAWER, ACCEPTOR AND INDORSER.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of
against
C. D of
E. F. of
G. H. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows.—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant, *C. D.*, by his bill of exchange, now overdue directed to the defendant, *E. F.*, required the said *E. F.* to pay to the order of the defendant, *G. H.*, rupees days after sight thereof].
2. That on the day of 18 , the said *E. F.* accepted the same.
3. That the said *G. H.* indorsed the same to the plaintiff.
4. That on the day of 18 , the same was presented to the said *E. F.* for payment, and was dishonoured.
5. That the other defendants had due notice thereof.
6. That they have not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 47.

PAYEE AGAINST DRAWER FOR NON-ACCEPTANCE.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant by his bill of exchange, required one *E. F.* to pay to the plaintiff in [London] pounds sterling, [sixty days] after sight thereof.
2. That on the day of 18 , the same was presented to the said *E. F.* for acceptance, and was dishonoured, and was thereupon duly protested.
3. That the defendant had due notice thereof.
4. That he has not paid the same.
[5. That the value of pounds sterling, at the time of the service of notice of protest on the defendant, was rupees.]

Wherefore the plaintiff demands judgment against the defendant for rupees, with [ten per centum] compensation and interest from the day of 18 .

No. 48.

PAYEE AGAINST ACCEPTOR.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , one *E. F.*, by his bill of exchange now overdue, directed to the defendant, required the defendant to pay to the plaintiff rupees after date [*or* days after sight] thereof.

2. That on the day of 18 , the defendant accepted the said bill.

3. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

[NOTE.—This form omits to state the delivery of the bill to the plaintiff or his title to sue. See *Churchill* v. *Gardner*, 7 T. R. 596.]

No. 49.

ON A MARINE [OPEN] POLICY, ON VESSEL LOST BY PERILS OF THE SEA.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

and *E. F.* of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That plaintiff was the owner of [*or*, had an interest in] the ship at the time of its loss, as hereafter mentioned.

2. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendants, in consideration of rupees to them paid [*or*, which the plaintiff then promised to pay], executed to him a policy of insurance upon the said ship, a copy of which is hereto annexed; [*or*, whereby they promised to pay to the plaintiff, within days after proof of loss and interest, all loss and damage accruing to him by reason of the destruction or injury of the said ship, during its next voyage from to , whether by perils of the sea or by fire, or by other causes therein mentioned, not exceeding rupees]

3. That the said vessel, while proceeding on the voyage mentioned in the said policy, was, on the day of 18 , totally lost by the perils of the sea [*or otherwise*]

4. That the plaintiff's loss thereby was rupees.

5. That on the day of 18 , he furnished the defendant with proof of his loss and interest, and otherwise duly performed all the conditions of the said policy on his part.

6. That the defendants have not paid the said loss.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 50.

ON CARGO, LOST BY FIRE:—VALUED POLICY.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That plaintiff was the owner of [*or*, had an interest in] [one hundred bales of cotton] on board the ship at the time of its loss as hereafter mentioned.

2. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant, in consideration of rupees, which the plaintiff then paid [*or*, promised to pay], executed to him a policy of insurance upon the said goods, a copy of which is hereto annexed; [*or*, whereby it promised to pay to the plaintiff rupees in case of the total loss, by fire or other causes mentioned, of the said goods before their landing at ; *or*, in case of partial loss, such damage as the plaintiff might sustain thereby, provided the same should exceed per centum of the whole value of the goods].

3. That on the day of 18, at , while proceeding on the voyage mentioned in the said policy, the said goods were totally destroyed by fire.

4 *and* 5 [*As in paragraphs* 5 *and* 6 *of the preceding Form.*]

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 51.

ON FREIGHT:—VALUED POLICY.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That plaintiff had an interest in the freight to be earned by the ship [ ] on her voyage from to , at the time of her loss as hereafter mentioned, and that a large quantity of goods were shipped upon freight in her at that time.

2. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant, in consideration of rupees to it paid, executed to the plaintiff a policy of insurance upon the said freight, a copy of which is hereto annexed [*or state its tenor, as before*].

3. That the said vessel, while proceeding upon the voyage mentioned in the said policy, was, on the day of 18 , totally lost by [the perils of the sea].

4. That the plaintiff has not received any freight from the said vessel, nor did she earn any on the said voyage, by reason of her loss as aforesaid.

5 *and* 6. [*As in Form No.* 50.]

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 52.

FOR A LOSS BY GENERAL AVERAGE.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That plaintiff was the owner of [*or*, had an interest in] [one hundred bales of cotton] shipped on board a vessel called the *Y. Z.*, from to , at the time of the loss hereafter mentioned.

2. That on the day of 18 , at , in consideration of rupees [which the plaintiff then promised to pay], the defendant executed to the plaintiff a policy of insurance upon his said goods, a copy of which is hereto annexed, [*or state its tenor, as before*].

3. That on the day of 18 , while proceeding on the voyage mentioned in the said policy, the said vessel was so endangered by perils of the sea, that the master and crew thereof were compelled to, and did, cast into the sea a large part of her rigging and furniture.

4. That the plaintiff was, by reason thereof, compelled to, and did, pay a general average loss of rupees.

5. That on the day of 18 , he furnished the defendant with proof of his loss and interest, and otherwise duly performed all the conditions of the said policy on his part.

6. That the defendant has not paid the said loss.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 53.

FOR A PARTICULAR AVERAGE LOSS.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1 *and* 2. [*As in the preceding Form.*]

3. That on the day of 18 , while on the high seas, the sea-water broke into the said ship, and damaged the said [cotton] to the amount of rupees.

4 *and* 5. [*As in paragraphs* 5 *and* 6 *of the preceding Form.*]

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 54.

ON A FIRE INSURANCE POLICY.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That plaintiff [was the owner of, *or*] had an interest in a [dwelling-house, known as No. , street, in the city of ,] at the time of its destruction [*or*, injury] by fire as hereinafter mentioned.

2. That on the day of 18 at , in consideration of rupees [to it paid], the defendant executed to the plaintiff a policy of insurance on the said [premises], a copy of which is hereto annexed; [*or state its tenor*].
3. That on the day of 18 , the said [dwelling-house] was totally destroyed [*or*, greatly damaged] by fire.
4. That the plaintiff's loss thereby was rupees.
5. That on the day of 18 , he furnished the defendant with proof of his said loss and interest, and otherwise duly performed all the conditions of the said policy on his part.
6. That the defendant has not paid the said loss.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 55.

AGAINST SURETIES FOR PAYMENT OF RENT.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , one *E. F.* hired from the plaintiff, for the term of years, the [house No. street,], at the annual rent of rupees, payable [monthly].

2. That [at the same time and place] the defendant agreed, in consideration of the letting of the said premises to the said E. F., to guarantee the punctual payment of the said rent.
3. That the rent aforesaid for the month of 18 , amounting to rupees, has not been paid.
[*If, by the terms of the agreement, notice is required to be given to the surety, add:*—
4. That on the day of 18 , the plaintiff gave notice to the defendant of the non-payment of the said rent, and demanded payment thereof.
5. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

B. PLAINTS FOR COMPENSATION FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.

No. 56.

FOR BREACH OF AGREEMENT TO CONVEY LAND.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant entered into an agreement, under their hands, of which a copy is hereto annexed.
[*Or* That on, &c., the defendant agreed with the plaintiff that, in consideration of a deposit of rupees then paid, and of the further sum of ten thousand rupees payable as hereafter mentioned, he would, on the day of 18 , at , execute to the plaintiff a good and sufficient conveyance of [the house No. street, in the city of free from all incumbrances; and the plaintiff agreed to pay ten thousand rupees for the same on delivery thereof].
2. That on the day of 18 , the plaintiff demanded the conveyance of the said property from the defendant, and tendered rupees to the defendant [*or*, that all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened and all times elapsed necessary to entitle the plaintiff to have the said agreement performed by the defendant on his part].
3. That on the day of 18 , the plaintiff again demanded such conveyance [*or*, that the defendant refused to execute the same].
4. That the defendant has not executed any conveyance of the said property to the plaintiff [*or* That there is a mortgage upon the said property, made by to , for rupees, registered in the office of , on the day of 18 , and still unsatisfied, *or any other defect of title*].
5. That the plaintiff has thereby lost the use of the money paid by him as such deposit as aforesaid and of other moneys provided by him for the completion of the said purchase, and has lost the expenses incurred by him in investigating the title of the defendant and in preparing to perform the agreement on his part, and has incurred expense in endeavouring to procure the performance thereof by the defendant.
Wherefore the plaintiff prays judgment for rupees compensation.

No. 57.

FOR BREACH OF AGREEMENT TO PURCHASE LAND.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B, the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant entered into an agreement, under their hands, of which a copy is hereto annexed.

[*Or* That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant mutually agreed that the plaintiff should sell to the defendant, and that the defendant should purchase from the plaintiff, forty bighás of land in the village of , for rupees].

2. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff, being then the absolute owner of the said property [and the same being free from all incumbrances, as was made to appear to the defendant], tendered to the defendant a sufficient deed of conveyance of the same [*or*. was ready and willing, and offered to convey the same to the defendant by a sufficient deed], on the payment by the defendant of the said sum

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 58.

ANOTHER FORM.

FOR NOT COMPLETING A PURCHASE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That by an agreement dated the day of 187 , it was agreed by and between the plaintiff and the defendant that the plaintiff should sell to the defendant and the defendant should purchase from the plaintiff a house and land at the price of rupees, upon the terms and conditions following (that is to say)—

(*a.*) That the defendant should pay the plaintiff a deposit of rupees in part of the said purchase-money on the signing of the said agreement, and the remainder on the day of 187 , on which day the said purchase should be completed.

(*b.*) That the plaintiff should deduce and make a good title to the said premises on or before the day of 187 , and on payment of the said remainder of the said purchase-money as aforesaid should execute to the defendant a proper conveyance of the said premises, to be prepared at the defendant's expense.

2. That all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened and all times elapsed necessary to entitle the plaintiff to have the said agreement performed by the defendant on his part, yet the defendant did not pay the plaintiff the remainder of the said purchase-money as aforesaid on his part.

3. That the plaintiff has thereby lost the expense which he incurred in preparing to perform the said agreement on his part, and has been put to expense in endeavouring to procure the performance thereof by the defendant.

4. [*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 59.

FOR NOT DELIVERING GOODS SOLD.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant mutually agreed that the defendant should deliver [one hundred barrels of flour] to the plaintiff [on the day of 18 , [and that the plaintiff should therefor rupees on delivery.

2. That on the [said] day, the plaintiff was ready and willing, and offered, to pay the defendant the said sum upon delivery of the said goods.

3. That the defendant has not delivered the same, whereby the plaintiff has been deprived of the profits which would have accrued to him from such delivery.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 60.

FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT TO EMPLOY.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant mutually agreed that the plaintiff should serve the defendant as [an accountant, *or* in the capacity of foreman, *or as the case may be*], and that the defendant should employ the plaintiff as such, for the term of [one year], and pay him for his services rupees [monthly].

2. That on the day of 18 , the plaintiff entered upon the service of the defendant as aforesaid, and has ever since been, and still is, ready and willing to continue in such service during the remainder of the said year, whereof the defendant always had notice.

3. That on the day of 18 , the defendant wrongfully discharged the plaintiff, and refused to permit him to serve as aforesaid, or to pay him for his services.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 61.

FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT TO EMPLOY, WHERE THE EMPLOYMENT NEVER TOOK EFFECT.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. [*As in preceding Form.*]

2. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff offered to enter upon the service of the defendant, and has ever since been ready and willing so to do.

3. That the defendant refused to permit the plaintiff to enter upon such service, or to pay him for his services.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 62.

FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT TO SERVE.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant mutually agreed that the plaintiff should employ the defendant at [an annual] compensation of rupees, and that the defendant should serve the plaintiff as [an artist] for the term of [one year].

2. That the plaintiff has always been ready and willing to perform his part of the said agreement [and on the day of 18 offered so to do].

3. That the defendant [entered upon the service of the plaintiff on the above-mentioned day, but afterwards, on the day of 18 , he] refused to serve the plaintiff as aforesaid.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No.

AGAINST A BUILDER FOR DEFECTIVE WORKMANSHIP.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant entered into an agreement, of which a copy is hereto annexed:

[*Or state the tenor of the contract*].

[2. That the plaintiff duly performed all the conditions of the said agreement on his part].

3. That the defendant built the house referred to in the said agreement in a bad and unworkmanlike manner.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 64.

BY THE MASTER AGAINST THE FATHER OR GUARDIAN OF AN APPRENTICE.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at the defendant entered into an agreement, under his hand and seal, * a copy of which is also hereto annexed:

[*Or state the tenor of these covenants*].

2. That after the making of the said agreement the plaintiff received the said [*apprentice*] into his service as such apprentice for the term aforesaid, and has always performed and been ready and willing to perform all things in the said agreement on his part to be performed.

3. That on the day of 18 , the said [*apprentice*] wilfully absented himself from the service of the plaintiff, and continues so to do.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 65.

BY THE APPRENTICE AGAINST THE MASTER.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the *A.* defendant entered into an agreement with the plaintiff's father, *E. F.*, under their hands and seals, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

2. That after the making of the said agreement the plaintiff entered into the service of the defendant with him after the manner of an apprentice to serve for the term mentioned in the said agreement, and has always performed all things in the said agreement contained on his part to be performed.

3. That the defendant has not [instructed the plaintiff in the business of , *or state any other breach, such as cruelty, failure to provide sufficient food, or other ill-treatment*].

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 66.

ON A BOND FOR THE FIDELITY OF A CLERK.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , plaintiff employed one *E. F.* as a clerk.

2. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant agreed with the plaintiff, that if the said *E. F.* should not faithfully perform his duties as a clerk to the plaintiff, or should fail to account to the plaintiff for all moneys, evidences of debt, or other property received by him for the use of the plaintiff, the defendant would pay to the plaintiff whatever loss he might sustain by reason thereof, not exceeding rupees.

[*Or* That at the same time and place, the defendant bound himself to the plaintiff, by a writing under his hand, in the penal sum of rupees, conditioned that if the said *E. F.* should faithfully perform his duties as clerk and cashier to the plaintiff, and should justly account to the plaintiff for all moneys, evidences of debt, or other property which should be at any time held by him in trust for the plaintiff, the same should be void, but not otherwise].

[*Or*, 2. That at the same time and place, the defendant executed to the plaintiff a bond, a copy of which is annexed].

3. That between the day of 18 and the day of 18 , the said *E. F.* received money and other property, amounting to the value of rupees, for the use of the plaintiff, for which he has not accounted to him, and the same still remains due and unpaid.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

* The form given in Act XIX of 1850 requires the seal of the father or guardian.

No. 67.

BY TENANT AGAINST LANDLORD, WITH SPECIAL DAMAGE.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant, by an instrument in writing, let to the plaintiff [the house No. street,] for the term of years, covenanting with the plaintiff that he, the plaintiff, and his legal representatives should quietly enjoy possession thereof for the said term.

2. That all conditions were fulfilled and all things happened necessary to entitle the plaintiff to maintain this suit.

3. That on the day of during the said term, one *E. F.*, who was the lawful owner of the said house, lawfully evicted the plaintiff therefrom, and still withholds the possession thereof from him.

4. That the plaintiff was thereby [prevented from continuing the business of a tailor at the said place, was compelled to expend rupees in moving, and lost the custom of *G. H.* and *I. J.* by such removal.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 68.

FOR BREACH OF WARRANTY OF MOVEABLES.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant warranted a steam-engine to be in good working order, and thereby induced the plaintiff to purchase the same of him, and to pay him rupees therefor.

2. That the said engine was not then in good working order, whereby the plaintiff incurred expense in having the said engine repaired, and lost the profits which would otherwise have accrued to him while the engine was under repair.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 69.

ON AN AGREEMENT OF INDEMNITY.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant, being partners in trade under the firm of *A. B.* and *C. D.*, dissolved the said partnership, and mutually agreed that the defendant should take and keep all the partnership property, pay all debts of the firm, and indemnify the plaintiff against all claims that might be made upon him on account of any indebtedness of the said firm.

2. That the plaintiff duly performed all the conditions of the said agreement on his part.

3. That on the day of 18 [a judgment was recovered against the plaintiff and defendant by one E. *F.*, in the High Court of Judicature at , upon a debt due from the said firm to the said E. *F.*, and on the day of 18] the plaintiff paid rupees [in satisfaction of the same].

4. That the defendant has not paid the same to the plaintiff.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 70.

BY OWNER AGAINST FREIGHT OR FOR NOT LOADING.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant entered into an agreement, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

[*Or*, 1. That on , at , the plaintiff and defendant agreed by charter-party that the defendant should deliver to the plaintiff's ship at , on the day of 18 , five

hundred tons of merchandise, which she should carry to , and there deliver, on payment of freight; and that the defendant should have days for loading, days for discharge, and days for demurrage, if required, at rupees per day].

2. That at the time fixed by the said agreement the plaintiff was ready and willing and offered to receive [the said merchandise, *or*, the merchandise mentioned in the agreement] from the defendant.

3. That the period allowed for loading and demurrage has elapsed, but the defendant has not delivered the said merchandise to the said vessel.

Wherefore, the plaintiff demands judgment for rupees for demurrage and rupees additional for compensation.

C.—PLAINTS FOR COMPENSATION UPON WRONGS.

No. 71.

FOR TRESPASS ON LAND.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant entered upon certain land of the plaintiff, known as [and depastured the same with cattle, trod down the grass, cut the timber, and otherwise injured the same].

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 72.

FOR TRESPASS IN ENTERING A DWELLING-HOUSE.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

1. That the defendant entered a dwelling-house of the plaintiff called , and made a noise and disturbance therein for a long time, and broke upon the doors of the said dwelling-house, and removed, took and carried away the fixtures and goods of the plaintiff therein, and disposed of the same to the defendant's own use, and expelled the plaintiff and his family from the possession of the said dwelling-house, and kept them so expelled for a long time.

2. That the plaintiff was thereby prevented from carrying on his business, and incurred expense in procuring another dwelling house for himself and family.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 73.

FOR TRESPASS ON MOVEABLES.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows.—

That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant broke open ten barrels of rum belonging to the plaintiff, and emptied their contents into the street [*or* seized and took the plaintiff's goods, that is to say, iron, rice and household furniture [*or as the case may be*], and carried away the same and disposed of them to his own use:

or, seized and took the plaintiff's cows and bullocks, and impounded them and kept them impounded for a long time.

2. That the plaintiff was thereby deprived of the use of the cows and bullocks during that time, and incurred expense in feeding them and in getting them restored to him: and was also prevented from selling them at fair, as he otherwise would have done, and the said cows and bullocks are diminished in value to the plaintiff [*otherwise state the injury according to the facts*].

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 74.

FOR THE CONVERSION OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , plaintiff was in possession of certain goods described in the schedule hereto annexed [*or* of one thousand barrels of flour]

2. That on that day, at , the [illegible] wrongfully deprived the plaintiff of the use and possession of the same.

[Demand of judgment.]

[The Schedule.]

No. 75.

AGAINST A WAREHOUSEMAN FOR REFUSAL TO DELIVER GOODS.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant, in consideration of the payment to him of rupees [*or*, rupees per barrel, per month, &c.], agreed to keep in his godown [one hundred barrels of flour], and to deliver the same to the plaintiff, on payment of the said sum.

2. That thereupon the plaintiff deposited with the defendant the said [hundred barrels of flour].

3. That on the day of 18 , the plaintiff requested the defendant to deliver the said goods, and tendered him rupees [*or*, the full amount of storage due thereon], but the defendant refused to deliver the same.

4. That the plaintiff was thereby prevented from selling the said goods to *E. F.*, and the same are lost to the plaintiff.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No 76.

FOR PROCURING PROPERTY BY FRAUD.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant, for the purpose of inducing the plaintiff to sell him certain goods, represented to the plaintiff that [he, the defendant, was solvent, and worth rupees over all his liabilities].

2. That the plaintiff was thereby induced to sell [and deliver] to the defendant [dry goods] of the value of rupees.

3. That the said representations were false [*or, state the particular falsehoods*], and were then known by the defendant to be so.

4. That the defendant has not paid for the said goods. [*Or, if the goods were not delivered*] That the plaintiff, in preparing and shipping the said goods and procuring their restoration, expended rupees.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 77.

FOR FRAUDULENTLY PROCURING CREDIT TO BE GIVEN TO ANOTHER PERSON.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

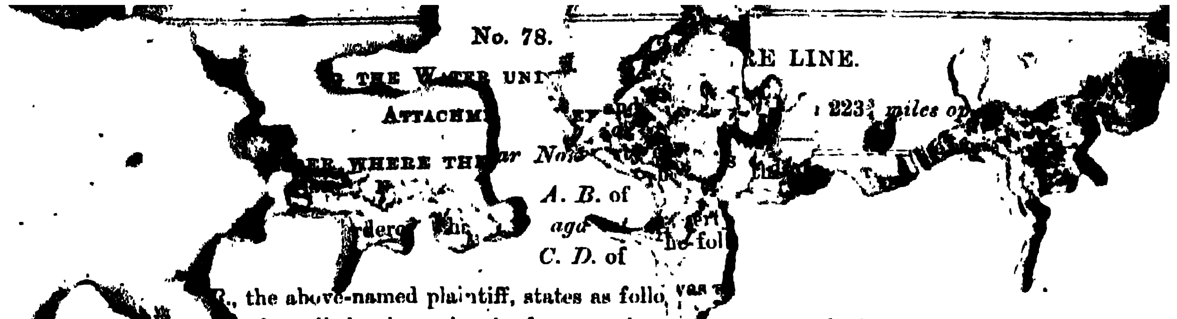
1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant represented to the plaintiff, that one *E. F.* was solvent and in good credit, and worth rupees over all his liabilities [*or* that *E. F.* then held a responsible situation, and was in good circumstances, and might safely be trusted with goods on credit]

2. That the plaintiff was thereby induced to sell to the said *E. F.* [rice] of the value of rupees [on months' credit].

3. That the said representations were false and were then known by the defendant to be so, and were made by him with intent to deceive and defraud the plaintiff [*or*, to deceive and injure the plaintiff].

4. That the said *E. F.* [did not pay for the said goods at the expiration of the credit aforesaid, *or*,] has not paid for the said rice, and the plaintiff has wholly lost the same by reason of the premises.

[*Demand of judgment.*]



No. 78.

... THE WATER UN... E LINE.

ATTACHM... 223... miles o...

...ER WHERE TH... Nos...

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

..., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. Th... and at all the times hereinafter mentioned was, possessed of certain land called ... and situate in , and of a well therein and of water in the said well, and was entitled to the use and benefit of the said well and of the said water therein, and to have certain springs and streams of water which flowed and ran into the said well to supply the same so flow or run without being fouled or polluted.

2. That on the day of 18 , the defendant wrongfully fouled and polluted the said well and the said water therein and the said springs and streams of water which flowed into the said well.

3. That by reason of the premises the said water in the said well became impure and unfit for domestic and other necessary purposes, and the plaintiff and his family are deprived of the use and benefit of the said well and water.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 79.

FOR CARRYING ON A NOXIOUS MANUFACTURE.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That plaintiff is, and at all the times hereinafter mentioned was, possessed of certain lands called situate in

2. That ever since the day of , 18 , the defendant has wrongfully caused to issue and proceed from certain smelting works carried on by the defendant large quantities of offensive, poisonous and unwholesome smoke and other vapours and noxious matter which spread and diffused themselves over and upon the said lands, and impregnated and corrupted the air, and settled and deposited on the soil and surface of the said lands .

3. That thereby the trees, hedges, herbage of crops and the plaintiff growing on the said lands were damaged and deteriorated in value, and the cattle and live stock of the plaintiff on the said lands became unhealthy and diseased, and divers of them were poisoned and died.

4. That by reason of the premises the plaintiff was unable to depasture the said lands with cattle and sheep, as he otherwise might have done, and was obliged to remove his cattle, sheep and farming stock therefrom, and has been prevented from having so beneficial and healthy a use and occupation by the said lands as he otherwise would have had.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 80.

FOR OBSTRUCTING A WAY.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No. .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That plaintiff is, and at the time hereafter mentioned was, possessed of a house in the town of].

2. That he was accustomed to pass [with vehicles, *or*, on foot] along a certain way leading from his said house to [the highway].

3. That on the day , 18 , the defendant obstructed the said way, so that the plaintiff could not pass [with vehicles, *or*, on foot, *or*, in any manner] along the said way [and has ever since obstructed the same].

4. [*State special damage, if any.*]

[*Demand of judgment.*]

ANOTHER FORM.

1. That the defendant wrongfully dug a trench and heaped up earth and stones in the public highway leading from to so as to obstruct it.

2. That thereby the plaintiff, while lawfully passing along the said highway, fell over the said earth and stones [*or* into the said trench] and broke his arm, and suffered great pain, and was prevented from attending to his business for a long time, and incurred expense for medical attendance.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 11 of 1875.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1875.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN wishing to see the Lieutenant-Governor on business are requested to write to the Private Secretary at Belvedere, stating the object for which an interview is desired.

BELVEDERE, *The 7th December* 1874.

C. E. BUCKLAND, *Private Secretary.*

ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

No. 879C.S.

GENERAL.—*The 10th March* 1875.—In supersession of the orders of the 20th February 1875, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 24th idem, Mr. William Benjamin Oldham is appointed to act as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of the office of Magistrate and Collector of Midnapore to Mr. H. L. Harrison, up to the date of his departure on furl[illegible]h.

The following officers are vested [illegible]ith the powers of a Collector under [illegible]t X of 1870 for the purpose of taking up land for [illegible]ief roads within their respective jurisdictions:—

Mr. Francis Johnston G[illegible]ham Campbell, Acting Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Jamooe Division of the Monghyr district.

" George Mainwaring [illegible]urrie, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the B[illegible]ooserai Division of the Monghyr district.

Mr. William Shaw Rochfort Davies, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, at the Sudder Station of the 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed temporarily to exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class in the Barrackpore Division of the 24-Pergunnahs district.

The 11*th March* 1875.—Mr. James Duff Ward, District and Sessions Judge of Purneah, is allowed leave for 14 days, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 5th March 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel [illegible] William Dunlop Morton, Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom, is allowed subsidiary leave from the 6th to the 20th March 1875, inclusive, to enable him to rejoin his appointment on return from furlough.

The 12*th March* 1875.—Mr. Ross Lowis Mangles, v.c., is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Hooghly during the absence, on duty, of Mr. H. T. Prinsep, or until further orders.

The orders of the 16th February 1875, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th idem, appointing Baboo Hurri Nath Chatterjee to have charge of the Arrareah Division of the Purneah District, are cancelled.

The services of Mr. Henry Baring Lawford are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

The 13*th March* 1875.—Mr. H. Hankey, Magistrate and Collector, Moorshedabad, having reported his arrival at Bombay on his return from furlough on the 4th March 1875, is allowed subsidiary leave up to the 6th idem.

Baboo Horokali Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jehanabad, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Protap Narain Sing, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bood-Bood, is appointed to have charge of the Jehanabad Division of the Burdwan district from the date on which he may relieve Baboo Horokali Mookerjee.

Baboo Kristo Proshad Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pubna, on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Bood-Bood Division of the Burdwan district.

Baboo Gunga Nund Mookerjee, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Manbhoom, having returned to duty on the forenoon of the 4th March 1875, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 13th February 1875 is cancelled.

The 15*th March* 1875.—Mr. Arthur Charles Wright, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Jehanabad division of the Gya district, is allowed leave of absence for twenty months, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days.

Mr. Alfred Augustus Wace, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tajpore, is allowed furlough for nine months, under Section 10(*a*) of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for twenty days, with effect from the 8th March 1875.

Mr. James Francis Katherinus Hewitt, Magistrate and Collector of the Third Grade, is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of the Second Grade.

Mr. Robert Douglas Hime, M.A., Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade, is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of the Third Grade, but he will continue to act in the Second Grade of Magistrate-Collectors.

Mr. Charles Campbell Quinn, C.S., is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Bhagulpore during the absence, on leave, of Mr. V. T. Taylor, or until further orders Mr. Quinn will, however, continue to act as Magistrate and Collector of Rajshahye until relieved by Mr. D'Oyly.

Mr. William McKinley Clay, C.S., is appointed to act as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Rajshahye until further orders.

Mr. George Elden Manisty, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Rajshahye, is appointed to have charge of the Nattore Division.

Mr. Francis Richard Cockerell is appointed to act as Commissioner of the Cooch Behar Division in addition to his duties as Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division.

Mr. Thomas Taylor Allen is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Jessore during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. H. B. Lawford, or until further orders.

Mr. George Lucian Taylor Harris is appointed to act as Additional Judge and Additional Sessions Judge of Jessore and Backergunge.

Mr. Edwyn Samuel Mosely, C.S., is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Beerbhoom during the absence, on leave, of Mr. R. D. Hime, or until further orders.

Mr. Robert Douglas Hime, M.A., Acting Magistrate and Collector, Beerbhoom, is allowed two months' leave of absence under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, from 10th April 1875.

Mr. Robert Cornish, B.A., is appointed to act as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nuddea, in the Second Grade, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. E. S. Mosely, or until further orders.

The 16*th March* 1875.—Mr. Archdale Villiers Palmer, Acting District and Sessions Judge, Shahabad, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 16th April 1875.

Mr. Joseph Samuel Armstrong, Magistrate and Collector of Pooree, is allowed leave for six weeks, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st April 1875.

Mr. John Foster Stevens, C.S., is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Pooree during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. S. Armstrong, or until further orders.

Lieutenant L. J. H. Grey, Assistant Commissioner, Lohardugga, is allowed leave for six weeks, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

POLICE.—*The* 15*th March* 1875.—Mr. Herbert Hankey, C.S., is appointed to act as Inspector-General of Police, during the absence, on furlough, of Colonel J. R. Pughe, or until further orders, with effect from the 6th instant.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—*The* 13*th March* 1875.—The Rev. W. H. Bray, late Officiating Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, is reappointed to be Second Chaplain of St. John's Church, Calcutta, with effect from the 3rd instant.

EDUCATION.—*The* 11*th March* 1875.—Second Grade Assistant Surgeon Mahomed Sudrool Huq, attached to the Patna Charitable Dispensary, is appointed, in addition to his other duties, to be teacher of Medicine and Materia Medica in the Temple Medical School, with effect from the 23rd June 1874.

The 15*th March* 1875.—Assistant Surgeon Lall Madhab Mookerjee is appointed to be Teacher of Ophthalmic Surgery, Campbell Medical School, in addition to his own duties as House Surgeon of the Eye Infirmary.

OPIUM.—*The* 15*th March* 1875.—Mr. Stewart Douglas Jackson, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Monghyr, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 9, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 27th November 1874.

MEDICAL.—*The* 15*th March* 1875.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Mudhepoorah, in the Bhagulpore district:—

Baboo Kissendhan Doss, Pleader.	Munshi Baudah Ali, Pleader.

MUNICIPAL.—*The* 6*th March* 1875.—Dr. C. E. W. Bensley is appointed to be a Municipal Commissioner for the town of Kishnaghur.

The 13*th March* 1875.—Dr. James O'Malley McDonnell is appointed to be a Municipal Commissioner for the town of Durbhunga.

The 15*th March* 1875.—Baboo Komola Kant Sein is appointed to be a Municipal Commissioner for the town of Chittagong, *vice* Baboo Nobo Chundra Roy, deceased.

ECONOMIC MUSEUM.—*The* 10*th March* 1875.—The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be members of the Hazareebagh District Economic Museum Committee:—

The Deputy Commissioner.	*Ex officio.*	Baboo Jodonath Mookerjee.
The District Superintendent.	*Ex officio.*	,, Bireshur Chuckerbutty.
The Superintendent of Jails.	*Ex officio.*	,, Nam Narain Singh.
The Civil Surgeon.	*Ex officio.*	,, Dino Bundhoo Sen.
The first Assistant Commissioner.	*Ex officio.*	,, Kulidus Gossami.
The Executive Engineer.	*Ex officio.*	,, Purbuthi Kumar Mittra.
Captain Blathwayt.		Munshi Hurishur Charan.
Captain Samuells.		,, Doorga Persad.
Mr. G. T. Peppe.		,, Bishen Persad.
,, G. Bowman.		The Rajah of Kunda.
,, Max. Liebert.		The Tekait of Kenharbari.
,, G. de C. Hobson.		The Tekait of Kisgo.
W. N. Campbell.		

ROAD CESS.—*The* 10*th March* 1875.—Mr. P. L. Richards, Officiating Manager of the Sikarpore Factory, is appointed, under Section 76, Act X (B.C.) of 1871, to be a member of the Branch Road Cess Committee at Meherpore, *vice* Mr. Landale.

The 15*th March* 1875.—Mr. H. Haughton is appointed, under Section 49, Act X (B.C.) of 1871, to be a member of the District Road Cess Committee of Julpigoree.

The 16*th March* 1875.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the gentlemen to be members of the Branch Road Cess Committee at [illegible]haudogram, district of Tipperah, under section 76, Act X (B.C.) of 1871, for the purpose of giving to the provisions of the Act, viz.—

Baboo Madhub Chundra Chuckerverti, Moonsif of Jaggernath Diggy, Chairman, *ex-officio*.
Munshi Ashan [illegible]ah, Sherishtadar, Vice-Chairman.
Shaik Abed B[illegible] Khondkar, Talukdar and Farmer.
Munshi Ahmed [illegible], Pleader and Talukdar.
,, Aosaff Ali, [illegible] Inspector of Police.
Baboo Bepra Charan Ghose, Deputy Post Master.
,, Bisheswar Dey, Government Pleader and Talukdar.
,, Chandra Kant Chatterjee, Head Master.
,, Goberdhun Lal Dessit, Talukdar and Tehsildar.
,, Hur Chundra Burmun, Putneedar and Tehsildar.
,, Hurrish Chundra Pal, Government Pleader and Talukdar.
,, Hur Shunder Burdhun Roy, Mooktear and Zemindar.
,, Ishan Chundra Sen, Talukdar.
Jona Meah, *alias* Munshi Hyder Ally, Farmer and Lakhrajdar.
Munshi Juma Choudhury, Talukdar.
Shaik Mohamed Alli Mozumdar, Talukdar and Farmer.
Munshi Mohamed Aneat Choudhury, Lakhrajdar and Cultivator.
,, Mahomed Issack, Sub-Inspector of Police.
Shaik Mohamed Lutiff Bhugah, Cultivator.
Munshi Mohamed Menwar Choudhury, Zemindar.
Shaik Nona Gazi Mozumdar, Cultivator.
Baboo Purna Chundra Choudhury, Lakhrajdar and Cultivator.
,, [illegible]n Coomar Chuckerbutty, Talukdar and Farmer.
Munshi Rohamut Ullah, Pleader and Jotedar.
,, Shukur Ullah, Trader.
Moulvi Tajalislam, Officiating Rural Sub-Registrar.

ERRATA.—*The* 15*th March* 1875.—In orders of the 1st March 1875, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 3rd idem, appointing certain gentlemen to be members of the Economic Museum Committee at Dacca—

For "Baboo Krishna Guha, of Bazrajugin," *read* "Baboo Kali Kissore Guha, of Bazrajugini."

For "Baboo Preonath Bose, London Missionary Society Secretary," *read* "Baboo Preo Nath Bose, Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery Secretary."

In orders of the 12th October 1874, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 14th idem, appointing Mr. L. Robertson and others to be members of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Dinagepore, *for* "Mr. L. Robertson," *read* "Mr. W. L. R. Roberts."

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 11*th March* 1875.—The following Acting Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, who passed in Law and Bengali by the Higher Standard of departmental examination in October 1874, are declared, under paragraph 3 of this Government Resolution of 5th March 1874, to have passed the said examination with effect from April 1874 :—

Baboo Kristo Coomar Sen, Acting Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensing.
,, Brojo Mohun Roy, Acting Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

SECTION B.

Calcutta, the 15*th March* 1875.

BY the promotion of Mr. R. L. Mangles to be a Judge of the 1st class, the transfer of Mr. H. B. Simson to the Additional Judgeship of the districts of the Patna Division *vice* Mr. Mangles, with a salary of Rs. 2,000, and the appointment of Mr. T. T. Allen to act in the 2nd class of Judges while he may be employed as Additional Judge of Jessore and Backergunge, in succession to Mr. Simson, the saving of Rs. 333-5-4 referred to in paragraph 3 of the

...tion of the 8th April 1874 has now been effected. It was always contem-...d that the saving to be effected, when these two additional judgeships on Rs. 2,166-10-8 were reduced to second grade judgeships on Rs. 2,000, should be utilized in increasing further the allowances of the Magistrate-Collectors of the second class, or otherwise improving the position of Magistrate-Collectors generally.

The grades of Magistrate-Collectors as reconstituted in the above Resolution stood as follows :—

1st grade ...	... 15 officers.	
2nd „ ...	... 15 „	
3rd „ ...	... 7 „	including the Senior Superintendent of Survey

Under the orders of the Government of India, No 977, dated 18th December last, the number of officers in the 2nd grade has been reduced to 14, and by the constitution of the new district of Durbhunga, the strength of the 3rd grade has been raised to 8 officers.

The saving now effected enables the Lieutenant-Governor to raise one officer from the 3rd grade on Rs. 1,500 to the 2nd grade on Rs. 1,800; thus this arrangement places the grades of Magistrate-Collectors in the same position in which they stood on the date of the Resolution announcing the completion of the arrangements for the establishment of parallel lines of promotion for the Judicial and Executive branches of the Covenanted Service.

A saving of Rs. 33 will remain after the strength of the 2nd grade of Magistrate-Collectors has been restored to 15 officers.

Mr. J. F. K. Hewitt, Magistrate and Collector of the 3rd grade, is promoted to be Magistrate and Collector of the 2nd grade.

Mr. R. D. Hime is promoted to the vacancy in the 3rd grade of Magistrate-Collectors.

The vacancy in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates thus created will not be filled up in consequence of the reduction ordered by the Government of India in the Resolution of the Home Department, dated 18th December 1874.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th March 1875.

READ AGAIN—

A letter from the Vice-Chairman of the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, No. 1406, dated 18th August 1874, submitting a proposal for the construction of water-works for watering the jetty enclosures and washing down the paved slope of the Inland Vessels Wharf at a cost of Rs. 80,000.

Read again—

A letter from the Secretary to this Government in the Department of Public Works, No. 6836, dated 1st December 1874, submitting remarks on points of detail on the above proposal.

Read again—

The orders of the Lieutenant-Governor in this Department, Nos. 3710-11, dated 12th December 1874, sanctioning the plan and estimates amounting to Rs. 80,000 for carrying out the above work.

Read—

A letter from the Vice-Chairman of the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, No. 3137, dated 15th February 1875, applying for a loan of Rs. 80,000 for the above purpose.

RESOLUTION.—Whereas it appears probable to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that the loan of Rs. 80,000 applied for ought to be granted to the Port Commissioners, it is hereby ordered that the application be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* as required by the 5th of the rules made by the Governor-General in Council under the Public Works Loan Act of 1871 and published on the 15th October 1873.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,
H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No 3137, dated Calcutta, the 15th February 1875.

From—The Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

WE the undersigned Commissioners for making Improvements in the port of Calcutta, do hereby apply to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for a loan to be granted us under the provisions of Act XXIV of 1871, the Public Works Loan Act. The particulars to be set forth in accordance with the rules published under the aforesaid Act are annexed hereto.

(1.) The work for the construction or repair of which the loan is required and an estimate of the cost thereof.

Water-works for watering jetty enclosure, Grey's wharf, &c., as sanctioned by Government in letter No. 3710, dated 12th December 1874.

Rs. 80,000.

(2.) The amount of loan applied for.

Rs. 80,000.

(3.) The funds, cesses, rates, duties or taxes, and the property, if any, on the security of which it is proposed that the loan shall be made.

The landing and shipping charges, wharf rents, and removal charges levied at the jetties and inland wharves, the jetties, quays, wharves, machinery, &c., &c., belonging to the Port Commissioners, and the Strand Bank lands.

(4) The law or laws under which the said funds, cesses, rates, duties, taxes levied or received, and the title on which the said property is held.

Act V (B.C.) of 1870.

(5.) The period for which the loan is required.

30 years.

The number and amount of the instalments, if any, in which it is proposed the loan shall be made.

Dates proposed for receiving such instalments.

The whole amount to be available on 1st April 1875.—Rs. 80,000.

And the instalments in which it is proposed to repay the loan.

In accordance with the provisions of Rule X of the rules published under the Act modified by clause (D) of the rule, the Commissioners will pay a fixed sum half-yearly on the 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of Rs. 3,053-5-0 for each lakh of rupees borrowed. The table showing the proportion in which this half-yearly amount is divided between payment of interest and repayment of principal which was forwarded with the Commissioners' letter No. 4785, dated 12th January 1874, will show that the terms of the rule above quoted are complied with, and that one-fifth of the amount borrowed will be repaid within ten years, one-half within twenty years, and the whole within thirty years

(6.) The proceeds of each of the funds, cesses, rates, duties or taxes, and all other incomes received by the Port Commissioners for the purposes of the Act.

The ordinary Income and Expenditure of the Commissioners for 1871-72, 1872-73, and 1873-74, exclusive of Repayment of Loans.

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross receipts derived from jetties	3,63,707	4,00,440	4,21,773
Ditto Inland wharves	1,08,456	2,01,831	2,18,755
Ditto Strand Bank lands	73 260	79,118	81,500
Ditto Port charges	4,48,111	5,48,020	4,25,074
Total	10,83,534	12,33,412	11,47,092
Expenditure at jetties	2,04,779	2,43,911	2,68,412
Ditto Inland wharves	46,013	68,381	65,646
Ditto on account of Strand Bank lands	19 840	23,725	69,065
Ditto Port establishment	2,80,939	3,95,168	3,85,477
Total	5,51,580	7,31,185	7,82,600

(7) The value of the property, if any, offered as security.

	Rs.
Value of land south of Aheereetollah Ghât, measuring about 2,404 cottahs, at Rs. 1,000 per cottah	24,04,000
Value of land already purchased for new wharf north of Aheereetollah Ghât	9,75,000
Value of buildings, jetties, cranes, and other appliances	34,83,473
" of floating property, moorings, &c., belonging to the port	18,90,146
" of investment in Government paper	4,55,337
Total ...	92,07,956

No.	S[illegible]oned Loans.	[illegible]ks.	Sanction. Date.	Sanction. No. of letter.	When drawn. Date.	When drawn. Amount.	When re-paid. Date.	When re-paid. Amount.	Balance due to Government.	Balance of loan not drawn up to the 15th February 1875.
	Rs.					Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.
1	10,00,000	[illegible] and Inland Wharf.	Act V (B.C.) of 1870	......	Previous to 1st April 1870.	10,00,000	August 1873	1,00,000 0 0		
							September 1874...	40,000 0 0		
	10,00,000					10,00,000		1,40,000 0 0	8,60,000	...
2	6,00,000	Jetty works ..	18th January 1873 ...	374	7th January 1873 ...	2,00,000	30th June 1873 .	4,821 0 0		
					7th March 1874 ...	4,00,000	31st December " ...	4,929 8 0		
							30th June 1874...	5,040 6 9		
							31st December " .	5,153 13 1		
	6,00,000					6,00,000		19,944 11 10	5,80,055	..
3	5,49,100	Export Sheds .	27th January 1873 ..	477	31st July 1873...	2,00,000	31st December 1873 .	2,410 8 0		
					4th November " .	1,00,000	30th June 1874	3,662 12 0		
					2nd April 1874 . .	1,49,100	31st December " .	4,548 10 10		
					4th July " .	1,00,000				
	5,49,100					5,49,100		10,621 14 10	5,38,478	.
4	3,00,000	New road	15th February 1873	983	11th December 1873	1,00,000	31st December 1873 .	803 8 0		
					17th February 1874	1,50,000	30th June [illegible]	[illegible]26 13 3		
					17th August "	50,000	31st Dec[illegible] ..	2,474 8 0		
	3,00,000					3,00,000		5,304 8 3	2,94,696	..
5	2,00,000	Jute Warehouse ..	27th February 1873	1336	16th September 1873	1,00,000	31st December 1873.	803 8 0		
					5th March 1874	1,00 000	30th June 1874	1,625 1 3		
							31st December " ..	1,661 10 4		
	2,00,000					2,00,000		4,090 3 7	1,95,910	..
6	1,55,000	Jetty works .	31st March 1874 .	2023	30th April "	1,55,000	30th June 1874	1,245 6 9		
							31st December "	1,273 7 0		
	1,55,000					1,55,000		2,518 13 9	1,52,481	.
7	1,30,000	Officer's quarters	31st March 1874	2023	17th August " ..	50,000	31st December 1874 .	803 8 0		
					1st December " .	50,000				
	1,30,000					1,00,000		803 8 0	99,196	30,000
8	1,00,000	Floating Crane ..	31st March 1874 ..	2023	12th ditto " .	50,000	31st December 1874 .	401 12 0		
	20,000	Ditto	15th September 1874	151						
	1,20,000					50,000		401 12 0	49,59[illegible]	70,000
9	2,50,000	New road ...	21st September 1874	157	26th September " . .	1,00,000	31st December 1874...	2,008 12 0		
					2nd October " .	1,00,000				
					12th November "	50,000				
	2,50,000					2,50,000		2,008 12 0	2,47,991	.. .
10	1,40,000	Pitching slope, Grey's Wharf.	3rd November 1874	3380	22nd October " .	50,000	31st December 1874	401 12 0		
	1,10,000	Pitching slope in front of Export Sheds.								
	2,50,000					50,000		401 12 0	49,598	2,00,000
11	6,00,000	New road	22nd December 1874	7359	4th January "	3,00,000		..		
					13th ditto " .	1,00,000				
	6,00,000					4,00,000		. .	4,00,000	2,00,000
	41,54,100					36,54,100		1,88,090 0 3	34,08,003	5,00,000

Loan not Repayable.

No.										
12	17,65,000	Port debt	7th July 1871 ...	1832	Previous to 1st April 1870.	17,65,000	Not repayable ..	... .	17,65,000	...
	17,65,000					17,65,000				

All existing prior charges upon any source of income received for the purpose of Act V (B.C.) of 1870 or of any property vested in the Commissioners.

We have, &c.,

V. H. Schalch, *Chairman.*
W. D Bruce, *Vice-Chairman.*
J. C. Murray.
T. M. Russell.
T. B. Lane.
C. Stephenson.
} *Commissioners.*

Wm. Smith.
Thos. A. Apcar.
H. P. Lovell.
Doorga Churn Law.
S. Hogg.
J. R. Bullen-Smith.
} *Commissioners.*

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 15*th March* 1875.

Letter (No. 524, dated 9th March 1875) from the Officiating Commissioner of the Dacca Division submitting an application for a loan of Rs. 60,000, required by the Mymensing District Road Cess Committee under the provisions of the Local Public Works Loan Act of 1871.

WHEREAS it appears probable to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that a loan should be granted to the Mymensing District Road Cess Committee, but that so large a sum as that applied for should not be granted: and that a loan of Rs 48,000 only should be granted, it is hereby ordered that the application be published in the *Calcutta Gazetté*, as required by Rule V of the Rules passed by the Governor-General in Council under Section 4 of the Local Public Works Loan Act XXIV of 1871, and published on the 15th of October 1873.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. REYNOLDS,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Application to the Government of Bengal for a loan to the Mymensing District Road Cess Committee, made under the provisions of the Local Public Works Loan Act XXIV of 1871.

THE works for the repair or construction of which the loan is applied for are noted below, with the estimated cost specified opposite each. All these works are situated within the local limits of the authority of the Mymensing District Road Cess Committee; they are all of public utility, and are intended for the benefit of the general community dwelling within the local limits of the District Road Cess Committee:—

		Rs.	A.	P.
1.	Expenses of assessing establishment	5,600	0	0
2.	Mymensing to Jamalpore road repairs	1,708	0	0
3.	Pearpore to Sherepore road repairs	6,968	0	0
4.	Mymensing to Madhupore	7,562	0	0
5.	Madhupore to Shubancolly repairs and new bridge...	3,500	0	0
6.	Mymensing to Ramgopalpore road repairs	680	0	0
7.	Mymensing to Toke	1,153	0	0
8.	Hushenpore to Kishoregunge	500	0	0
9.	Rowha Bridge, construction of	500	0	0
10.	Aeman Bridge, completion of	2,000	0	0
11.	Madhupore Bridge, repair of	4,000	0	0
12.	Repairs of village roads	4,000	0	0
13.	Mymensing to Dhaponia new road	3,418	0	0
14.	Mymensing to Durgapore new road (section to be done)	5,000	0	0
15.	Ferry boats and repairs	800	0	0
16.	Establishment for minor works	200	0	0
17.	Land for widening roads	500	0	0
18.	Bungalows, repair of	300	0	0
19.	Deepening Nursudar Khal	5,000	0	0
20.	Deepening Serokhali Khal	2,500	0	0
21.	Unforeseen urgent works	4,111	0	0
	Total ...	60,000	0	0

2. The amount of loan applied for is Rs. 60,000.

3. The funds, cesses, rates, duties, or taxes, and the property (if any) on the security of which it is proposed that the loan shall be made.

The collection of the road cess during the cess year 1875-76.

4. The said cess is levied under the provisions of Act X (B.C.) of 1871.

5. The loan is asked for one year and six months, *i.e.* from 1st October 1874, to 31st March 1876. It is required in instalments, to be granted as applied for by the Committee, for expenditure on works, between 1st October 1874 and 30th September 1875. It is proposed to repay the loan in three instalments, from the 3rd, 4th, and 5th last dates of payment of the road cess into the Government treasury at Mymensing.

6. The proceeds of each of the funds, cesses, rates, duties, or taxes, and all other income received by the Committee for the purposes of the Act.

The assessment of road and house cess under Act X (B.C.) of 1871 has not up to date been completed, but the valuations show on 31st December 1874 property to be assessed to the value of over 32 lakhs of rupees. The road cess on this at full rates will be one lakh per annum, and it is anticipated before completion that the valuations will have reached half as much more. The expenditure under the Road Cess Act incurred in the years 1872-73 and 1873-74 amounted respectively to Rs. 12,593-5-9 and Rs. 40,077-3-6. Prior

[illegible]872 no expenditure had been incurred under the Road Cess Act [illegible] [pro]vided by grants from Government and the proceeds of ferries. [illegible]e of the property offered as security. Collection of the road cess during [illegible]5-76 estimated at 1½ lakhs of rupees.

There are no existing prior charges upon any source of income received un[der] Act X (B.C.) of 1871.

There are 18 members of the Mymensing District Road Cess Committee, of whom following [illegible] have signed the application :—

R. H. Pawsey, *Chairman.*
J. Pratt, *Vice-Chairman.*
R. Elliott, *Executive Engineer.*
H. W. Reily, *Dist. Supdt. of Police.*
Bepin B. Mookerjee, *Dy. Collr., in charge Road Cess.*
Gunga Doss Gooho.
দেবীদাস নিয়োগী। (Devi Das Neogi.)
Mohima Chandra Roy Choudharee.
Soorjukanta Acharjee Choudharee.
Hara Chandra Choudhuree.
T. T. Kallonas.
W. B. Manson.
Ram Kishore Acharjea.
سادت علي خاں (Sadat Ali Khan.)

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 6th March 1875.—It is hereby declared, in modification of the notification published at page 1010 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 27th August 1873, under date the 21st idem, that that portion of the second strip of land therein notified, and extending from the southern boundary of the premises of Messrs. Ralli Brothers to the northern boundary of the Port in Cossipore, is bounded on the south by the land in possession of the Port Commissioners; on the north by the northern boundary of the Port of Calcutta; on the west by the river Hooghly, and on the east by a line running parallel to the river bank, and, more or less, 150 feet from low water-mark.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. J. Reynolds,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

[Second Publication.]

The 9th March 1875.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to order the publication of the following notification for general information.

H. J. Reynolds,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The adopted Latitude of the New Observatory at Pamplemousses, from which the time-ball on the Signal Mountain at Port Louis is dropped at 1 P.M., mean solar time, is 20° 6′ 6″ South, and the adopted Longitude, 3h. 50m. 12·6s. East of Greenwich.

Observatory Pamplemousses,
Mauritius,
The 20th January 1875.

C. Meldrum,
Government Observer.

[Second Publication.]

The 9th March 1875.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to order the publication of the following notification for general information.

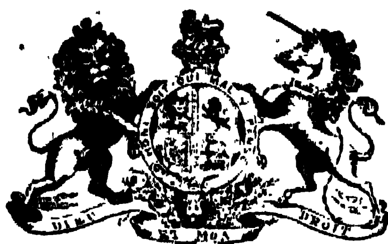
NOTICES TO MARINERS.

On the 30th November 1874, ship *Java*, on her passage from London to Akyab, when in Lat. 26-22 S., Long. 26-11 W., sighted a wreck, which evidently had been rigged as a ship or barque. At 0·30 P.M. sent a boat alongside, and found that the vessel had been destroyed by fire and the cargo burnt out; masts and gear hanging alongside. On the stern they read "The Foundling, Liv;" the remainder of the word destroyed; supposed to be Liverpool. The bowsprit was still standing; but whether iron or wood, cannot say. Her rail is about 24 feet above the water, and her deck line about 20 feet. Nothing of the hull appeared to be injured, except a little of the bulwark injured in the wake of the foremast. The vessel is in the track for outward bounders round Cape of Good Hope, and homeward bounders round Cape Horn.

The above has been communicated to the Master-Attendant at Akyab by Captain W. D. R. Bergstrom, of the *Java*, who is of opinion that the wreck is not likely to sink for a long time, consequently very dangerous. She was evidently a coal-laden vessel.

(Sd.) W. Porter,
Master-Attendant, Akyab.

Akyab, the 23rd February 1875.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1875.

PART V.

Acts of the Legislative Council of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 2nd March 1875, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VIII OF 1875.

THE INLAND CUSTOMS ACT, 1875.

CONTENTS.

An Act for regulating Inland Customs Duties on Salt and Sugar, and for other purposes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the levy of inland customs-duties on salt and sugar, and to the import of salt, the export of sugar, and the manufacture of salt and saltpetre, into, from and in the North-Western Provinces, the Panjáb, Oudh and the Central Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Inland Customs Act, 1875:" and shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Local extent.

This section, section two, and so much of this Act as refers to offences against any of its provisions or against any rules made hereunder, extend to the whole of British India:

The rest of this Act extends to the territories for the time being respectively subject to the Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh and the Central Provinces;

Power to extend Act.

And any portion of this Act other than the portions specified in the second clause of this section, may be extended, by order of the Governor General in Council published in the *Gazette of India*, to any part of British India other than the said territories.

Repeal of enactments.

2. The enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the said schedule.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"the said territories" means the territories mentioned in the third clause of the first section:

"Collector."

"Collector" means a Collector or Assistant Commissioner of Inland Customs, and includes any person invested by the Local Government with the powers of a Collector under this Act:

"Customs-officer"

"Customs-officer" means any officer of Inland Customs, and includes any person invested by the Local Government with any of the powers of a customs-officer under this Act:

"Sugar"

"Sugar" includes also saccharine produce, sweetmeats and all other articles of which sugar forms a principal ingredient:

"Saltpetre"

"Saltpetre" includes rasí, sajjí and all other substances manufactured from saline earth, and *khárí-nún*, or Glauber's salt, and every form of sulphate or carbonate of soda; and

"Manufacture of salt."

"Manufacture of salt" includes the separation or purification of salt obtained in the manufacture of saltpetre, the separation of salt from earth or other substance so as to produce alimentary salt, and the excavation or removal of natural saline deposits or efflorescence.

CHAPTER II.—OF THE IMPORT OF SALT, AND EXPORT OF SUGAR.

Regulation of the import of salt, and export of sugar.

4. No salt shall be imported into the said territories, and no sugar shall be exported therefrom, except subject to the provisions, payments and rules prescribed by or under this Act.

Power to levy duties

5. The Governor General in Council may from time to time by rule order the levy of duties not exceeding the following:—

	Per maund of three thousand two hundred tolas.
(a). On salt imported into the said territories	Three rupees,
(b). On refined sugar exported from the said territories	One rupee,
(c). On unrefined sugar exported from the said territories ...	Six annas;

and in calculating the amount of any such duty, fractions of quarter maunds may be reckoned as quarter maunds.

The Governor General in Council may from time to time reduce or remit any duty imposed under this section.

The Governor General in Council may, for the purposes of this section, define by rule what

shall be deemed refined sugar and what shall be deemed unrefined sugar.

Power to define a customs-zone and establish a customs-line.

6. In order to facilitate the collection of duties imposed under section five, the Governor General in Council may by rule define a zone of country not exceeding fifteen miles in breadth along any portion of the frontier of the said territories, and at such distance within the frontier as he deems expedient,

and may extend such zone so as to include any portion of a railway or canal or navigable river entering the same and the place where dutiable goods are loaded or unloaded into wagons or boats for the purpose of entering or leaving the zone,

and may within such zone establish a chain of customs-posts extending along such zone.

And the establishment of such chain shall be deemed a public purpose within the meaning of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870.

"Customs-zone." "Customs-line."

A zone of country defined, and a chain of customs-posts established, under this section, are hereinafter termed respectively a "customs-zone" and a "customs-line."

Effect of establishing a customs-zone and line.

7. When a customs-zone has been defined and a customs-line established under section six along any portion of the frontier of the said territories, the following results shall ensue (namely)—

Salt when imported.

(*a*) salt crossing such portion of the frontier shall be deemed to have been imported when it enters the customs-zone, and not before:

Sugar when exported.

(*b*) sugar shall be deemed to be exported when it is brought within half a mile of the inner face of the customs-line, and not before:

Possession of salt within customs-zone.

(*c*) the Governor General in Council may by rule prohibit any person absolutely, or subject to such conditions as the Governor General in Council thinks fit, from having in his possession any salt within the limits of the customs-zone.

Traffic crossing customs-line.

(*d*) the Governor General in Council may, by notification or by the erection of a barrier or otherwise, prohibit or prevent the passage of traffic of any description across the customs-line, except at such points as the Commissioner of Inland Customs may determine,

and may by rule control and regulate the passage of traffic at such points, and provide for the searching of all persons and things crossing, or being taken across, the customs-line.

Levy of salt-duty in Central Provinces.

8. The Governor General in Council may by rule direct that the duty leviable under section five, clause (*a*), shall be levied by way of a mileage-rate on—

(*a*) salt imported from the Presidency of Bombay into any part of the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and

(*b*) salt which, having been so imported, is afterwards moved from one place to another:

And may in like manner fix, for the purposes of this section, the rate per maund per mile which shall be so levied.

Power to regulate collection of duties and import and export of goods.

9. The Governor General in Council may by rule prescribe the manner, time, and place in and at which, and the persons by whom, the duties leviable under this Chapter shall be collected and the dutiable goods be permitted to be imported and exported.

When the rules made under this section allow dutiable goods to be imported or exported without prepayment of duty, all duty payable on such goods so imported or exported shall be deemed to be a first charge on the same, and such goods may be stopped and detained by a customs-officer until the duty is paid.

If such duty is not paid within such period as may be fixed by such rules, the goods in respect of which such duty is payable may be sold by public auction, and the proceeds of the sale shall be applied, first, in discharging the duty payable in respect of such goods, and then in defraying freight and other charges to which they are liable, and the surplus (if any) shall, if not claimed by the owner within two months, be forfeited to Her Majesty.

CHAPTER III.—OF THE MANUFACTURE OF SALT AND REFINING OF SALTPETRE.

Power of Governor General in Council

10. The Governor General in Council may from time to time by rule—

to regulate manufacture and refining of salt and saltpetre;

(*a*) prohibit absolutely, or subject to such conditions as he thinks fit, the manufacture of salt or the manufacture or refining of saltpetre throughout the whole or any portion of the said territories;

to fix fees for licenses;

(*b*) fix fees for the following licenses not exceeding in the case of each such license the amount hereinafter mentioned:—

	Rs.
License to manufacture saltpetre ...	2
License to manufacture and refine saltpetre and to separate and purify salt in the process of such manufacture and refining	100
License to manufacture *khári-nún* ...	25
License to manufacture other saline substances	2;

to impose a duty on manufacture of salt;

(*c*) impose a duty not exceeding three rupees per maund of three thousand two hundred tolahs on salt manufactured in the said territories, and determine the manner, time, and place in and at which, and the persons by whom, such duty shall be collected;

to reduce or remit duties;

(*d*) reduce or remit any duty so imposed;

to regulate possession of salt in vicinity of saltpetre-manufactories:

(*e*) define an area no point in which shall be more than one hundred yards from the nearest point of any place in which salt is stored or sold by or on behalf of Government, or of any manufactory and its appurtenances in or on which saltpetre is manufactured or refined, and regulate the possession storage and sale of salt within such area;

(*f*) define an area round any other place in which salt is manufactured, and regulate the possession, storage and sale of salt within such area.

to regulate possession of salt in vicinity of places where salt is manufactured.

CHAPTER IV.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST THE INLAND CUSTOMS REVENUE.

Penalty for contravention of Act or rules.

11. Whoever commits any of the following offences—

(*a*) does anything in contravention of this Act or of any rule made hereunder;

(*b*) evades payment of any duty or charge payable under this Act or any such rule; or

(*c*) attempts to commit or abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code the commission of any of the offences mentioned in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of this section,

shall for every such offence be punishable with a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with both,

and the convicting Magistrate, on the application of the Collector or customs-officer, may declare to be confiscated all works, materials, and implements constructed or prepared for the purpose of manufacturing or refining salt or saltpetre contrary to the provisions of this Act or any such rule.

Punishment on second and subsequent convictions.

12. Any person convicted of an offence under section eleven, after having been previously convicted of an offence under that section or any enactment hereby repealed,

shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to six months, in addition to the punishment which may be inflicted for a first offence under section eleven,

and every such person shall, upon every subsequent conviction of an offence under section eleven, be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, in addition to any term of imprisonment to which he was liable at his last previous conviction.

Charge to be preferred by customs-officer.

13. A charge of an offence under section eleven shall not be entertained except on the complaint of the Collector or other customs-officer not inferior in rank to a Sub-Assistant Patrol,

Limitation of time for complaint.

and no such complaint shall be admitted unless it be preferred within six months after the commission of the offence to which it refers.

Jurisdiction.

An offence under section eleven shall be tried by a magistrate exercising powers not less than those of a magistrate of the second class.

Confiscation of articles in respect of which offence committed.

14. All salt, sugar, or saltpetre in respect of which any offence mentioned in section eleven has been committed, together with the vessels, packages, or coverings in which such salt, sugar, or saltpetre is contained, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying it, shall be liable to confiscation.

When the article seized exceeds five sers in weight, the Commissioner of the Division may, if satisfied on the report of any customs-officer, or on such enquiry as he deems fit to make, that such offence has been committed, declare such article to be confiscated, or impose such lesser penalty in lieu of confiscation as to him may seem fit.

If the quantity seized does not exceed five sers, the Collector shall possess the same powers in regard to its disposal which by this section are conferred on Commissioners of Division in regard to quantities exceeding five sers, and may also confiscate the vessel, package or covering in which such article is contained.

Whenever a Commissioner of Division declares under this section any article to be confiscated, he may also declare to be confiscated any vessel, package or covering in which such article is contained, and any animal or conveyance used in carrying it.

Power to levy additional duty as a penalty.

15. The Governor General in Council may from time to time by rule direct that any customs-officer not inferior in rank to a Sub-Assistant Patrol, if satisfied in such manner as such rule may prescribe that any offence mentioned or referred to in section eleven has been committed in respect of any dutiable article shall, instead of preferring a complaint before a magistrate or instituting proceedings with a view to confiscation, impose as a penalty an additional duty on such article not exceeding the duty paid or leviable thereon under chapter II of this Act.

The imposition of every such penalty shall be at once reported, if the article in respect of which the offence has been committed exceeds five sers, to the Commissioner of Division, and if such article does not exceed five sers, to the Collector,

and shall require the sanction of the Commissioner or Collector to whom it is so reported.

Punishment for connivance at offences mentioned in section 11.

16. All zamíndárs and other proprietors of land or their agents, who wilfully connive at any offence mentioned or referred to in section eleven, shall for every such offence be punishable by any magistrate exercising powers not less than those of a magistrate of the second class, with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with both.

CHAPTER V.—OF THE POWERS OF STOPPAGE, SEIZURE, SEARCH AND ARREST.

Power to detain suspected person and to seize goods liable to confiscation.

17. Any customs-officer may stop and detain any person whom he has reasonable ground to suspect of being liable to punishment under this Act;

and may seize any salt or sugar in respect of which there is reasonable ground to believe that any offence mentioned or referred to in section eleven has been committed or that any duty is payable, together with the vessels, packages or coverings in which such salt or sugar is contained, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying it.

Power to arrest.

18. Any customs-officer may arrest any person whom he has reasonable ground to suspect of having committed any such offence as last aforesaid.

19. Whenever any customs-officer not inferior in rank to a Sub-Assistant Patrol, has reason to believe that salt or saltpetre is being unlawfully manufactured, refined or stored,

Power to enter and search place of illicit manufacture.

such officer shall first record in writing (so far as may be practicable), (*a*) the name, residence, and calling of the informant (if any), (*b*) the locality and description of the house, boat or place where the officer believes the salt or saltpetre is being manufactured, refined or stored, (*c*) the name of the person for or by whom the salt or saltpetre is manufactured, refined or stored, and (*d*) the supposed quantity and description of the salt or saltpetre, with the grounds of believing the same to be unlawfully manufactured, refined or stored,

and may then summon in writing the officer in charge of the police-station within whose jurisdiction the house, boat or place to be searched is situate to attend him;

and may then, between sunrise and sunset (but always in the presence of an officer of police not inferior in rank to a head constable), enter and search any house, boat or place in which there is reason to believe that salt or saltpetre is being so manufactured, refined, or stored,

and, in case of resistance, may break open any door, and force and remove any other obstacle to such entry,

and may seize and carry away all salt and saltpetre so unlawfully manufactured, refined or stored, and all materials used in the manufacture or refinement of such salt or saltpetre,

and may also arrest the occupier of the said house, boat or place, together with all persons concerned in the manufacture or refinement or storing of such salt or saltpetre, or in the concealing thereof.

If the place so entered is an apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman, who, according to the customs of the country, does not appear in public, the officer entering the same shall be guided by the rules prescribed in the Code of Criminal Procedure, section 384.

Before conducting a search under this section, the officer conducting it shall call upon two or more respectable inhabitants (if any) of the locality in which the house, boat or place to be searched is situate, to attend and witness the search, and the search shall be made in the presence of such inhabitants (if any), and also (if practicable) of the occupant of the house, boat or place searched.

Whenever it is necessary to cause a woman to be searched, the search shall be conducted with strict regard to the habits and customs of the country.

20. Any officer in charge of a police-station, who, on application in writing made by a customs-officer to attend for any of the purposes specified in section nineteen, fails so to attend or to depute a subordinate officer not inferior in rank to a head constable so to attend, shall for every such offence be punished with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Failure of police-officer to attend.

21. Whenever a customs-officer under the rank of Collector arrests any person under this Act,

Report of arrest, seizure or search.

or seizes any article as liable to confiscation under this Act,

or enters any house, boat or place for the purpose of searching for any such article,

he shall (unless empowered under the next succeeding clause of this section), within forty-eight hours next after such arrest, seizure or entry, make a full report of all the particulars of such arrest, seizure or entry to his official superior for the information of the Collector.

Every officer making any arrest under this section, or his official superior, shall, if generally empowered to do so by the Collector, either send with all convenient despatch the person arrested to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to deal with the case, or order the discharge of such person.

And every officer of police attending any search made under section nineteen shall report the same to his official superior.

22. Whenever the Collector is informed of the seizure of any article exceeding five sers in quantity, as liable to confiscation under this Act, he shall, with all convenient despatch, report the circumstances of the case to the Commissioner of the Division, who may thereupon proceed under section fourteen.

Procedure in respect of articles seized.

If the quantity seized does not exceed five sers, he may dispose of the case himself under the said section.

23. Any article in respect of which a penalty is imposed under section fifteen may be detained pending the receipt of the order of the Commissioner of the Division or Collector on the report required by the same section:

Procedure on detainer of article subject to additional duty.

Provided that, if the owner of any article so detained deposits the amount of such penalty with, and pays all ordinary duty and charges payable on such article to, the customs-officer detaining the same, such article shall be at once released.

When an article is so detained it shall, on the receipt of the said order, be dealt with in accordance with the rules made in this behalf under section twenty-seven.

When an article has been released under the second clause of this section, and the Commissioner or Collector reduces, or declines to sanction, the penalty imposed in respect of such article, the amount refundable to the owner shall be paid to him on his applying therefor to the Collector within six months, to be computed (where the order has been made by the Commissioner) from the day on which the Collector has received such order, and (where the order has been made by the Collector) from the date of such order.

When any penalty the amount of which has been deposited under the second clause of this section, is sanctioned,

or when any sum refundable under this section has not been claimed within the said period of six months,

the amount so in deposit or the sum so refundable shall be forfeited to Her Majesty unless the Commissioner of Inland Customs otherwise directs.

24. Whenever the Collector is informed of the arrest of any person, he shall (unless such person has been dealt with under the penultimate clause of section twenty-one), either send, with all convenient despatch, the person arrested to the

Procedure in respect of person arrested.

Magistrate having jurisdiction to deal with the case, or order the immediate discharge of such person.

25. All officers of police and officers of Government engaged in the collection of land-revenue, are empowered and required to assist the customs-officers in the execution of this Act.

Officers of police and land-revenue to assist customs-officers.

26. Any customs-officer who,

Vexatious search, seizure, &c., by customs-officer.

(*a*) without reasonable ground of suspicion, searches or causes to be searched any house, boat or place;

(*b*) vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes the moveable property of any person, on pretence of seizing or searching for any article liable to confiscation under this Act;

(*c*) commits as such officer any other act to the injury of any person, when such officer has not reason to believe that such act is required for the execution of his duty,

shall for every such offence be punishable by a Magistrate exercising powers not less than those of a Magistrate of the second class, with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Any person wilfully or maliciously giving false information and so causing a search to be made under this Act shall be punishable by a Magistrate exercising the same powers with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or with both.

27. The Governor General in Council may make rules to regulate the seizure, disposal, and destruction of things liable to be seized under this Act.

Power to regulate seizures and disposal of things seized.

Such rules may among other matters provide—

(*a*) that the owner or person having the charge of any animal seized and detained shall provide from day to day for its keep while detained, and that, if he omits to do so, such animal may be sold by public auction, and the expenses (if any) incurred on account of it defrayed from the proceeds of the sale:

(*b*) that when anything is seized and an order for its release is subsequently passed and the owner does not within a period to be fixed by such rules appear to claim such thing and tender the duties, penalties and charges (if any) due in respect thereof, it may be sold by public auction, and such duties, penalties and charges defrayed from the proceeds of the sale:

(*c*) that the surplus-proceeds of a sale under clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of this section shall, if not claimed by the owner of the thing seized within a period to be fixed by such rules, be forfeited to Her Majesty.

CHAPTER VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

28. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time by rule prohibit absolutely, or subject to conditions, the transit of salt or of sugar into, out of, or over, the said territories or any part thereof.

Power to prohibit import, export, and transit of salt or sugar.

Except in the case of a prohibition under this section, nothing in this Act shall affect the importation of salt or exportation of sugar into or from any of the said territories, from or into any other of the said territories, or the Lower Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William.

29. In addition to the rules which the Governor General in Council is hereinbefore empowered to make, he may from time to time make rules to regulate the following matters, namely:

Further matters for which Governor General may make rules.

(*a*) the persons by whom, and the time, place and manner at or in which anything to be done under this Act shall be done;

(*b*) the cases in which, and the officers to whom, and the conditions subject to which, orders given by customs-officers under this Act shall be appealable;

(*c*) the fee to be charged on account of any license, pass, certificate, dákhilá, rawána or other such document issued under this Act;

and generally to carry out the provisions herein contained.

30. All rules made under this Act must be consistent herewith and shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Publication of rules.

31. Subject to the provisions herein contained and to any rules for the time being in force made by the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may invest any person with the powers of a Collector under this Act, or with all or any of the powers hereinbefore conferred on customs-officers.

Power of Local Government to confer powers of Collector and customs-officers.

32. All duties now leviable on salt or sugar imported into or exported from, or moved through, or manufactured in, the said territories, shall, until otherwise directed by the Governor General in Council, be deemed to be leviable under this Act.

Saving of existing duties on salt and sugar.

33. All rules now in force which might have been made under this Act if it had been in force, shall be deemed to have been issued hereunder, and the existing customs-line shall be deemed to have been defined and protected hereunder.

Existing rules.

Existing customs-line.

SCHEDULE.

A.—Acts.

Number and Year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
XIV of 1843	An Act for regulating the levy of Customs Duties, and the manufacture of Salt in the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXXVI of 1855.	An Act to empower Officers of Customs and Land Revenue to search Houses and other enclosed places for contraband Salt in the North-Western Provinces.	The whole.

SCHEDULE—*(concluded)*.

A.—Acts—(continued).

Number and Year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
I of 1860 ...	An Act to empower the Governor General in Council to increase the rate of Duty on Salt imported into the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal.	So much as has not been repealed.
XVII of 1861	An Act to amend Act XIV of 1843 (for regulating the Customs Duties in the North-Western Provinces).	So much as has not been repealed.
XXXI of 1861	An Act to regulate the manufacture of Saltpetre and the sale of Salt educed in the refinement thereof.	The whole, but so far only as regards the said territories.
XIX of 1862	An Act to extend to the Province of Oude certain provisions of Acts XIV of 1843 and XXXVI of 1855, relating to the manufacture of contraband Salt, and to amend the last-named Act.	The whole.
VII of 1864	An Act for regulating the importation and manufacture of alimentary Salt in the Territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXXIII of 1867.	An Act to amend Act No. XXXI of 1861.	The whole.
XXV of 1869	An Act to provide Rules for the manufacture, storing and sale of Alimentary Salt in the North-Western Provinces, the Panjáb, Oudh and the Central Provinces, and for other purposes.	The whole.
XXV of 1872	An Act to give the force of law to certain Rules relating to Salt in the Panjáb.	The whole.
X of 1874 ...	An Act to amend the Law relating to Salt.	Sections three and four.
XV of 1874...	Laws Local Extent Act ...	So far as it relates to Bengal Regulation I of 1833.

B.—Bengal Regulations.

Number and Year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
XX of 1817	A Regulation for reducing into one Regulation, with Amendments and Modifications, the several Rules which have been passed for the Guidance of Darogahs and other subordinate Officers of Police; for modifying the existing Rules concerning the Resistance or Evasion of Criminal Process, and for requiring further Aid to the Police in certain cases, from Proprietors and Farmers of Land and their Local Managers, as well as from the Munduls and other Heads of Villages.	Section twenty-nine, clauses *fifth, sixth, seventh,* and *eighth.*

SCHEDULE—*(continued).*

B.—Bengal Regulations—(concluded).

Number and Year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
X of 1819 ...	A Regulation for reducing into one Regulation, with Alterations and Amendments, the Rules at present in Force respecting the Manufacture, Adulteration, Importation, Transportation, and Sale of Salt.	So much as has not been repealed.
X of 1826 ...	A Regulation for removing Doubts as to the Application of Section L. Regulation X. 1819, to the District of Goruckpore: for prohibiting the Manufacture within any of the Districts of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, of Noon-chye, or any Description of Saline Substance used as a condiment with Food, excepting on Account of, or with the Permission of Government: and for providing for the Retail Sale of Salt by Government Officers in certain Cases.	So much as has not been repealed.
IV of 1832...	A Regulation for declaring and explaining the Meaning and Intention of section XLI. Regulation X. 1819.	The whole.
I of 1833 ...	A Regulation for vesting in the Sudder Board of Revenue at Allahabad the Superintendence of the Customs and Town Duties in the territories to which the Revenue Jurisdiction of that Board extends.	The whole.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 2nd March 1875, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. IX OF 1875.

An Act to amend the Law respecting the age of majority.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, in the case of persons domiciled in British India, it is expedient to prolong the period of nonage, and to attain more uniformity and certainty respecting the age of majority than now exists; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Majority Act, 1875:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India, and, so far as regards subjects of Her Majesty, to the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty;

and it shall come into force and have effect only on the expiration of three months from the passing thereof.

Commencement and operation.

2. Nothing herein contained shall affect—

(*a*) the capacity of any person to act in the following matters (namely),—Marriage, Dower, Divorce, and Adoption;

(*b*) the religion or religious rites and usages of any class of Her Majesty's subjects in India, or

(*c*) the capacity of any person who before this Act comes into force has attained majority under the law applicable to him.

Age of majority of persons domiciled in British India.

3. Subject as aforesaid, every minor of whose person or property a guardian has been or shall be appointed by any Court of Justice, and every minor under the jurisdiction of any Court of Wards, shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Succession Act (No. X of 1865) or in any other enactment, be deemed to have attained his majority when he shall have completed his age of twenty-one years and not before:

Subject as aforesaid, every other person domiciled in British India shall be deemed to have attained his majority when he shall have completed his age of eighteen years and not before.

Age of majority how computed.

4. In computing the age of any person, the day on which he was born is to be included as a whole day, and he shall be deemed to have attained majority, if he falls within the first paragraph of section three, at the beginning of the twenty-first anniversary of that day, and if he falls within the second paragraph of section three, at the beginning of the eighteenth anniversary of that day.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) Z is born in British India on the first day of January, 1850, and has a British Indian domicile. A guardian of his person is appointed by a Court of Justice. Z attains majority at the first moment of the first day of January, 1871.

(*b*.) Z is born in British India on the twenty-ninth day of February, 1852, and has a British Indian domicile. A guardian of his property is appointed by a Court of Justice. Z attains majority at the first moment of the twenty-eighth day of February, 1873.

(*c*.) Z is born on the first day of January, 1850. He acquires a domicile in British India. No guardian is appointed of his person or property by any Court of Justice, nor is he under the jurisdiction of any Court of Wards. Z attains majority at the first moment of the first day of January, 1868.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th March 1875, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. X OF 1875.

THE HIGH COURTS' CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ACT, 1875.

CONTENTS.

SECTIONS.

20. Where it is doubtful what offence has been committed.
21. When a person is charged with one offence, he can be convicted of another.
22. When offence proved included in offence charged.
23. What persons may be charged jointly.
24. Effect of errors.
25. When irregular commitments may be validated.
26. Custody pending direction as to place of trial.
Procedure thereafter.
27. Intermediate custody of European British subjects.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE TRIAL.

28. Commencement of trial.
29. Plea of guilty.
30. Refusal to plead or claim to be tried.
31. Right of accused to be defended.

CHAPTER V.

OF JURIES.

(a) Of Juries generally.

32. Trials to be by jury.
33. Number of jurors.
34. Successive trials by same jury.
35. Majority of jurors for trial of European British subjects.
36. Trial of European British subject and Native jointly charged.
37. Provisions for European British subject requiring majority of Europeans in jury.
Native may claim separate trial.

(b) Of Juries in the Presidency Towns.

38. Trials before special jury.
39. Jurors' book.
40. Number of special jurors.
41. Exemption of special jurors.
42. Lists of common and special jurors.
43. Discretion of officer preparing lists.
44. Publication of lists.
45. Number of jurors to be summoned.
Supplementary summons.
46. Failure of jurors to attend.
47. Peremptory challenges.
Challenges on cause.
48. Trial of challenges.
49. Powers of Presidency High Courts as to jurors.

(c) Of Juries in the Mofussil.

50. Summoning jurors.
51. Military jurors.

SECTIONS.

52. Juries for trial of European British subjects.
53. Names of jurors to be called.
Objections to jurors.
54. Grounds of objection.
55. Decision of objection.
56. Supply of place of juror against whom objection allowed.
57. Juror to understand language in which evidence is given or interpreted.

(d) Of the Foreman.

58. Foreman of jury.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE TRIAL.

59. Examination of witnesses.
60. Examination of accused before Magistrate to be evidence.
61. Examination of accused.
Accused not punishable for refusal to answer.
62. Defence.
63. Prosecutor's right of reply.
64. View by jury.
65. Locking-up jury.
66. Postponement of trial.
Adjournment.
67. Jury to attend at adjourned sitting.
68. Power to prescribe mode in which evidence shall be taken down.
69. Evidence of jurors.
70. Interpreter.

CHAPTER VII.

OF EVIDENCE.

71. Evidence of medical witness.
Court may summon medical witness.
72. Report of Chemical Examiner.
Genuineness of signature may be presumed.
73. Admission of accused.
74. Record of evidence in absence of accused.
75. Evidence given at preliminary inquiry.

Commissions.

76. When a commission may issue.
Mode of issuing commission.
Where witness is in a Native State.
Where witness is in a Presidency Town.
Prosecutor and accused may examine witness.
Return of commission.

Tender of Pardon to obtain Evidence.

77. Court may direct tender of pardon.
78. Commitment of person to whom pardon has been tendered.

CHAPTER XIV.

OF BAIL.

CHAPTER XV.

OF SECURITY FOR KEEPING THE PEACE.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An Act to regulate the Procedure of the High Courts in the exercise of their original criminal jurisdiction.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the procedure of the High Courts in the exercise of their original criminal jurisdiction; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The High Courts' Criminal Procedure Act, 1875:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the first day of May 1875.

Repeal of enactments.

2. The enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the said schedule, but not so as to revive any practice thereby abolished.

And all rules made under any of the said enactments shall be deemed to have been made under this Act, so far as they are consistent herewith.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"High Court."

"High Court" includes all High Courts established or to be established under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, Chapter 104, the Chief Court of the Panjáb and such other Courts as the Governor-General in Council may, from time to time, declare to be invested with the powers of a High Court under this Act:

"Chief Justice."

"Chief Justice" includes also the Senior Judge of a Chief Court:

"Advocate General."

"Advocate General" includes also a Government Advocate:

"Clerk of the Crown."

"Clerk of the Crown" includes any officer specially appointed by the Chief Justice to discharge the functions given by this Act to the Clerk of the Crown; and

"Magistrate."

"Magistrate" includes also a Police Magistrate in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay:

"European British Subject."

"European British Subject" means—

(*a*) all subjects of Her Majesty born, naturalized or domiciled in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or in any of the European, American or Australian colonies or possessions of Her Majesty, or in the colonies of New Zealand, the Cape of Good Hope and Natal;

(*b*) the children and grandchildren of any such person by legitimate descent:

"Prosecutor."

"Prosecutor" includes every person conducting a prosecution on behalf of Her Majesty:

"Offence."

"Offence" denotes anything made punishable by any law for the time being in force; and

words which refer to acts done extend also to illegal omissions.

CHAPTER II.

OF SESSIONS.

Time of holding sittings.

4. For the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, every High Court shall hold sittings on such days and at such convenient intervals as the Chief Justice of such Court from time to time appoints.

Place of holding sittings.

5. The High Court shall hold its sittings at the place at which it now holds them, or at such other place (if any) as the Governor-General in Council in the case of the High Court at Fort William, and as the Local Government in the case of the other High Courts, may direct. But it may, from time to time,

in the case of the High Court at Fort William, with the consent of the Governor-General in Council,

in all other cases, with the consent of the Local Government,

hold sittings at such other places within the local limits of its appellate jurisdiction as the High Court appoints.

Notice of sittings.

Such officer as the Chief Justice directs shall give notice beforehand in the local official Gazette of all sittings intended to be held for the exercise of the original criminal jurisdiction of the High Court.

CHAPTER III.

OF PROCEDURE ON COMMITMENTS.

Cases tried by High Courts to be tried under this Act.

6. The provisions of this Act shall apply to all criminal cases triable by the High Court.

Consideration and amendment of charge.

7. When any person is committed for trial before a High Court, the Clerk of the Crown, or, if there be not a Clerk of the Crown, a Judge of the High Court, shall, on receipt of the charge, peruse and consider it, and may, if it appear necessary or expedient so to do, alter or redraw the same, having regard to the rules as to the form of charges contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

How Court may deal with charge.

8. If a prisoner is committed to the Court without any charge at all, the Clerk of the Crown, or, if there be not a Clerk of the Crown, a Judge of the High Court, may draw up a charge, having regard to the rules referred to in section seven. If a prisoner is committed upon a charge which the Court, upon reference to the proceedings before the committing Magistrate, considers improper, the Court may draw up a charge for any offence or offences which it considers to be proved by the evidence taken before the committing Magistrate.

Prisoner may apply for amendment.

9. Any accused person may apply to the Court for an amendment of the charge made against him; and in considering whether any error in a charge did in fact mislead the accused person, the Court shall take into account the fact that he did or did not make such an application.

Court may amend charge.

10. The Court may, upon the application of the accused person, or of the prosecutor, or upon its own motion, amend or alter any charge at any stage of the proceedings before the verdict of the jury is delivered. Such amendment shall be explained to the accused person.

When trial may proceed immediately after amendment.

11. If the amendment or alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is not likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused person in his defence, it shall be at the discretion of the Court, after making such amendment or alteration, to proceed with the trial as if the amended charge had been the original charge.

When new trial may be directed or trial suspended.

12. If the amendment or alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused person in his defence, the Court may either direct a new trial, or suspend the trial for such period as may be necessary to enable the accused person to make his defence to the amended or altered charge; and, after hearing his defence, the Court may, if it thinks fit, further adjourn the trial, to admit of the appearance of any witness whose evidence the Court may consider to be material to the case, or whom the accused person may wish to be summoned in his defence.

Charge to be recorded.

Copy of charge.

13. The charge, with such alterations (if any) as may have been made therein, shall be recorded in the High Court and a copy of such charge shall be given to the person gratis, if he demands it.

Copies of depositions.

The person charged shall also be entitled to a copy of his own examination before the committing Magistrate, and to copies of the examinations of witnesses upon whose depositions he has been committed, and of all documents read and made exhibits as part of such depositions by the committing Magistrate, if the person charged demands them a reasonable time before the case comes on for trial and pays for the same a reasonable sum not exceeding one anna for each folio of ninety words.

The Court may for any special reason remit any such payment.

Entry on unsustainable charge.

14. When any charge, or portion of a charge, recorded as aforesaid appears to a Judge of the High Court, at any time before the commencement of the trial of the person charged, to be clearly unsustainable, such Judge may make on the charge an entry to that effect.

Effect of entry.

Such entry shall have the effect of staying proceedings upon the charge or portion of the charge (as the case may be), but shall not operate as an acquittal of the person charged.

Prosecutor and accused person may recall witnesses.

15. In all cases of amendment or alteration of a charge during the trial, the prosecutor and accused person shall be allowed to recall and examine any witness who may have been examined.

Previous sanction to be obtained if offence in amended charge require it.

16. If the offence stated in the amended or altered charge be one for the prosecution of which previous sanction is necessary, the case shall not be proceeded with until such sanction is obtained; unless sanction has been already obtained for a prosecution on the same facts as those on which the amended or altered charge was founded.

Joinder of Charges.

Separate charges for distinct offences.

17. There must be a separate charge for every distinct offence of which any person is accused, and every such charge must be tried separately, except in the cases hereinafter excepted.

Illustration.

A is accused of a theft on one occasion, and of causing grievous hurt on another occasion. A must be separately charged and separately tried for the theft and the causing grievous hurt.

18. When a person is accused of more offences than one of the same kind, committed within one year of each other, he may be charged and tried at the same time for any number of them not exceeding three.

More offences than one of same kind may be charged within a year of each other.

EXPLANATION.—Offences are said to be of the same kind under this section if they fall within the provisions of section twenty.

19. I. If in one series of acts, so connected together as to form the same transaction, more offences than one are committed by the same person, he may be charged with and tried for every such offence at the same time.

Trial of more than one offence.

II. If the acts alleged constitute an offence falling within two or more separate definitions of any law in force for the time being, by which offences are defined or punished, the person accused of them may be charged with each of the offences so committed; but he must not receive a more severe punishment than could be awarded for any of such offences.

One offence falling within two definitions.

III. If several acts, of which one or more than one would by itself constitute an offence, form, when combined, a different offence, the person accused of them may be charged with every offence, or any of the different offences, which he may have committed; but he must not receive for such offences, collectively, a punishment more severe than that which might have been awarded for any one of such offences.

Acts severally constituting more than one offence, but collectively coming within one definition.

Illustrations.

To paragraph I.

(*a.*) A rescues B, a person in lawful custody, and in so doing causes grievous hurt to C, a constable in whose custody B was. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 225 and 333, Indian Penal Code.

(*b.*) A has in his possession several counterfeit seals with the intention of committing several forgeries. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, the possession of each seal for a distinct forgery under section 473, Indian Penal Code.

(*c.*) A, with intent to cause injury to B, institutes proceedings against him, knowing there is no just or lawful ground for such proceedings. A also, in the course of the proceedings, falsely charges B with having committed an offence. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, two offences under section 211, Indian Penal Code.

(*d.*) A, with intent to injure B, brings a false charge against him of having committed an offence. On the trial, A gives false evidence against B. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 211 and 194 or 195, Indian Penal Code.

(*e.*) A, knowing that B, a female minor, has been kidnapped, wrongfully confines her and detains her as a slave. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 368 (read with 367) and 370, Indian Penal Code.

(*f.*) A, with six others, commits the offences of rioting, grievous hurt to B, and of assaulting C, a public servant engaged in suppressing the riot. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 147, 325 and 152, Indian Penal Code.

(*g.*) A criminally intimidates B, C and D at the same time. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, each of the three offences under section 506, Indian Penal Code.

(*h.*) A intentionally causes the death of three persons by upsetting a boat. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, three offences under section 302, Indian Penal Code.

To paragraph II.

(*i.*) A commits mischief by cutting down a tree in a Government forest. The tree overhangs the bank of a river and falls into the stream. A commits theft by having severed the tree and by floating it down the river to his village, where he sells it. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 426 and 379, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under section 379 only.

(*j.*) A wrongfully strikes B with a cane. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 352 and 323 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under section 323 only.

(*k.*) A wrongfully kills a buffalo worth sixty rupees belonging to B, and then takes away the carcase in a manner amounting to theft. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 429 and 379, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under section 429 only.

(*l.*) Several stolen sacks of corn are made over to A and B, who know they are stolen property. A and B thereupon assist each other to conceal the sacks at the bottom of a grain pit. A and B may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 411 and 414, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries them may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted them under one of those sections only.

(*m.*) A uses a forged document in evidence, in order to convict B, a public servant, of an offence under section 167. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 471 (read with 166) and 196 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under one of those sections only.

To paragraph III.

(*n.*) A commits house breaking by day with intent to commit adultery, and commits, in the house so entered, adultery with B's wife. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 454 and 497, Indian Penal Code, but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under section 497 only.

(*o.*) A robs B, and, in doing so, voluntarily causes hurt to him. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 323, 392 and 394 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under section 392 or 394 only.

(*p.*) A entices B, the wife of C, away, and then commits adultery with her. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 498 and 497, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under section 497 only.

20. If a single act or series of acts is of such a nature that it is doubtful which of several offences the facts which can be proved will constitute, the accused person may be charged

Where it is doubtful what offence has been committed.

with having committed all or any of such offences; and any number of such charges may be tried at once, or he may be charged in the alternative with having committed some one of the said offences.

Illustration.

A is accused of an act which may amount to either theft, receiving stolen property, criminal breach of trust, or cheating. He may be charged separately with theft, criminal breach of trust, and cheating, or he may be charged with having committed either theft or criminal breach of trust, or cheating.

21. If, in the case mentioned in section twenty, one charge only is brought against an accused person, and it appears in evidence that he committed a different offence, for which he might have been charged under the provisions of that section, he may be convicted of the offence which he is shown to have committed, although he was not charged with it.

When a person is charged with one offence, he can be convicted of another.

Illustration.

A is charged with theft. It appears that he committed criminal breach of trust, or receiving stolen goods. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust, or receiving stolen goods, though he was not charged with it.

22. When a person is charged with an offence, and part of the charge is not proved, but the part which is proved amounts to a different offence, he may be convicted of the offence which he is proved to have committed, though he was not charged with it.

When offence proved included in offence charged.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is charged, under section 407, Indian Penal Code, with criminal breach of trust in respect of property entrusted to him as a carrier. It appears that he did commit criminal breach of trust under section 406 in respect of the property, but that it was not entrusted to him as a carrier. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust under section 406.

(*b.*) A is charged with murder. He may be convicted of culpable homicide, or of causing death by negligence.

23. When more persons than one are accused of the same offence, or of different offences committed in the same transaction, or when one person is accused of committing any offence, and another of abetment of, or attempt to commit, such offence, they may be charged and tried together or separately, as the Court thinks proper, and the provisions hereinbefore contained shall apply to all such charges.

What persons may be charged jointly.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A and B are accused of the same murder. A and B may be charged and tried together for the murder.

(*b.*) A and B are accused of a robbery, in the course of which A commits a murder with which B has nothing to do. A and B may be tried together on a charge, charging both of them with the robbery, and A alone with the murder.

(*c.*) A and B are both charged with a theft, and B is charged with two other thefts committed by him in the course of the same transaction. A and B may be both tried together on a charge, charging both with the one theft, and B alone with the two other thefts.

24. No error, either in the way in which the offence is stated, or in the particulars required by the Code of Criminal Procedure to be stated, and no omission to state the offence, or to state those particulars, shall be regarded at any stage of the case as material, unless the person accused was in fact misled by such error or omission.

Effect of errors.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is charged, under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code, with "having been in possession of counterfeit coin, having known at the time when he became possessed thereof that such coin was counterfeit;" the word "fraudulently" being omitted in the charge. Unless it appears that A was in fact misled by this omission, the error shall not be regarded as material.

(*b.*) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge, or is set out incorrectly. A defends himself, calls witnesses, and gives his own account of the transaction. The Court may infer from this that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating is not material.

(*c.*) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge. There were many transactions between A and B, and A had no means of knowing to which of them the charge referred, and offered no defence. The Court may infer from such facts that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating was, in this case, a material error.

(*d.*) A is charged with the murder of Khodá Baksh on the 21st January. In fact, the murdered person's name was Haidar Baksh, and the date of the murder was the 20th January. A was never charged with any murder but one, and had heard the inquiry before the Magistrate, which referred exclusively to the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from these facts that A was not misled, and that the error in the charge was immaterial.

(*e.*) A was charged with murdering Haidar Baksh on the 20th January, and Khodá Baksh (who tried to arrest him for that murder) on the 21st January. When charged for the murder of Haidar Baksh, he was tried for the murder of Khodá Baksh. The witnesses present in his defence were witnesses in the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from this that A was misled, and that the error was material.

25. If any Magistrate, or other authority purporting to exercise powers conferred, but not being actually so empowered, commits an accused person to take his trial before a High Court, the Court may, after perusal of the proceedings, accept the commitment if it considers that the accused person has not been prejudiced, unless objection was made on behalf either of the accused person or of the prosecution to the jurisdiction of the committing Magistrate during the inquiry and before the order of commitment.

When irregular commitments may be validated.

If such Court considers that the accused person was prejudiced, or if such objection as aforesaid was so made, it shall quash the commitment, and direct a fresh inquiry by a competent Magistrate.

26. Pending the directions of the Court as to the place of trial, every person committed for trial shall (if not admitted to bail) be committed by the Magistrate for intermediate custody to the criminal jail in which he can be most conveniently confined.

Custody pending direction as to place of trial.

If the trial be directed to be held at the ordinary place of sitting of the Court, the Magistrate shall bind over the person charged to appear and take his trial at such place of sitting, or shall commit him to the jail at such place.

Procedure thereafter.

If the Court direct that the person charged be tried elsewhere than at its ordinary place of sitting, the Magistrate shall bind him over to appear and take his trial at the place so directed, or shall, if necessary, cause him to be removed to the criminal jail at or nearest to the place at which he is directed to be tried.

Intermediate custody of European British subjects.

27. The Court may direct that all European British subjects committed or bailed for trial by it within certain specified districts or during certain specified periods of the year, shall be tried at the ordinary place of sitting of the Court,

or direct that they shall be tried at a particular place named, and may also order that they shall, if not bailed, be committed for intermediate custody to a particular jail, being one of the jails appointed by the Government for the reception of such prisoners.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE TRIAL.

Commencement of trial.

28. When the Court is ready to commence the trial, the accused person shall be brought before it, and the charge shall be read and explained to him, and he shall be asked whether he is guilty of the offence charged, or claims to be tried.

Plea of guilty.

29. If the accused person pleads guilty, the plea shall be recorded, and he may be convicted thereon.

Refusal to plead or claim to be tried.

30. If the accused person refuses to, or does not, plead, or if he claims to be tried, the Court shall proceed to choose jurors as hereinafter directed, and to try the case.

Right of accused to be defended.

31. Every person accused of an offence may of right be defended by any advocate of a High Court.

Any such person may, with the permission of the Court (but not otherwise), employ any person not being an advocate, attorney or pleader, to assist him in his defence.

CHAPTER V.

OF JURIES.

(a) Of Juries generally.

Trials to be by jury.

32. All trials under this Act shall be by jury;

and, notwithstanding anything contained in section sixty-four of the Code of Criminal Procedure, in all criminal cases transferred to a High Court under that section or under the Letters Patent of any High Court established under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, Chapter 104, the trial may, if the High Court so direct, be by jury.

Number of jurors.

33. The jury shall consist of nine persons, who shall be chosen by lot from the persons summoned to act as jurors: provided that, in case of a deficiency of such persons, the number required may, with the leave of the Court, be chosen from such other persons as may be present.

Successive trials by same jury.

34. Subject to the right of challenge hereinafter mentioned, the same jury may try as many accused persons successively as the Court thinks fit.

Majority of jurors for trial of European British subjects.

35. If before the first juror is called and accepted, any European British subject charged as aforesaid requires to be tried by a mixed jury, the majority of the jurors shall consist of Europeans or Americans, or both Europeans and Americans.

Trial of European British subject and Native jointly accused.

36. In any case in which a European British subject is accused jointly with a person not being a European British subject, and such European British subject is committed for trial before a High Court, the person so jointly accused shall (if the committing Magistrate thinks that he ought to be tried) also be committed for trial before such High Court, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Such persons may be tried together, and the procedure on the trial shall be the same as it would have been had the European British subject been tried separately.

Provisions for European British subject requiring majority of Europeans in jury.

37. Provided that, if before the first juror is called and accepted the European British subject requires the majority of the jurors to consist of Europeans or Americans, or both Europeans and Americans, and the person not being a European British subject requires that he shall be tried separately by a jury of which at least five members shall be persons not being Europeans or Americans, the latter person shall be tried separately.

Native may claim separate trial.

(b) Of Juries in the Presidency Towns.

Trials before special jury.

38. Every person tried in Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, shall be tried before a special jury

(*a*) if charged with having committed an offence punishable with death, or

(*b*) if in any other case a Judge of the High Court so directs.

Jurors' book.

39. The jurors' book for the year current when this Act comes into force, shall be taken as containing a correct list of persons liable to serve as jurors under this Act;

and those persons whose names are entered in the said book as being liable to serve on special juries only shall be deemed to be persons privileged and liable to serve only as special jurors under this Act during the year for which the said list has been prepared.

Number of special jurors.

40. The names of not more than two hundred persons shall at any one time be entered in the Special Jurors' list.

Exemption of special jurors.

41. All persons whose names are entered in the special jurors' list shall be exempted from serving on any other than special

juries, but so long only as their names are contained in such list.

Lists of common and special jurors.

42. The Clerk of the Crown shall, before the first day of April in each year, and subject to such rules as the High Court from time to time prescribes, prepare

(*a*) a list of all persons liable to serve as common jurors;

(*b*) a list of persons liable to serve as special jurors only.

Regard shall be had, in the preparation of the latter list, to the property, character and education of the persons whose names are entered therein.

No person shall be entitled to have his name entered in the special jurors' list, merely because he may have been entered in the special jurors' list for a previous year.

The Governor General in Council may exempt any salaried officer of Government from serving as a juror.

Discretion of officer preparing lists.

43. The Clerk of the Crown shall, subject to such rules as aforesaid, have full discretion to prepare the said lists as seems to him to be proper, and there shall be no appeal from, or review of, his decision.

Publication of lists.

44. Preparatory lists of persons liable to serve as common jurors and as special jurors, respectively, signed by the officer by whom the same have been prepared, shall be published once in the local official Gazette before the fifteenth day of April next after their preparation.

Revised lists of persons liable to serve as common jurors and special jurors, respectively, signed as aforesaid, shall be published once in the local official Gazette before the first day of May next after their preparation.

Copies of the said lists* shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of the Court-house.

Number of jurors to be summoned.

45. Out of the persons named in the revised lists aforesaid, there shall be summoned for each sessions at least twenty-seven of those who are liable to serve on special juries, and fifty-four of those who are liable to serve on common juries.

No person shall be so summoned more than once in six months unless the number cannot be made up without him.

Supplementary summons.

If, during the continuance of any sessions, it appears that the number of persons so summoned is not sufficient, such number as may be necessary of other persons liable to serve as aforesaid shall be summoned for such sessions.

Failure of jurors to attend.

46. Any person summoned under section 45 who without lawful excuse fails to attend as required by the summons, or who having attended departs without having obtained the permission of the Judge, or fails to attend after an adjournment of the Court after being ordered to attend, shall be deemed guilty of a contempt and be liable by order of the Judge to such fine as he thinks fit, and, in default of payment of such fine, to imprisonment in the civil jail until the fine is paid.

Peremptory challenges.

47. Challenges without cause shown shall be allowed to the number of eight on behalf of the Crown and eight on behalf of the person or all the persons charged.

Challenges on cause.

The following and no others shall be good causes of challenge, whether on behalf of the Crown or by the person or persons charged:—

(*a*) Some personal objection, such as alienage, infancy, old age, or deficiency in the qualification required by any law or rule having the force of law for the time being in force:

(*b*) Some presumed or actual partiality in the juror:

(*c*) A previous conviction of the juror of a non-bailable offence under the Indian Penal Code, or of a similar offence under any other law in force in British India:

(*d*) Inability to understand English when spoken.

Trial of challenges.

48. The Judge before whom a person charged is about to be tried shall try any challenge, other than a challenge without cause shown; and if the Judge allow the challenge, the juror shall be set aside.

The decision of the Judge as to any challenge shall be final.

Powers of Presidency High Courts as to jurors.

49. Save as herein provided, the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay shall retain all their present powers respecting the summoning, empannelling, qualification, challenging, and service of jurors,

and shall have power to make such rules on these subjects (consistent with the provisions of this Act) as seem to them to be proper.

All rules relating to jurors now in force in the same High Courts shall (so far as they are consistent with this Act) remain in force until repealed or altered by new rules made under this section.

(c) Of Juries in the Mofussil.

Summoning jurors.

50. Whenever a High Court has given notice of its intention to hold sittings at any place (other than the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay) for the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, the Court of Session at such place shall, subject to any direction which may be given by the High Court, take and cause to be taken the measures prescribed by sections 407, 409, 410 and 411 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the summoning of jurors.

Military jurors.

51. In addition to the persons so summoned as jurors, the said Court of Session shall, if it think needful, after communication with the Commanding Officer, cause to be summoned such number of Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers in the military service, resident within ten miles of its place of sitting, as the Court considers to be necessary to make up the juries required for the trial of European British subjects charged with offences before the High Court as aforesaid.

All Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers so summoned shall be liable to serve on such juries notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure; but no Commissioned or Non-Commissioned Officer shall be summoned whom his Commanding Officer desires to have excused on the ground of urgent military duty, or for any other special military reason.

Juries for trial of European British subjects.

52. The juries for the trial of European British subjects as aforesaid shall be formed in the manner required by the Code of Criminal Procedure and by this Act from the persons summoned in accordance with sections 50 and 51.

Names of jurors to be called.

53. As each juror is chosen, his name shall be called aloud, and, upon his appearance, the accused person shall be asked if he objects to be tried by such juror.

Objections to jurors.

Objection may then be made to such juror by the accused person, or by the prosecutor, and the grounds of objection shall be stated.

Grounds of objection.

54. Any objection made to a juror on any of the following grounds, if made out to the satisfaction of the Court, shall be allowed:—

(*a*) his holding any office in or under the Court or the local Court of Session;

(*b*) his executing any duties of Police or being entrusted with any Police functions;

(*c*) his having been convicted of any offence against the State, or of any fraudulent or other offence which, in the judgment of the Court, renders him unfit to serve on the jury;

(*d*) his having by habit or religious vows, relinquished all care of worldly affairs;

(*e*) his standing in the relation of husband, master, servant, landlord or tenant, to the person alleged to be injured or attempted to be injured by the offence charged, or to the person accused;

(*f*) his being in the employment of any of such persons;

(*g*) his being plaintiff or defendant in any civil suit against any of such persons;

(*h*) his having complained against, or having been accused by, any of such persons in any criminal prosecution;

(*i*) any circumstance which, in the judgment of the Court, is likely to cause prejudice against, or favour to, any of such persons, or which renders such person improper as a juror.

Decision of objection.

55. Any objection made to a juror shall be decided by the Court, and such decision shall be final.

Supply of place of juror against whom objection allowed.

56. If the objection be allowed, the place of such juror shall be supplied by any other juror attending in obedience to a summons; or, if there be no such other juror present, then by any other person present in the Court whose name is on the list of jurors, or whom the Court considers a proper person to serve on the jury, provided no objection to such other juror or person be made and allowed under section 54.

Juror to understand language in which evidence is given or interpreted.

57. The Judge shall not allow any person to serve on the jury, unless such person understands the language in which the evidence is given or interpreted.

(d) Of the Foreman.

Foreman of jury.

58. When the jury has been completed, they shall appoint one of their number to be foreman.

It shall be the duty of the foreman to preside in the debates of the jury, to deliver the verdict of the jury, and to ask any information from the Court that may be required by the jury or any of the jurors.

If a majority of the jury do not agree in the appointment of a foreman, he shall be appointed by the Court.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE TRIAL.

Examination of witnesses.

59. The prosecutor shall then open his case, and the witnesses shall be examined, cross-examined and re-examined according to the law for the time being relating to the examination of witnesses.

Examination of accused before Magistrate to be evidence.

60. The examination of the accused person before the committing Magistrate shall be given in evidence at the trial.

Examination of accused.

61. The Court may from time to time, at any stage of the trial, examine the accused person.

Accused not punishable for refusal to answer.

The accused person shall not be liable to any punishment for refusing to answer, or for answering falsely, questions asked under this section, but the Court shall draw such inference as seems just from such refusal or false answer.

No oath or affirmation shall be administered to the accused person.

Defence.

62. When the examination of the witnesses for the prosecution and the examination of the accused person are concluded, the accused person shall be asked whether he means to call witnesses. If he says that he does not, the prosecutor may sum up his case. The Court may then, if it thinks that there are no grounds for proceeding, direct the jury to return a verdict of acquittal.

If the Court considers that there are grounds for proceeding, it shall call on the accused person to state his grounds of defence and produce his witnesses.

The accused person, or his Counsel may then state the case for the defence, and may examine the witnesses, if any, produced for the defence, and at the conclusion of such examination may sum up his case.

Prosecutor's right of reply.

63. If any evidence is adduced on behalf of the accused person, the prosecutor shall be entitled to reply.

View by jury.

64. Whenever, in the opinion of the Court, it is proper and convenient that the jury should view the place in which the offence charged is said to have

been committed, or any other place in which any other transaction material to the inquiry in the trial took place, an order shall be made to that effect, and the jury shall be conducted in a body, under the care of an officer of the Court, to such place, which shall be shown to them by a person appointed by the Court. Such officer shall not suffer any other person to speak to, or hold any communication with, any of the jury.

Locking-up jury.

65. The High Court may from time to time make rules as to keeping the jury together during a trial lasting for more than one day, and, subject to such rules, the presiding Judge may order whether and in what manner the jurors shall be kept together under the charge of an officer of the Court, or whether they shall be allowed to return to their respective homes.

Postponement of trial. Adjournment.

66. The Court may, in its discretion, postpone the hearing of the case; and may, from time to time, adjourn the trial, if it considers that such adjournment is proper and will promote the ends of justice.

Jury to attend at adjourned sitting.

67. If a trial is adjourned, the jury shall be required to attend at the adjourned sitting, and at every subsequent sitting, until the conclusion of the trial.

Power to prescribe mode in which evidence shall be taken down.

68. The Court may, if it think fit, from time to time, by general rule prescribe the manner in which evidence shall be taken down in cases coming before the Court in the exercise of its ordinary or its extraordinary original criminal jurisdiction, and the Judges of such Court shall take down the evidence or the substance thereof in accordance with the rule (if any) so prescribed.

Evidence of jurors.

69. If a juryman is personally acquainted with any relevant fact, it is his duty to inform the Judge that such is the case, whereupon he may be examined, cross-examined and re-examined, in the same manner as any other witness.

Interpreter.

70. When the services of an interpreter are required by the Court for the interpretation of any evidence or statement, he shall be bound to state the true interpretation of such evidence or statement.

CHAPTER VII.

OF EVIDENCE.

Evidence of medical witness.

71. The examination of a Civil Surgeon or other medical witness, taken and duly attested by a Magistrate, may be given in evidence in any criminal trial, although the person examined is not called as a witness.

Court may summon medical witness.

The Court may summon such Civil Surgeon or other medical witness, if it sees sufficient cause for doing so.

Report of Chemical Examiner.

72. Any document purporting to be a report from the Chemical Examiner, or Assistant Chemical Examiner to Government, upon any matter or thing duly submitted to him for examination or analyis and report, in the course of any criminal trial, or in any preliminary inquiry relating thereto, may, if it bears his signature, be used as evidence in any criminal trial.

Genuineness of signature may be presumed.

The Court may presume that the signature of any such document is genuine, and that the person signing it held the office which he professed to hold at the time when he signed it.

Admission of accused.

73. If, after the commencement of the trial, the accused person admits before the Court the commission of an offence, the Court may convict him on his own admission, whether such offence is the same as the offence of which he is accused, or not.

Record of evidence in absence of accused.

74. If an accused person abscond, and after due pursuit cannot be arrested, the Court may, in his absence, examine the witnesses (if any) produced on behalf of the prosecution and record their depositions; and any such deposition may, on the arrest of such person, be put in on his trial for the offence with which he is charged if it is not practicable to procure the attendance of the deponent.

Evidence given at preliminary inquiry.

75. When a witness is produced, the evidence (if any) given by him before the committing Magistrate may, in the discretion of the presiding Judge, be treated as evidence in the case, if it was duly taken in the presence of the accused person.

EXPLANATION.—This section shall not authorize the Court to refer to the record of the evidence given by a witness who is absent, except in the cases in which such evidence may be referred to under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, or other law in force for the time being upon the subject of evidence.

Commissions.

When a commission may issue.

76. Whenever, at any time after the commitment, it appears that the attendance of a witness cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which, under the circumstances of the case, would be unreasonable, the Court may dispense with his personal attendance.

Mode of issuing commission.

The Court may direct a commission to the Magistrate of the District, or to a Magistrate of the first class, in whose jurisdiction such witness may be. The Magistrate to whom the commission is directed shall proceed to the place where such witness is, or shall summon such witness before himself. Such Magistrate shall take the evidence of such witness in the same manner, and shall have for this purpose, and may exercise, the same powers as in trials of warrant cases under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Where witness is in a Native State.

When the witness is in the territories of any Native Prince or State in India in alliance with Her Majesty, the commission may be directed to any Justice of the Peace or other officer in the service of the Crown resident in such territories; and the provisions of the second clause of this section shall apply to such Justice of the Peace or officer.

If the witness is within the local limits of the ordinary original criminal jurisdiction of any of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay, the commission may be directed to any Police Magistrate within such limits, and such Magistrate shall have the like power to compel the attendance and examination of witnesses as he possesses for that purpose in cases pending before him.

Where witness is in a Presidency Town.

The prosecutor and the accused person may forward interrogatories, upon which the officer to whom the commission is directed shall examine the witness, or the prosecutor may appear personally before the officer to whom the commission is directed, or the prosecutor or accused person may so appear by authorized agent.

Prosecutor and accused may examine witness.

After any commission issued under this section has been duly executed, it shall be returned, together with the deposition of the witness examined thereunder, to the Court out of which it issued; and the commission, the return thereto, and the deposition of such witness may be used as evidence in the case and shall form part of the record.

Return of commission.

Tender of Pardon to obtain Evidence.

77. The Court may, with the view of obtaining on the trial the evidence of any person or persons supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in, or privy to, any offence mentioned in column 7 of the fourth schedule annexed to the Code of Criminal Procedure as triable exclusively by the Court of Session, instruct the committing Magistrate to tender, or itself may, at any time before judgment, tender, a pardon to such person or persons, on condition of his or their making a full, true and fair disclosure of the whole of the circumstances, within his or their knowledge, relative to the crime committed and every other person concerned in the perpetration thereof.

Court may direct tender of pardon.

Any person accepting a tender of pardon under this section shall be examined as a witness in the case, under the rules applicable to the examination of witnesses.

Such person, if not on bail, shall be detained in custody pending the termination of the trial.

78. When a pardon has been tendered under section 77, if it appears to the Court that any person who has accepted such tender has not conformed to the conditions under which it was made, either by wilfully concealing anything essential, or by giving false evidence, the Court may commit, or direct the commitment of, such person, for trial for the offence in respect of which the pardon was so tendered, or for any other offence of which he may appear to have been guilty in connection with the same matter.

Commitment of person to whom pardon has been tendered.

The statement made by a person under pardon, which pardon has been withdrawn under this section, may be put in evidence against him.

Of securing Attendance of Witnesses and Production of Documents.

79. The following procedure shall be pursued in order to obtain the attendance of witnesses before the Court.

Procedure for obtaining attendance of witnesses.

80. The Court may, at any stage of any proceeding, inquiry or trial, summon any witness, or examine any person in attendance though not summoned as a witness, and it shall be its duty to do so if the evidence of such person appears essential to the just decision of the case.

Power to summon material witness or examine person present.

81. If the Court has reason to believe that any witness whose attendance is required will not attend to give evidence without being compelled to do so, it may, instead of issuing a summons, issue a warrant of arrest in the first instance.

When warrant of arrest may issue in first instance.

82. If such warrant cannot be executed, and the Court considers that the witness is absconding or concealing himself for the purpose of avoiding the service thereof, it may issue a proclamation, requiring his attendance to give evidence at a time and place to be named therein, to be affixed on some conspicuous part of his ordinary place of abode.

Procedure when warrant cannot be served.

If the witness does not attend at the time and place named in such proclamation, the Court may order the attachment of any moveable property belonging to such witness, to such amount as seems reasonable, not being in excess of the amount of costs of attachment and of any fine to which he may be liable under the provisions of the next following section.

Such order shall authorize the attachment of any such moveable property within the jurisdiction of the Court by which the order was made; and if any such moveable property be without the jurisdiction of the said Court, such order when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated shall authorize the attachment of the property last aforesaid.

83. If the witness appears and satisfies the Court that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of avoiding the execution of the warrant, and that he had not notice of the proclamation in time to attend at the time and place named therein, the Court shall direct that the property attached be released from attachment, and shall make such order in regard to the costs of the attachment as the Court thinks fit.

Release of attached property of witness appearing and satisfying Court.

If such witness does not appear, or, appearing, fails to satisfy the Court that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of avoiding the execution of the warrant, and that he had not such notice of the proclamation as aforesaid, the Court may order the property attached, or any part thereof, to be sold for the purpose of satisfying all costs incurred in consequence of such attachment, together with the amount of any fine which may be imposed upon such witness under the provisions of section 172 of the Indian Penal Code.

Sale of property of witness not appearing or not satisfying Court.

If the witness pays to such Court the costs and fine as aforesaid, his property shall be released from attachment.

84. If any person summoned to give evidence neglects or refuses to appear at the time and place appointed by the summons,

Arrest of person disobeying summons.

and no reasonable excuse is offered for such neglect or refusal, the Court, upon proof of the summons having been duly served, may issue a warrant under its seal to bring such person before it to testify as aforesaid.

Right of accused as to examination of witness.

85. The accused person shall be allowed to examine as a witness any person in attendance.

Procedure for obtaining production of document required as evidence

86. Whenever the Court considers that the production of any document is necessary or desirable for the purposes of any investigation or judicial proceeding, the Court may issue a summons to the person in whose possession or power such document is believed to be, requiring him to attend and produce such document at the time and place stated in the summons.

When warrant for search for documents may issue.

87. If there is reason to believe that the person to whom the summons is addressed will not produce the document as directed in the summons, the Court may issue a search-warrant for the document in the first instance.

Power to impound document produced.

88. The Court may, if it thinks fit, impound any document produced before it, or may, at the conclusion of the proceedings, order such document to be returned to the person who produced it.

Procedure in case of refusal to answer or produce documents.

89. If a witness refuses to answer any question which is put to him or to produce any document in his possession or power which the Court requires him to produce, and does not offer any just excuse for such refusal, he shall be deemed guilty of contempt of Court.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE CHARGE TO THE JURY.

Charge to jury.

90. When the case for the defence and the prosecutor's reply, if any, are concluded, the Court shall proceed to charge the jury, summing up the evidence for the prosecution and defence, and laying down the law by which the jury are to be guided.

Duty of Judge.

91. It is the duty of the Judge to decide all questions of law, and especially all questions as to the relevancy of facts which it is proposed to prove, the admissibility of evidence, or the propriety of questions asked by parties or their agents, which may arise in the course of the trial; and, in his discretion, to prevent the production of inadmissible evidence, whether it is or is not objected to by the parties;

to decide upon the meaning and construction of all documents given in evidence at the trial;

to decide upon all matters of fact which it may be necessary to prove in order to enable evidence of particular matters to be given;

to decide whether any question which arises is for himself or for the jury; and upon this point his decision shall be final.

The Judge may, if he thinks proper, in the course of his summing up, express to the jury his opinion upon any question of fact, or upon any question of mixed law and fact, relevant to the proceeding.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) It is proposed to prove a statement made by a person not called as a witness, under circumstances which render evidence of his statement admissible.

It is for the Judge, and not for the jury, to decide whether the existence of those circumstances has been proved.

(*b*.) It is proposed to give secondary evidence of a document, the original of which is alleged to have been lost or destroyed.

It is the duty of the Judge to decide whether the original has been lost or destroyed.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE VERDICT AND THE DISCHARGE OF THE JURY.

Retirement to consider.

92. After the Judge has finished his charge, the jury may retire to consider their verdict.

Except with the leave of the Court, no person other than a juror shall speak to, or hold any communication with, any member of such jury.

Duty of jury.

93. It is the duty of the jury—

(*a*) to decide which view of the facts is true, and then to return the verdict which under such view ought, according to the direction of the Judge, to be returned;

(*b*) to determine the meaning of all technical terms and words used in an unusual sense, which it may be necessary to determine, whether such words occur in documents or not;

(*c*) to decide all questions which according to law are to be deemed questions of fact;

(*d*) to decide whether general, indefinite expressions do or do not apply to particular cases, unless such expressions refer to legal procedure, or unless their meaning is ascertained by law, in either of which cases it is the duty of the Judge to decide their meaning.

Illustrations.

(1.) A is tried for the murder of B.

It is the duty of the Judge to explain to the jury the distinction between murder and culpable homicide, and to tell them under what views of the facts A ought to be convicted of murder, or of culpable homicide, or to be acquitted.

It is the duty of the jury to decide which view of the facts is true, and to return a verdict in accordance with the direction of the Judge, whether that direction is right or wrong, and whether they do or do not agree with it.

(2.) The question is, whether a person entertained a reasonable belief on a particular point. Whether work was done with reasonable skill, or due diligence.

Each of these is a question for the jury.

Foreman to communicate verdict.

94. When the jury have considered their verdict, the foreman shall inform the Court what is their verdict, or what is the verdict of a majority.

Verdict to be given on each charge.
Judge may question jury.

95. The jury shall return a verdict on all the charges on which the accused is tried, and the Court may ask them such questions as are necessary to ascertain what their verdict is.

96. If the jury are not unanimous, the Judge may require them to retire for further consideration. After such a period as the Judge considers reasonable, the jury may deliver their verdict, although they are not unanimous.

Procedure where jury differ.

97. A verdict of guilty or not guilty, as the case may be, shall be delivered either when the jury are unanimous in their opinion, or when as many as six are of one opinion and the Judge agrees with them.

Verdict when to be delivered.

98. When the jury are satisfied that they will not be unanimous, but six of them are of one opinion, the foreman shall so inform the Judge.

Discharge of jury in default of unanimity or majority of six with Judge's concurrence.

If the Judge disagrees with the majority, he shall then discharge the jury.

If there are not so many as six who agree in opinion, the Judge shall, after the lapse of such time as he thinks reasonable, discharge the jury.

99. The Judge may also discharge the jury whenever by reason of illness a juryman becomes incapable of attending through the trial or the prisoner becomes incapable of remaining at the bar.

Discharge of jury in case of sickness of juror or prisoner.

100. Whenever the jury is discharged, the prisoner shall be detained in custody or on bail (as the case may be) and shall be tried by another jury unless the Judge considers that he should not be re-tried, in which case the Judge shall make an entry to that effect on the charge, and such entry shall operate as an acquittal.

Re-trial of prisoner after discharge of jury.

101. When any person has in a trial before a Judge of the High Court acting in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, been convicted of an offence, the Judge, if he thinks fit, may reserve for the decision of a Court consisting of two or more Judges of the High Court any question of law which has arisen in the course of the trial of such person and the determination of which would affect the event of the trial.

Power to reserve questions.

If the Judge reserves any such question, the person convicted shall, pending the decision thereon, be remanded to jail, or, if the Judge think fit, be admitted to bail,

Procedure when question reserved.

and the High Court shall have power to review the case, or such part of it as may be necessary, and finally determine such question, and thereupon to alter the sentence passed by the Court of original jurisdiction, and to pass such judgment and sentence as to the High Court seem fit.

102. When more charges than one are preferred against the same person, and when a conviction has been had on one or more of them, the prosecutor may, with the consent of the Court, withdraw, or the Court of its own accord may direct the withdrawal of, the remaining charge or charges. Such withdrawal shall have the effect of an acquittal on such charge or charges.

Withdrawal of remaining charges, on conviction on one of several charges.

CHAPTER X.

OF THE SENTENCE.

103. Every warrant for the commitment of a person to custody shall be in writing and signed and sealed by the Judge who issues it.

Form and direction of warrant of commitment.

104. In the case of a High Court holding its sittings elsewhere than in the towns of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, sections 303, 304 and 305, shall apply to the officers therein mentioned.

Provisions of Criminal Procedure Code, ss. 303, 304, 305, applied in Mofussil.

105. Whenever an offender is sentenced to pay a fine, the Court may issue a warrant for the levy of the amount by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender, whether or not the offence be punishable with fine only, and whether or not the sentence direct that, in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall suffer imprisonment.

Levy of fine.

Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Court, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender without the jurisdiction of the said Court, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situate.

This section shall not apply to cases in which any special procedure is laid down by any special or local law in force for the time being for the recovery of any fine, but shall apply to cases in which no such procedure is laid down, and to all fines not levied when this Act comes into force, but which might have been levied under this section if it had been in force when they were imposed.

Cases to which section applies.

106. Whenever the Court imposes a fine under any law in force for the time being, the Court may order the whole or any part of the fine to be paid in compensation,

Payment of fine in compensation.

(*a*) for expenses properly incurred in the prosecution;

(*b*) for the offence complained of, where such offence can, in the opinion of the Court, be compensated by money.

Such payment shall be made, as the Court thinks fit, to or for the benefit of the complainant, or the person injured, or both.

In any subsequent civil proceedings relating to the same matter, the Court shall take into account any sum which may have been awarded under this section.

107. In every case punishable under any law in force for the time being with imprisonment as well as fine, in which the offender is sentenced to a fine, whether with or without imprisonment, the High Court shall be guided by the provisions of sections 64, 65, 68, 69 and 70 of the Indian Penal Code in awarding the period of imprisonment in default of payment of the fine.

Imprisonment in default of payment of fine.

108. Sentences of whipping shall be executed in manner provided by the Code of Criminal Procedure, sections 311, 312 and 313.

Execution of sentences of whipping.

109. When a person ... convicted, at one trial, of two or more offences punishable under the same or different sections of any law for the time being in force, the Court may sentence him, for the offences of which he has been convicted, to the several penalties prescribed by such enactment or enactments, which such Court is competent to inflict; such penalties, when consisting of imprisonment, or transportation, or penal servitude, to commence the one after the expiration of the other:

Sentence in cases of simultaneous conviction of several offences.

Provided that in no case shall such person be sentenced to imprisonment for a longer period than fourteen years.

Maximum term of imprisonment.

110. When sentence of death or whipping is passed on an escaped convict, the Court shall direct the new sentence to take effect without waiting for the expiration of the sentence from which he has escaped.

Currency of sentence on escaped convicts.

When any other sentence is passed on an escaped convict severer than the sentence from which he has escaped, the Court shall also direct the new sentence to take effect without waiting for the expiration of the sentence from which he escaped.

When the new sentence is not severer than the sentence from which he has escaped, the Court shall direct the new sentence to take effect after such convict has suffered imprisonment, or transportation, or penal servitude, as the case may be, for a further period equal to that which, at the time of his escape, remained unexpired of his former sentence.

When the former sentence on the escaped convict is or includes transportation or penal servitude for life and the Court does not sentence him to death, the new sentence shall direct that he be, as soon as practicable, sent back to the place from which he escaped.

EXPLANATION.—For the purpose of this section—

(*a*) a sentence of transportation or penal servitude shall be deemed severer than a sentence of imprisonment:

(*b*) a sentence of imprisonment with solitary confinement shall be deemed severer than a sentence of imprisonment without solitary confinement; and

(*c*) a sentence of rigorous imprisonment shall be deemed severer than a sentence of simple imprisonment with or without solitary confinement.

111. When sentence is passed on a person actually undergoing sentence of imprisonment or transportation, and the sentence is for imprisonment or transportation, the Court shall direct such imprisonment or transportation to commence at the expiration of the imprisonment or transportation to which he has been previously sentenced;

Sentence on offender already sentenced for another offence.

or, if he is undergoing a sentence of imprisonment, and the sentence on such subsequent conviction be for transportation or penal servitude, the Court may direct the sentence to commence immediately, or at the expiration of the imprisonment to which such person has been previously sentenced:

Provided that nothing in this section shall be held to excuse such person from any part of the punishment to which he is liable upon such former or subsequent conviction.

Proviso.

112. When any person under the age of sixteen years is sentenced to imprisonment for any offence, the Court may direct that such offender, instead of being imprisoned in the criminal jail, shall be confined in any reformatory established by the Local Government as a fit place for confinement, in which there are means of suitable discipline and of training in some branch of useful industry, or which is kept by a person willing to obey such rules as the Government prescribes with regard to the discipline and training of persons confined therein.

Confinement of youthful offenders in reformatories

All persons confined under this section shall be subject to the rules so prescribed.

113. When any person is sentenced to death, the sentence shall direct that he be hanged by the neck till he is dead.

Sentence of death

114. If a woman sentenced to death be found to be pregnant, the High Court shall order the execution of the sentence to be postponed, and may commute the sentence.

Postponement of capital sentence on pregnant woman.

115. When the trial is concluded, the Court may make such order as it thinks fit for the disposal of any property produced before it, regarding which any offence appears to have been committed.

Order for disposal of property regarding which offence committed.

Any order under this section may be in the form of a reference to a Magistrate, who shall in such case deal with the property as if it had been seized by the Police and the seizure duly reported to him.

EXPLANATION.—In this section the term 'property' includes not only such property as has been originally in the possession or under the control of any party, but also any property into or for which the same may have been converted or exchanged, and anything acquired by such conversion or exchange, whether immediately or otherwise.

116. Subject to any rules that may be passed by the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Court may order payment, on the part of Government, of the reasonable expenses of any complainant or witness attending for the purpose of any trial before such Court under this Act.

Expenses of complainants and witnesses.

CHAPTER XI.

OF PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS OR ACQUITTALS.

117. A person who has once been tried for an offence and convicted or acquitted of such offence, shall, while such conviction or acquittal remains in force, not be liable to be tried again for the same offence, nor on the same facts for any other offence for which a different charge from the one made against him might have been made under section 20, or for which he might have been convicted under section 21.

Person once convicted or acquitted not to be tried for same offence.

A person convicted or acquitted of any offence may be afterwards tried for any offence for which a separate charge might have been made against him on the former trial under section 19, paragraph I.

A person convicted or acquitted of any offence in respect of any act causing consequences which, together with such act, constituted a different offence from that for which such person was acquitted or convicted, may be afterwards tried for such last-mentioned offence, if the consequences had not happened, or were not known to the Court to have happened, at the time when he was acquitted or convicted.

A person convicted or acquitted of any offence in respect of any facts may, notwithstanding such acquittal or conviction, be subsequently charged with and tried for any other offence which he may have committed in respect of the same facts, if the Court by which he was first tried was not competent to try the offence with which he is subsequently charged.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is tried upon a charge of theft as a servant and acquitted. He cannot afterwards be charged with the same theft as a servant, or, upon the same facts, with theft simply or with criminal breach of trust.

(*b.*) A is tried upon a charge of murder and acquitted. There is no charge of robbery; but it appears from the facts that A committed robbery at the time when the murder was committed; he may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, robbery.

(*c.*) A is tried for an assault and convicted. The person afterwards dies. A may be tried again for culpable homicide.

(*d.*) A is tried under section 270 of the Indian Penal Code for malignantly doing an act likely to spread the infection of a disease dangerous to life and is acquitted. The act so done afterwards causes a person permanently to lose his eyesight. A may be charged, under section 325, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to that person.

(*e.*) A is charged before the Court of Session and convicted of the culpable homicide of B. A may not afterwards be tried for the murder of B on the same facts.

(*f.*) A is charged by a Magistrate of the first class with, and convicted by him of, voluntarily causing hurt to B. A may not afterwards be tried for voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B, on the same facts, unless the case comes within paragraph three.

(*g.*) A is charged by a Magistrate of the second class with, and convicted by him of, theft of property from the person of B. A may be subsequently charged with, and tried for, robbery on the same facts.

(*h.*) A, B and C are charged by a Magistrate of the first class with, and convicted by him of, robbing D. A, B and C may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, dacoity, on the same facts.

118. *Previous conviction to be set out in charge.* If the accused person has been previously convicted of any offence, and if it is intended to prove such previous conviction for the purpose of affecting the punishment which is to be awarded, the fact of the previous conviction must be stated in the charge. If it is omitted, it may be added at any time before sentence is passed, but not afterwards.

119. *Previous conviction or acquittal how proved.* A previous conviction or acquittal may be proved by an extract certified under the hand of the officer having the custody of the records of the Court in which such conviction or acquittal was had, to be a copy of the finding and sentence.

CHAPTER XII.

OF CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

120. *Procedure in case of person committed being lunatic.* If any person committed for trial appears at his trial to the Court to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Court shall, in the first instance, try the fact of such unsoundness of mind, and if satisfied of the fact, shall give a special judgment that the accused person is of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence; and thereupon the trial shall be postponed.

The trial of the fact of the unsoundness of mind of the accused person shall be deemed to be part of his trial before the Court.

121. *Release of lunatic pending investigation or trial.* Whenever an accused person is found to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Court, if the offence of which he is accused be bailable, may release him on sufficient security being given that he shall be properly taken care of, and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, and for his appearance when required.

Custody of lunatic. If the offence be not bailable, or if the required bail be not given, the Court shall report the case to the Local Government, and the accused person shall be kept in safe custody in such place as the Local Government directs.

122. *Resumption of trial.* Whenever a trial is postponed under section 120, the Court may at any time resume the trial, and require the accused person, if detained in custody, to be brought before the Court; or, if he has been released on security, may require his appearance.

The surety of such person shall be bound, at any time, to produce him to any officer whom the Court appoints to inspect him; and the certificate of such officer shall have the same effect as the certificate of an Inspector General of Prisons or the Visitors of Lunatic Asylums, granted under section 127.

123. *Procedure on accused appearing before Court.* If, when the accused person appears or is again brought before the Court, it appears to such Court that he is in a fit state of mind to make his defence, he shall be put on his trial.

If it appears that the accused person is still of unsound mind, and incapable of making his defence, the Court shall again act according to the provisions of section 121.

124. *Finding in case of acquittal on ground of being lunatic.* Whenever any person is acquitted upon the ground that, at the time at which he is charged with having committed an offence, he was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act charged or that he was doing what was wrong or contrary to law, the finding shall state specially whether such person committed the act or not.

125. *Person so acquitted to be kept in safe custody.* Whenever such finding states that the accused person committed the act charged, the Court before which the trial was held shall, if the act charged would, but for the incapacity found, have amounted to an offence, order him to be

kept in safe custody, in such place and manner as the Court thinks fit, and shall report the case for the order of the Local Government.

The Local Government may order such person to be kept in safe custody in a Lunatic Asylum or other suitable place of safe custody.

Lunatic prisoners to be visited by Inspector General.

126. When any person is confined under the provisions of section 121 or 125, the Inspector General of Prisons, if such person is confined in a jail, or the Visitors of the Lunatic Asylums or any two of them, if he is confined in a Lunatic Asylum, may visit him in order to ascertain his state of mind; and he shall be visited once at least in every six months by such Inspector General or by two of such Visitors as aforesaid; and such Inspector General or Visitors shall make a special report to the Local Government as to the state of mind of such person.

Procedure where lunatic prisoner is reported capable of making his defence.

127. If such person is confined under section 121 and such Inspector General or Visitors as aforesaid shall certify that, in his or their opinion, such person is capable of making his defence, he shall be taken before the Court, at such time as it appoints, and the Court shall deal with him under the provisions of section 123; and the certificate of such Inspector General or Visitors as aforesaid shall be receivable as evidence.

Procedure where lunatic confined under section 125 is declared capable of being discharged

128. If such person is confined under the provisions of section 125, and such Inspector General or Visitors as aforesaid shall certify that, in his or their judgment, he may be discharged without danger of his doing injury to himself or to any other person, the Local Government may thereupon either order him to be discharged, or to be detained in custody, or to be transferred to a public Lunatic Asylum, if he has not been already sent to such an Asylum; and may appoint a commission, consisting of a judicial officer and two medical officers, whereof the chief medical officer attached to the Lunatic Asylum shall be one.

The said commission shall make formal inquiry into the state of mind of such person taking such evidence as is necessary, and shall report to the Local Government, who may order his discharge or detention as to it may seem fit.

Delivery of lunatic to care of relative.

129. Whenever any relative or friend of any person detained under the provisions of section 125 is desirous that he shall be delivered over to his care and custody, the Local Government, upon the application of such relative or friend, and on his giving security to the satisfaction of such Government that the person detained shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, may order that the person detained be delivered to such relative or friend.

Whenever such person is so delivered, it shall be upon condition that he shall be subject to be inspected by such officer, and at such times as the Local Government directs.

The provisions of sections 126 and 128 shall apply to persons detained under the provisions of this section; and the certificate of the inspecting officer appointed under this section shall be dealt with as a certificate of the Inspector General of Prisons or the Visitors of Lunatic Asylums, under the said sections.

Procedure where accused does not understand the proceedings.

130. If an accused person, though not insane, cannot be made to understand the proceedings, the Court may proceed with the trial; and if such trial results in a conviction, the Court shall pass thereon such order as it thinks fit.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF PROSECUTIONS IN CERTAIN CASES.

Prosecutions for offences against the State.

131. A complaint of an offence punishable under chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code, except section 127, or punishable under section 294 A of the said Code, shall not be entertained, unless the prosecution be instituted by order of, or under authority from, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, or some officer empowered by the Governor General in Council to order or authorize such prosecution, or unless instituted by the Advocate General.

Prosecution of Judges and public servants.

132. A complaint of an offence of which any Judge or any public servant not removeable from his office without the sanction of the Government is accused as such Judge or public servant, shall not be entertained against him, except with the sanction or under the direction of the Government, or of some officer empowered by the Government, or of some Court or other authority to which he is subordinate, and whose power so to sanction or direct such prosecution the Government does not think fit to limit or reserve.

No such Judge or public servant shall be prosecuted for any act purporting to be done by him in the discharge of his duty, unless with the sanction of the Government.

Sanction when to be given.

The sanction must be given before the commencement of the proceedings.

In this section the expression 'Government' means either the Local Government or the Governor General in Council; and the expressions 'Judge' and 'public servant' have the meanings assigned to them respectively by the Indian Penal Code.

Prosecution for contempts of the lawful authority of public servants.

133. A complaint of any offence described in chapter X of the Indian Penal Code, not falling within section 175, 178, 179 or 180 of that Code, shall not be entertained by any High Court, except with the sanction or on the complaint of the public servant concerned, or of his official superior.

Nature of sanction necessary.

134. The sanction referred to in section 133 may be expressed in general terms, and need not name the accused person, and may be given at any time.

EXPLANATION.—In cases under this chapter, the report or application of the public servant shall be deemed sufficient complaint.

Procedure in cases mentioned in section 133.

135. When the Court is of opinion that there is sufficient ground for inquiring into any charge mentioned in section 133, it may, after making such preliminary inquiry as may be

necessary, either commit the case itself, or may send the case for inquiry to any Magistrate having power to try or commit for trial the accused person for the offence charged.

Such Magistrate shall thereupon proceed according to law; and the Court may send the accused person in custody, or take sufficient bail for his appearance before such Magistrate; and may bind over any person to appear and give evidence on such trial or inquiry.

The Magistrate receiving the case may, if he is authorised to make transfers of cases, transfer the inquiry to some other competent Magistrate, instead of completing the inquiry himself.

CHAPTER XIV.

OF BAIL.

Power to direct admission to bail.

136. The Court may in any case direct that an accused person shall be admitted to bail, or that the bail required by a Magistrate be reduced.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by accused.

137. Whenever, by reason of default of appearance of the person executing the personal recognizance, the Court is of opinion that proceedings should be had to compel payment of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance, it shall proceed to enforce the penalty, by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of the moveable property belonging to such person, which may be found within its jurisdiction.

Such warrant may be executed within such limits, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the accused person without such limits, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situate.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by sureties.

138. Whenever, by reason of default of appearance by the person bailed, the Court is of opinion that proceedings should be had to compel payment of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance of the surety or sureties, it shall give notice to the surety or sureties to pay the same, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If such penalty be not paid, and if no sufficient cause for its non-payment be shown, the Court shall proceed to recover the penalty from such surety or sureties, by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to him or them which may be found within its jurisdiction.

Such warrant may be executed within such local limits; and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the surety or sureties without such limits, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situate.

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, such surety or sureties shall be liable to confinement, by order of the Court, in the civil jail, during a period not exceeding six months:

Remission of part of penalty.

Provided that the Court may, at its discretion, remit any portion of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance of the party or witness, or of the surety or sureties, and enforce payment in part only:

Court may direct Magistrate to levy sum forfeited.

The Court may direct any Magistrate to levy the amount due on a forfeited bail-bond executed in respect of attendance before such Court.

Deposit instead of bail.

139. When any person is required to give bail, the Court may permit him to deposit a sum of money or Government promissory notes to such amount as it may fix in lieu of such bail.

CHAPTER XV.

OF SECURITY FOR KEEPING THE PEACE.

Personal recognizance to keep the peace in cases of conviction.

140. Whenever a person accused of rioting, assault, or other breach of the peace, or with abetting the same, or with assembling armed men or taking other unlawful measures with the evident intention of committing the same, is convicted of such offence,

and the Court is of opinion that it is just and necessary to require such person to give a personal recognizance for keeping the peace,

the Court may, in addition to any other order passed in the case, direct that the person so convicted be required to execute a formal engagement, in a sum proportionate to his condition in life and the circumstances of the case, for keeping the peace during such period as it may appear proper to fix in each instance, not exceeding three years, with a provision that, if the same be not given, he shall be kept in simple imprisonment for any time not exceeding three years, unless within such period he executes such formal engagement as aforesaid:

If the accused person be sentenced to imprisonment, the period for which he may be required to execute a recognizance, and the imprisonment in default of executing such recognizance, shall commence on the expiration of his sentence.

Security to keep the peace.

141. Whenever it appears necessary to require security for keeping the peace, in addition to the personal recognizance of the party so convicted, the Court empowered to require a personal recognizance may require security in addition thereto, and may fix the amount of the security-bond to be executed by the surety or sureties; with a provision that, if the same be not given, the party required to find the security shall be kept in simple imprisonment for any time not exceeding three years.

Power to restore possession of immoveable property.

142. Whenever a person is convicted of an offence attended with criminal force, and it appears to the Court that, by such criminal force, any person has been dispossessed of any immoveable property, the Court may cause such person to be restored to possession.

No order made for this purpose shall prejudice any right over such immoveable property which any person may be able to show in a civil suit.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Saving of Acts XV of 1869, and V of 1871.

143. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the Prisoners' Testimony Act, 1869, or the Prisoners Act, 1871.

Advocate General may exhibit informations.

144. The Advocate General may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council or the Local Government,

exhibit to the local High Court, against persons subject to the jurisdiction of the said Court, informations for all purposes for which Her Majesty's Attorney-General may exhibit informations on behalf of the Crown in the Court of Queen's Bench or Exchequer.

Such proceedings may be taken upon every such information as may lawfully be taken in case of similar informations filed by Her Majesty's Attorney-General in England; so far as the circumstances of the case and the course and practice of proceeding in the said High Courts respectively will admit.

All fines, penalties, forfeitures, debts and sums of money recovered or levied under or by virtue of any such information shall belong to the Government of India.

Effect of charge preferred by Advocate General.

145. Upon charges preferred by the Advocate-General or by any Magistrate or other officer specially empowered by the Government in this behalf, persons committed to custody or held to bail shall be deemed to have been brought before the High Court in due course of law, and (subject to the provisions herein contained as to the amendment and alteration of charges, and subject also to the provisions of section 24) shall be tried upon the charges so recorded.

Power to enter *nolle prosequi*.

146. At any stage of any proceeding under this Act, before the return of the verdict, the Advocate General may, if he think fit, inform the Court on behalf of Her Majesty that he will not further prosecute the defendant upon the information or charge; and thereupon all proceedings on such information or charge against the defendant shall be stayed, and he shall be discharged of and from the same. But such discharge shall not amount to an acquittal.

Power of Presidency High Court to transfer to itself cases from Police Magistrates.

147. Whenever it appears to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Madras or Bombay that the direction hereinafter mentioned will promote the ends of justice, it may direct the transfer to itself of any particular case from any criminal court situate within the local limits of its ordinary original criminal jurisdiction, and the High Court shall have power to determine the case so transferred, and to quash or affirm any conviction or other proceeding which may have been had therein, but so that the same be not quashed for want of form, but on the merits only.

Power to issue directions of the nature of a *habeas corpus*.

148. Any of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay may, whenever it thinks fit, direct —

(a) that a prisoner, legally committed and within the local limits of its ordinary original criminal jurisdiction, be brought up before it to be bailed :

(b) that a person within such limits be brought up before the Court to be dealt with according to law :

(c) that a person illegally or improperly detained in public or private custody within such limits be set at liberty:

(d) that a prisoner detained in any gaol situate within such limits be brought before the Court to be there examined as a witness in any matter pending or to be inquired into in such Court :

(e) that a prisoner detained as aforesaid be brought before a Court Martial or any Commissioners acting under the authority of any commission from the Governor-General in Council, for trial, or to be examined touching any matter depending before such Court Martial or Commissioners respectively :

(f) that a prisoner within such limits be removed from one custody to another for the purpose of trial :

(g) that the body of a defendant within such limits may be brought in on the Sheriff's return of *cepi corpus* to a writ of attachment ;

and neither the High Court nor any Judge thereof shall hereafter issue any writ of *habeas corpus* for any of the above purposes.

Each of the said High Courts shall, as soon as conveniently may be, frame rules to regulate the procedure in cases under this section; and till such rules are framed, the practice of such Courts as to the obtaining, granting and serving of writs of *habeas corpus*, and as to the returns thereto, shall apply in such cases.

Nothing in this section applies to persons detained under Bengal Regulation III of 1818, Madras Regulation II of 1819, or Bombay Regulation XXV of 1827, or the Acts of the Governor-General in Council No. XXXIV of 1850 or No. III of 1858.

Courts and persons before whom affidavits may be sworn.

149. Affidavits and affirmations to be used before any High Court or any officer of such Court, may be sworn and affirmed before such Court or the Clerk of the Crown, or any Commissioner or other person appointed by such Court for that purpose, or any Judge or Commissioner for taking affidavits in any Court of Record in British India, or any Commissioner to administer oaths in Chancery in England or Ireland, or any Magistrate authorised to take affidavits or affirmations in Scotland.

Criminal Courts to be open.

150. Every High Court in the exercise of its original Criminal Jurisdiction shall be deemed an open and public Court, to which the public generally may have access, so far as the same can conveniently contain them.

But the presiding Judge may, if he thinks fit, order that, during the trial of any particular case, no person shall have access to, or be, or remain in, the room or building used by the Court, without the consent or permission of the Court.

Compounding offences.

151. In the case of offences which may lawfully be compounded, injured persons may compound the offence out of Court, or in Court with the permission of the Court.

Such withdrawal from the prosecution shall have the effect of an acquittal of the accused person.

Judges of High Courts to be Justices of the Peace *virtute officii*.

152. Every Judge of a High Court shall, by virtue of his office, be a Justice of the Peace within and for the whole of British India.

Pending cases.

153. Cases pending, when this Act comes into force, in any High Court in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction shall be decided, as far as may be, according to the procedure provided in this Act.

THE SCHEDULE.

(*See section 2.*)

ACTS.

No. and year.	Subject or Title.	Extent of repeal.
XXXI of 1838.	Supreme Courts, Criminal Law.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXII of 1839.	An Act for enabling persons charged with offences to make their defence more effectually.	So much as has not been repealed.
IV of 1849	Criminal lunatics	So much as has not been repealed.
XVI of 1852.	An Act for further improving the administration of Criminal Justice in Her Majesty's Courts of Justice in the territories of the East India Company.	So much as has not been repealed.
XVIII of 1859.	An Act to amend the law relating to offences declared to be punishable on conviction before a Magistrate.	So much as has not been repealed
XVIII of 1862.	An Act to repeal Act XVI of 1852 in those parts of British India in which the Indian Penal Code is in force, and to re-enact some of the provisions thereof with amendments, and further to improve the administration of Criminal Justice in Her Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature.	Sections 1 to 25 (both inclusive) sections 36 to 46 (both inclusive): and sections 54, 55 and 56.
XIII of 1865	An Act to amend the procedure of Her Majesty's High Courts of Judicature in the exercise of their original jurisdiction, and to provide for the exercise of such jurisdiction at places other than the Presidency Towns.	So much as has not been repealed
IV of 1866	An Act to amend the constitution of the Chief Court of Judicature in the Panjáb and its Dependencies	Sections 21 to 41 (both inclusive), and section 20, except the first twenty-two words.
XVI of 1866	An Act to relieve the Governor General of India in Council from the duty of signing the commissions mentioned in sections 22 and 44 of the High Courts Criminal Procedure Amendment Act, 1865.	The whole.
XXIV of 1866	An Act to amend the procedure of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William	Sections 2 to 17 (both inclusive)

ACTS,—*concluded.*

No. and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
XIII of 1869.	An Act further to amend the procedure of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces	Sections 1 and 2 and so much of sections 3 and 4 as relates to criminal jurisdiction.
XXII of 1870.	An Act to confirm certain laws affecting European British subjects.	Section three

STATUTES.

No. and year.	Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
13 Geo. III, c. 63.	An Act for establishing certain Regulations for the better management of the affairs of the East India Company, as well in India as in Europe.	Section 34. In section 38 the words "and the Chief Justice and other Judges of the said Supreme Court of Judicature."
33 Geo. III, c. 52.	*An Act whose title begins with the words* An Act for continuing, *and ends with the words* and Bombay.	Sections 152 and 154.
53 Geo. III, c. 155	*An Act whose title begins with the words* An Act for continuing, *and ends with the words* Company's Charter.	Sections 100, 102, 103
9 Geo. IV, c. 74.	An Act for improving the administration of Criminal Justice in the East Indies.	The whole Act except sections one, seven, eight, nine, twenty-five, twenty six, and fifty-six.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 12 of 1875.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1875.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN wishing to see the Lieutenant-Governor on business are requested to write to the Private Secretary at Belvedere, stating the object for which an interview is desired.

BELVEDERE, C. E. BUCKLAND,
The 7th December 1874. *Private Secretary.*

ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

No. 973C.S.

GENERAL.—*The 19th March* 1875.—The services of Mr. Augustus Rivers Thompson, a Secretary to the Government of Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Mr. Ross Lowis Mangles, V.C., Officiating Judge of Hooghly, is appointed to act as a Secretary to the Government of Bengal during the absence, on duty, of Mr. Rivers Thompson, or until further orders.

C. P. L. MACAULAY,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.

The 16th March 1875.—Mr. James Cruickshank Geddes is appointed to act, until further orders, as District and Sessions Judge of Shahabad, from the date on which he may relieve Mr. A. V. Palmer.

The 17th March 1875.—The following officers, who were temporarily appointed to be Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors during the late famine operations, will continue to act as such until further orders :—

Mr. A. H. Warde-Jones, Acting Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad.

" A. W. Scanlan, Acting Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahye Division.

Baboo Sashi Bhushun Dutt, Acting Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purneah.
,, Juggobundo Khan, Acting Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bankoora.
,, Omullo Churn Mullick, Acting Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah.
,, Poresh Nath Sookul, Acting Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nuddea.
,, Protab Nath Roy, Acting Deputy Collector of Survey, Midnapore.
,, Lolit Mohun Dhur, Acting Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bankoora.
,, Hurrish Chunder Banerjee, Acting Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahye Division.
,, Hurry Mohun Chandra, Acting Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahye Division.
Moulvi Motiulla, Acting Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore.

The 18th March 1875.—Baboo Ram Bromho Chatterjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, Contai, is allowed leave of absence for two months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 8th February 1875.

The leave of absence for one month granted under orders of the 22nd January 1875 to Mr. George Henry Atkinson, Assistant Magistrate, in charge of the Kendraparah Division of the Cuttack District, to enable him to attend the examination to be held in Calcutta in April next for High Proficiency in Uriya, is cancelled.

Mr. James Pratt, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensingh, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 12th April 1875, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Major Edward Yeamans Walcott, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Manbhoom, is allowed leave for six weeks, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

In supersession of the orders of the 10th November 1874, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 11th idem, Mr. H. L. Dampier, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, is allowed leave, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, from the forenoon of the 15th October to the afternoon of the 6th November 1874.

The 19th March 1875.—Mr. Trevor John Chicheley Grant, Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Howrah, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 12th April 1875.

Mr. Frederick William Voysey Peterson, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Howrah during the absence, on leave, of Mr. T. J. C. Grant, or until further orders.

Mr. William Erskine Ward, M.A., Officiating Judge of Dinagepore, is appointed to act until further orders, as District and Sessions Judge of Hooghly.

Mr. William Cornell, M.A., Acting Second Additional Judge, 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly, is appointed to act temporarily as District and Sessions Judge of Hooghly till relieved by Mr. Ward.

Mr. Thomas Smith, B.A., Deputy Commissioner of Cooch Behar, is appointed to act, until further orders, as District and Sessions Judge of Dinagepore.

Captain Thomas Herbert Lewin is appointed to be Deputy Commissioner of Cooch Behar.

The 20th March 1875.—In modification of the notification of 4th September 1874, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 9th idem, replacing the services of Lieutenant G. L. Eliot at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department, it is hereby notified that Lieutenant Eliot was retained on relief work in the Eastern Circle, Rughoonathpore, until the 26th September 1874. His services are therefore replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department, with effect from the 27th September 1874.

The 22nd March 1875.—Mr. Albert Champion Mangles, Magistrate and Collector of Patna, is allowed furlough for six months, under Section 10 (*a*) of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days.

Mr. Herbert Mosley is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Patna during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. C. Mangles, or until further orders.

Mr. Arthur Clifford Tute, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the Jungypore Division of the Moorshedabad District, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. Charles Armstrong Fisher acted in the First Grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police from the 25th October 1874 to the date on which he relieved Mr. W. H. Cornish of his duties of District Superintendent of Police, Jessore.

Moulvi Syed Sadiq Ali, Sub-Deputy Collector, Tajpore, is allowed leave for one month and fifteen days, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Colonel Arthur Elderton, Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed to act as Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore and Judge of the Small Cause Court of that Cantonment.

Mr. Colman Patrick Lowis Macaulay, M.A., is appointed to act temporarily as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade in the 24-Pergunnahs, from the date on which Mr. J. Crawfurd returns to duty as Acting Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

The 23rd March 1875.—The following officers are vested with the powers of a Collector in the districts mentioned opposite their names, under Act X of 1870, for the purpose of taking up lands for the Northern Bengal State Railway, viz.—

Mr. Edward Vesey Westmacott, Acting Collector of Dinagepore,—in Rungpore.

Mr. Warren Hastings D'Oyly, Collector of Rajshahye,—in Bogra and Pubna

Mr. Fleetwood Hugo Pellew, C.S., reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 12th March 1875.

Sir William James Hershel, Bart., is appointed to Act as Commissioner of the Presidency Division during the absence, on leave, of Lord H. Ulick Browne, or until further orders.

Moulvi Tujummul Ali, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector. Backergunge, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. Alexander John Fraser, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Moonsheegunge Division of the Dacca District, is transferred to the Sudder Station of Backergunge.

Baboo Parbutty Churn Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, employed on the Deearah Survey, Dacca and Fureedpore, is appointed to have charge of the Moonsheegunge Division of the Dacca district.

Mr. Warren Hastings D'Oyly, Magistrate and Collector of Rajshahye, is allowed leave for six days, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him in orders of the 26th ultimo.

Mr. George Goodair Dey, Acting Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sarun, is allowed leave for a fortnight, to enable him to present himself at the High Proficiency Examination in Bengali to be held in Calcutta in April next.

Mr. John Edward Beevor Jeffery, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Tajpore Division of the Durbhunga district

Mr. Skipwith Henry Churchill Tayler, District and Sessions Judge of Beerbhoom, is appointed to be a Judge of the First Grade, *vice* A. Hope, permitted to retire.

Mr. Thomas Taylor Allen is appointed to be a District and Sessions Judge of the Second Grade, *vice* Mr. S. H. C. Tayler, promoted.

Mr. Frederick William Voysey Peterson is appointed to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade, *vice* Mr. T. T. Allen.

Mr. William Fitzpatrick Meres is appointed to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade. Mr. Meres will continue to act as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade.

Mr. Anthony John Richards Bainbridge, District and Sessions Judge of Burdwan, is appointed to be a District and Sessions Judge of the First Grade, *vice* Mr. A. J. Elliot, permitted to retire.

Mr James O'Kinealy is appointed to be a District and Sessions Judge of the Second Grade, *vice* Mr. A. J. R. Bainbridge. Mr. O'Kinealy will continue to act as Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

Mr. Charles Campbell Quinn is appointed to be Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade, *vice* Mr. James O'Kinealy. Mr. Quinn will continue to act as a Magistrate and Collector of the Third Grade.

Mr. John James Livesay is appointed to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, *vice* Mr. C. C. Quinn, but will continue to act in the First Grade.

Mr. Edward Vesey Westmacott, B. A., is appointed to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade, *vice* Mr. R. D. Hume, promoted but will continue to act as a Magistrate and Collector of the Third Grade in Dinagepore.

Mr. William Rea Larminie, M. A., Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Bankoora, is allowed leave for three months under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. John Arthur Hopkins, B.L., is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Bankoora, during the absence, on leave, of Mr W. R. Larminie, or until futher orders.

Sir William James Herschel, Bart.. Acting Commissioner of the Presidency Division, is appointed to be President of the Central Examination Committee for the ensuing examination of assistants and others, to be held on the 26th April next, in the place of Mr. A. Money, C.B , on leave.

LEGISLATIVE.—*The 23rd March* 1875.—Subject to the approval of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Henry Lucius Dampier to be a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—*The 23rd March* 1875 —The Rev. J. Aberigh Mackay, B A., Acting Senior Chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, is allowed furlough for two years, under Section 5 (*a*), Supplement E of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, with effect from the 24th March 1875.

The Rev. A. N. W. Spens, Second Chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral, is appointed to act as Senior Chaplain and as Chaplain of the Presidency Jail, with effect from the 24th instant, during the absence, on leave, of the Rev. B T. Atlay, or until further orders.

The Rev. William Miller is appointed as Registrar of Marriages for Cuttack, under Section 7, Act XV of 1872, *vice* the Rev. J. Buckley.

REGISTRATION.—*The 17th March* 1875.—Baboo Nobin Krishna Sircar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pooree, is appointed to be Sub-Registrar at that station, *vice* Baboo Nundo Kissore Doss.

EDUCATION.—*The 17th March* 1875.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the District School Committee of Beerbhoom:—

Mr. William Dunbar Blyth, Assistant Magistrate and Collector.
Baboo Gour Doss Bysack, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.

Baboo Nobin Krishna Sircar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to be a member of the District School Committee of Pooree.

The 20th March 1875.—Mr. E. A. Bradbury, Manager of the Cooch Behar Estates, is appointed to be a member of the District School Committee of Julpigoree.

The 23rd March 1875.—Mr. A. W. Garrett, Acting Principal of the Dacca College, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the date of Mr. W. Brennand's retirement.

OPIUM.—*The 23rd March* 1875.—Mr. William Francis is appointed to act as Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Azimgurh from the date on which he received charge of that Sub-Division from Mr. H. Osborne till relieved by Mr. Mendham.

JAILS.—*The 19th March* 1875.—Dr. Sidney Somerford Lynch, Deputy Inspector of Jails, is appointed to have temporary charge of the office of Inspector-General of Jails, with effect from the date on which he received charge of the office from Mr. W. L. Heeley.

MEDICAL.—*The 3rd March* 1875.—Surgeon Major J. H. Thornton, Civil Surgeon of Shahabad, is allowed leave for ten days, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 18th March 1875.

The 18th March 1875.—Assistant Surgeon Kamikhanath Acherjee, in charge of the Burdwan Medical Store, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st April 1875.

Assistant Surgeon Benode Behary Doss is allowed leave for two months, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 7th February 1875.

The 22nd March 1875.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be members for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Russapugla:—

The Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs ... . } *Ex-officio.*
,, Magistrate and Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs ... ... }
,, Civil Surgeon of the 24-Pergunnahs . ... }
,, Deputy Collector, in charge of the Treasury, Alipore, *Secretary* ... }
Prince Mohamed Habemoozzoman Shahzadah Anwar Shah.
Baboo Kali Mohun Doss.
,, Mohesh Chunder Chowdry.

Assistant Surgeon Kristo Charun Bose, in charge of the Gya Pilgrim Hospital, is allowed leave for two months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties by Assistant Surgeon Ram Chunder Gupta.

Assistant Surgeon Ram Chunder Gupta is appointed to have charge of the Gya Pilgrim Hospital during the absence, on leave, of Assistant Surgeon Kristo Charun Bose, or until further orders.

SANITATION.—*The 20th March* 1875.—Surgeon J. L. Corbett, M.D., B.A., is appointed to the medical charge of the Lock Hospital at Barrackpore, from the date on which he received charge of that institution from Surgeon J. Bourke.

MARINE.—*The 23rd March* 1875.—Mr J. C. Hunton, Acting Assistant Shipping Master Calcutta, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the date of Mr. C. Bridger's retirement. Mr. Hunton will continue to hold his temporary appointment as Deputy Shipping Master, Calcutta, pending Mr. Ellis' return.

MUNICIPAL.—*The 17th March* 1875.—Munshi Khoda Bux Khan is appointed to be a Municipal Commissioner for the town of Patna, *vice* Mr. J. W. McCrindle, who vacates his office under the operation of Section 2, Act II (B.C.) of 1873.

The following gentlemen are reappointed, under the provisions of Section 2, Act II (B.C.) of 1873, to be Municipal Commissioners for the town of Patna:—

Syed Shumshuel Hoda.
Baboo Modun Mohun Lall.

The 23rd March 1875.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be additional Municipal Commissioners for the town of Jessore:—

Mr. J. Kennedy, Assistant Magistrate and Collector.
Dr. W. H. Greg, Civil Surgeon.

The following gentlemen are reappointed to be Municipal Commissioners for the town of Bhagulpore:—

Baboo Atool Churn Mullick.
Dr. N. Baillie.
Baboo Bhoodur Mul.

Baboo Sharoda Prosad Chatterjee is appointed to be a Municipal Commissioner for the town of Bhagulpore, *vice* Moulvie Abdool Qadir Khan, retired.

ROAD CESS.—*The 17th March* 1875.—Baboo Nobin Krishna Sircar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed, under Section 49, Act X (B.C.) of 1871, to be a member of the District Road Cess Committee of Pooree, *vice* Baboo Nundo Kissore Doss.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 23rd March 1875.—The name of Mr. Lancelot Hare, C.S., has been noted as entitled under the orders laid down in the Resolution of the 18th May 1874, to be considered as passed by the Higher Standard of Departmental Examinations in October 1874, subject to his fully qualifying and passing in Bengali and Hindustanee by this standard within one year from his release from famine duty.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ERRATA.

The 19th March 1875.—In modification of the Notification publishing the names of successful candidates for enrolment as Revenue Agents, which appeared in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 24th February 1875, page 218, the following corrected names are published:—

Division.	District.	For	Read
Patna ..	Tirhoot ...	5. Ghoni Buksh	5. Ghani Buksh.
		11. Ram Prakash Narain Singh .	11. Ram Prakash Singh.
		12. Geo Pershad Singh	12. Gur Pershad Singh.
		13. Luchman Narain Parre	13. Luchmi Narain Paire.
Bhagulpore	Monghyr .	4. Fazai Huq	4. Fazul Haq.
Chota Nagpore	Manbhoom	2. Radha Mohun Gangooly	2. Radha Madhab Gangooly.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 23rd March 1875.—The Lieutenant-Governor notifies, on the recommendation of the Commissioner and the Conservator of Forests, that the two tracts of country in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, within the several boundaries described hereafter, have been set aside as reserved forest tracts, under the provisions and conditions of Act VII of 1865, and have been placed in charge of the Conservator of Forests, Bengal.

The cutting of timber or collecting other forest produce, or otherwise interfering with the forests within the boundaries hereinafter described, are prohibited, and any infringement of this prohibition will be dealt with according to Sections 5 to 15 of the Act above quoted, and the rules passed in conformity therewith, for Government forests within the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal.

Boundaries.

1st.—The area drained by the Miani river bounded as follows:—

North.—Hill Tipperah.

East.—The watershed between the Miani and Kassalong rivers.

West.—The watershed between the Miani and Chingri rivers.

South.—A demarcated line from the mouth of the Miani, east and west, to the eastern and western boundary.

Estimated area = 217,000 acres.

2nd.—A block consisting of two pieces of about 5,000 acres in all, on the banks of the Kurnafooli, east of Sitapahar, the boundaries of which run approximately as follows:—

First piece starting from the Kurnafooli opposite Sitapahar in a northern direction for about one mile; then following a ridge towards the east and south-east, until it meets the Kurnafooli near a place called Feekeerachar; then down the Kurnafooli until opposite Sitapahar. The second piece of land would be bounded on the north by the Kurnafooli; on the east by the Kaptie; south, a line parallel with the Kurnafooli at about ¾ of a mile distance; west, a small stream joining the Kurnafooli opposite Rogonpara.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 16th March 1875.—The thana of Belsund, the boundaries of which were defined in the notification dated 10th June 1865 and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 14th idem, is at present an outpost in zillah Mozufferpore. This outpost has been transferred from the sudder sub-division of Mozufferpore to sub-division Seetamurhee, in the said zillah, and included in thana Seetamurhee of the latter sub-division, with effect from the 1st January 1875.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

(First Publication.)

NOTIFICATION.

RULES FOR TEA LEASES IN THE WESTERN DOOARS.

The 19*th March* 1875.—The following rules for the grant of leases of land for tea cultivation in the Western Dooars have been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, and are published for general information. The rules will come into force from the 1st April 1875:—

What lands will ordinarily be available.

1. THE lands that will be generally available under these rules lie within that tract of country in the Western Dooars which extends in an easterly direction from the east bank of the River Teesta to the west bank of the River Sankos.

What lands will not ordinarily be available.

2. The following lands will not ordinarily be available under these rules:—

(*a*.)—Lands which, by a notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, are held to constitute a reserve for the supply of timber, fuel, grazing, or any other article of general and public consumption.

(*b*.)—Lands not included in the above category, but which now bear India-rubber trees or other valuable timber (such as sâl, khair, chelownee, sissoo, &c.) in compact blocks or patches.

(*c*.)—Lands in respect of which any person or persons, or any village community, possess rights of occupancy, or such other rights or privileges as would, in the opinion of the local Government, render it impolitic or unadvisable to grant such lands to any other person or persons for the purpose of tea cultivation.

(*d*.)—Lands lying within a distance of 60 feet on either side from the centre of any public road or thoroughfare. Provided that such road or thoroughfare shall have been constructed, or shall be kept in repair, from public funds, and that it be borne on the list of the district roads of the district within which the land above mentioned lies.

(*e*.)—Lands which the local Government may at any time, by a notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, expressly exempt from the operation of these rules.

How and to whom application is to be made.

3. Every person desirous of obtaining a grant of land under these rules shall, in person or by a duly authorized agent, present an application on stamped paper of the value of 8 annas to the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which the land lies.

What the application is to specify.

4. The application shall specify—

(*a*.)—The name, father's name, and address of the applicant, and of his authorized agent, if any.

(*b*.)—The area, situation, and boundaries of the land applied for, as far as they can be ascertained without a detailed survey.

(*c*.)—A statement of the particulars, if any, which may appear to the applicant to bring the land applied for, or any part of it, within the exceptions mentioned in Rule 2. The application shall also state whether the land, or any part of it, is or has ever been cultivated in any manner.

5. Every lot applied for shall be compact and capable of being enclosed in a ring fence; and if any part of the land touches on a public road or navigable river, the length of such road or river frontage shall not exceed one half the breadth of the lot applied for.

6. No application shall be received in respect of an area greater than 800 acres; and not more than this quantity of land shall be granted under these rules to any one lessee.

Procedure on receipt of an application.

7. On receipt of an application, and after satisfying himself as far as lies in his power that the requirements of the rules have been complied with, the Deputy Commissioner shall record a proceeding to the above effect, calling upon the applicant or his authorized agent to deposit such a sum as the Deputy Commissioner shall deem to be necessary to cover the cost of the survey and demarcation to be made as hereinafter provided. Such sum shall ordinarily be calculated at the rate of 8 annas per acre of the total quantity of land applied for. But if the rate of 8 annas an acre be found insufficient, the applicant shall be required to deposit such further sum as may be needed to cover the actual cost of survey. On the other hand, if the actual cost of survey falls short of the sum deposited, the applicant shall be entitled to a refund of the excess.

8. On receipt of the sum payable under the preceding rule, and of an agreement, signed by the applicant or by his authorized agent, to pay such further sum as may be required for the purposes above mentioned, the Deputy Commissioner shall record an order appointing a tehsildar or other officer to visit the land, and to make full and detailed inquiries into its condition and circumstances.

Preliminary inquiry to be made.

9. The general object of such inquiry shall be to ascertain whether or not the land applied for can be granted under the rules in force; but the Deputy Commissioner may instruct the officer making the inquiry to furnish him with such other specific and detailed information as may seem to him to be necessary.

10. On completion of his inquiry, the officer making it shall record the result thereof and submit a report for the orders of the Deputy Commissioner. If the Deputy Commissioner, after considering the report, and after calling for such further explanations, oral or written, as he may deem necessary, shall be of opinion that the land applied for cannot be granted under the rules, and should not therefore be surveyed, he will record an order to that effect. Such order shall be appealable to the Commissioner of the Division within which the land applied for is situated, and his order shall be final. The appeal must be filed within one month from the date of the receipt, by the applicant or authorized agent, of a copy of the order appealed against.

11. If the Deputy Commissioner decide that the land applied for can be granted under the rules, and should therefore be surveyed, he shall record an order to that effect.

12. If the Deputy Commissioner thinks it necessary to remove from off such land any occupants or others not having rights such as those contemplated in Rule 2 (c), or whom the Deputy Commissioner considers should be removed for the good of the state, he shall submit a full report of the circumstances for the orders of the Commissioner, stating in detail the grounds of his recommendation, and the compensation, if any, he proposes to pay them. The orders of the Commissioner on this point shall be final.

13. If any claim or objection be preferred under Act XXIII of 1863, the Deputy Commissioner shall proceed to dispose of the same in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

14. The Deputy Commissioner shall then proceed to appoint a Surveyor and such other establishment as he may deem to be requisite for the purpose of making an accurate chain and compass survey and map of the land applied for.

How the survey is to be made.

15. The officer who made the inquiry provided for by Rule 6 shall, on receipt of an order to that effect from the Deputy Commissioner, proceed to point out to the Surveyor the boundaries of the land applied for, and such prominent features in it as may be useful for the purposes of the survey, and which should, in his opinion, be entered in the draft under the rules as hereinafter provided. Such boundaries and other features as above mentioned shall be clearly marked and defined by the tehsildar in presence of the Surveyor, and the latter should be furnished with a list of them signed by the tehsildar.

16. The Surveyor shall then proceed to make the survey and fix the necessary boundary marks, which shall be such as a masonry platform at each point where more than two lots or patches of waste or other properties meet, and large stones or mounds at every angle and at every 100 yards of the boundary line between such platforms or other marks. Before sending in his report, the Surveyor should be careful to see that all marks required by the rules have been duly erected, and are in good order and preservation. The Surveyor shall prepare a map showing—

(a.)—All natural features of the country lying within the boundaries as fixed by the officer who made the inquiry under Rule 6, *e.g.* bheels, streams, forest clumps, &c.

(b.)—Such features of the country lying outside the boundary of the land to be surveyed as may serve to identify the latter and connect it with the revenue survey or other existing map.

17. The map shall ordinarily be on a scale of 16 inches to the mile. If possible, the Surveyor's field-book shall be copied at the back of it. If not, a copy of the field-book shall be attached to or accompany the map. If the map be made originally in the vernacular, the Deputy Commissioner shall cause it to be translated into English.

18. The whole cost of survey, including the expenses of cutting jungle, erecting boundary and other marks, &c., shall be borne by the applicant, and the Deputy Commissioner shall advance, from the funds deposited by the applicant, for the purpose such sums as shall from time to time be required. A full account of such sums shall be rendered to the Deputy Commissioner by the party receiving them, and such accounts shall be open to the inspection of the applicant at such time and place as the Deputy Commissioner may appoint.

19. On the map being completed, it shall be checked by an officer appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. If found to be incorrect, it shall be amended by the Surveyor in conjunction with the officer above mentioned. If found to be correct, it shall be laid before the Deputy Commissioner with the report of the officer who made the preliminary inquiry under Rule 6, and with all other papers connected with the case.

20. The Deputy Commissioner shall then proceed to consider the application. A date for this purpose shall be previously fixed by him, and due notice of it shall be given to the applicant or to his authorized agent.

21. It shall be competent to the Deputy Commissioner, after considering the papers of the case and making such further inquiries as he may deem necessary, either to reject or to comply with the application as originally presented or as amended by the applicant, with the consent of the Deputy Commissioner.

22. If the Deputy Commissioner rejects the application, he shall record an order in writing to that effect, with the grounds of his decision. A copy of such order, and of the grounds on which it is based, shall, on application made in writing by the applicant or by his authorized agent, be granted. An appeal against such order shall lie to the Commissioner of

the Division in which the land applied for is situated, if made within 30 days of the date of the receipt of a copy of such order by the applicant or his authorized agent.

23. If the Deputy Commissioner grant the application, he shall grant the applicant a lease in form A of the appendix, and shall call upon him to execute a counterpart thereof, and to mark out the land leased by a continuous trench, or in such other manner as the Deputy Commissioner may direct.

24. Whenever, after receipt of an application, as provided for in Rule 3, and after making such inquiries as he may deem necessary, the Deputy Commissioner shall be of opinion that there is no *primâ facie* objection whatever to the grant under the rules of the land applied for, he may put the applicant in preliminary possession of an area not exceeding one-eighth of the estimated area of the land applied for, with the object of enabling the applicant to make preparations for commencing cultivation and getting the land in order. Provided that the applicant, before obtaining such preliminary possession, shall have erected such boundary marks as the Deputy Commissioner may direct, and that the amount of all estimated charges incurred in connection with such preliminary occupation shall have been deposited by the applicant.

25. The order for, and conditions of such preliminary occupation, shall be in the form B in the appendix, and shall be addressed to the tehsildar or other officer appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. A copy of the order shall be delivered to the applicant, who shall, after receipt of occupation, acknowledge such receipt by signing a copy of the order and depositing it with the Deputy Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.

Form of preliminary lease of land in granted by the Deputy Commissioner of to (name) of (address).

THE lands covered by this lease are situated within the boundaries shown by the red lines in map No. , dated , and attached to the lease. The lands may be described as being bounded as follows :—

North.—
East.—
South.—
West.—

Their area is more or less acres, and they are situated in the pergunnahs and tehsils detailed in the margin.

The rights conveyed by this lease are heritable, but not otherwise transferable. After the expiry of this preliminary lease, no right shall be claimed otherwise than as expressly provided for hereinafter.

The rent to be paid shall be as follows :—

Year of entry (*i.e.* from actual date of entry to 31st March following) ...	Nil.
1st full year (from 1st April following date of entry) ...	Nil.
2nd year ...	3 annas per acre.
3rd " ...	6 " "
4th " ...	9 " "
5th " ...	12 " "

The rent shall be paid to the tehsildar of in the following instalments :—

1st September, one-half ; 1st March, one-half.

The lessee shall either himself reside on or near to the lands covered by this lease, or he shall appoint a manager or agent who shall reside on or near to such lands, and who shall be provided with a full legal power to act on behalf of the principal in all matters arising out of or concerning the lands covered by the lease.

The lessee shall, within six weeks after the receipt of an order to that effect from the Deputy Commissioner of the district within which the lands lie, make such boundary lines and marks as the Deputy Commissioner may require to be made. The lessee shall keep all such boundary lines and marks, and all base marks which may be constructed under these rules, in good order and repair, and clear of jungle. If any boundary line or mark be not made, the construction of which may have been ordered by the Deputy Commissioner as provided in the rules, it shall be competent to the Deputy Commissioner to cause it to be made, and to recover the cost thereof as an arrear of rent; or he may call upon the lessee to make it within a specified time on pain of forfeiture of the lease.

Any land covered by the lease which may at any time be required for a public purpose, may be taken up by Government free of cost on a reduction being made in the rent payable under the lease proportionate to the area taken by Government. But the value of any improvements or property thereon shall be paid to the lessee, and shall be assessed under the provision of the law in force for the time being for the acquisition of land for public purposes.

All rights to minerals or quarries of all kinds are reserved to Government.

No right of fishery, and no right to dam up or otherwise obstruct the passage of any stream, is given by this lease. A public right of way over twenty yards on either bank of every stream, available at any time of the year for local boat traffic, is reserved.

All sisoo, sâl, and chelownee trees of a girth of over three feet, at a distance of three feet from the ground, and all such khair trees as may be fit to cut, are to be paid for by the lessee at the rates at which they may be valued by the Forest Department. All other trees may be disposed of by the lessee. The four kinds of trees above specified shall be counted and paid for previous to possession being given

The Deputy Commissioner may at any time enter on, inspect, or measure the area under cultivation, and the lessee may at any time demand that such measurement be made. Provided that the expenses of any such inspection or measurement demanded by the lessee shall be paid by him as rent due. If, after such inspection, it should appear to the Deputy Commissioner that 15 per cent. of the total area held under the lease has been brought under cultivation by means of good husbandry, and actually bears tea plants, the lessee shall be entitled to the renewal of the lease for a further period of twenty years, and to renewals for similar periods in perpetuity, subject to the following conditions :—

(a.)—The rent to be paid shall be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner on the order of Government on each occasion of renewal.

(b.)—The title conveyed by the renewed lease shall be heritable and transferable, provided that no transfer shall be made of less than the whole, and that no transfer shall be valid as against the Government, but shall, on the contrary, be equivalent to a surrender of the lease, unless notification of the transfer shall have been given by the transferree to the Deputy Commissioner at the time of transfer, together with a fee of 4 annas per acre of the area leased.

(c.)—In all other respects, the conditions of the renewed lease shall be the same as those of the preliminary lease.

The rights and privileges conveyed by this lease, and by any renewed lease granted in accordance with its provisions, shall be liable to be forfeited on failure of the lessee to comply with any condition thereof.

If before the expiration of this preliminary lease no application for a renewal of the lease shall have been made in accordance with the above provisions, the lessee may be allowed to hold on as a tenant-at-will, but not otherwise, until other arrangements may have been made by the Deputy Commissioner.

APPENDIX B.

To the Tehsildar of

WHEREAS of
and (name) of
(residence) propose to enter into an agreement in regard to certain lands (situated at or near the spot herein described) for the purpose of cultivating tea, and whereas
(name) of
(residence) desires immediately to enter upon occupation of some part of the above lands for the purpose of making preparations for, and for commencing such cultivation, I do hereby authorize the said
(name) of
(residence) hereby to use for that purpose any lands lying within
(here specify boundaries) and not exceeding 100 acres in all.

In the event of a lease being hereafter granted, the date of entry referred to in such lease shall be held to be not the date of this order, but the date of possession being given under such lease. In case of a lease being refused, no claim to compensation shall lie against the Government for any outlay incurred by
(name) of
(residence) on the strength of this order. No rent shall be payable for land occupied during the currency of this order, the term whereof shall expire on the 31st March next.

Occupation under this order, or after its expiry, without an express condition to the contrary, shall never be held to constitute any tenure other than a tenancy-at-will from year to year. The occupant shall keep the boundary line and marks in repair and clear of jungle. A copy of this order has been delivered to
(name) with permission to enter into occupation. You will register him as in occupation of the land under the usual amalnama.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 23*rd March* 1875.—In modification of the Notification of the 4th June 1872, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to cancel the rule which requires that marriages under Act III of 1872 shall be registered by ex-officio Registrars only at the office of the Marriage Registrar and at no other place.

In Rule 4 of the Rules appended to the Notification of the above date, the words "by a Registrar other than an ex-officio Registrar" are to be omitted.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

RESOLUTION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

SECTION B.

Calcutta, the 15*th March* 1875.

BY the promotion of Mr. R. L. Mangles to be a Judge of the 1st class, the transfer of Mr. H. B. Simson to the Additional Judgeship of the districts of the Patna Division *vice* Mr. Mangles, with a salary of Rs. 2,000, and the appointment of Mr. T. T. Allen to act in the 2nd class of Judges, while he may be employed as Additional Judge of Jessore and Backergunge in succession to Mr. Simson, the saving of Rs. 333-5-4, referred to in paragraph 3 of the Resolution of the 6th April 1874, has now been effected. It was always contemplated that the saving to be effected, when these two additional judgeships on Rs. 2,166-10-8 were reduced to second grade judgeships on Rs. 2,000, should be utilized in increasing further the allowances of the Magistrate-Collectors of the second class, or otherwise improving the position of Magistrate-Collectors generally.

The grades of Magistrate-Collectors as reconstituted in the above Resolution stood as follows:—

1st grade ...	... 15 officers.	
2nd " ...	... 15 "	
3rd " ...	... 7 "	including the Senior Superintendent of Survey.

Under the orders of the Government of India, No. 977, dated 18th December last, the number of officers in the 2nd grade has been reduced to 14, and by the constitution of the new district of Durbhunga, the strength of the 3rd grade has been raised to eight officers.

The saving now effected enables the Lieutenant-Governor to raise one officer from the 3rd grade on Rs. 1,500 to the 2nd grade on Rs. 1,800; thus this arrangement places the grades of Magistrate-Collectors in the same position in which they stood on the date of the Resolution announcing the completion of the arrangements for the establishment of parallel lines of promotion for the Judicial and Executive branches of the Covenanted Service.

A saving of Rs. 33 will remain after the strength of the 2nd grade of Magistrate-Collectors has been restored to 15 officers.

Mr. J. F. K. Hewitt, Magistrate and Collector of the 3rd grade, is promoted to be Magistrate and Collector of the 2nd grade.

Mr. R. D. Hime is promoted to the vacancy in the 3rd grade of Magistrate-Collectors.

The vacancy in the second grade of Joint-Magistrates to be created by the promotion of an officer from that to the 1st grade of Joint-Magistrates, will not be filled up in consequence of the reduction ordered by the Government of India in the Resolution of the Home Department, dated 18th December 1874.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 15*th March* 1875.

READ—

A letter (No. 521R, dated 9th March 1875) from the Officiating Commissioner of the Dacca Division, submitting an application for a loan of Rs. 60,000, required by the Mymensingh District Road Cess Committee under the provisions of the Local Public Works Loan Act of 1871.

WHEREAS it appears probable to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that a loan should be granted to the Mymensingh District Road Cess Committee, but that so large a sum as that applied for should not be granted: and that a loan of Rs 48,000 only should be granted, it is hereby ordered that the application be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, as required by Rule V of the Rules passed by the Governor-General in Council under Section 4 of the Local Public Works Loan Act XXIV of 1871, and published on the 15th of October 1873.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. REYNOLDS,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Application to the Government of Bengal for a loan to the Mymensingh District Road Cess Committee, made under the provisions of the Local Public Works Loan Act XXIV of 1871.

THE works for the repair or construction of which the loan is applied for are noted below, with the estimated cost specified opposite each. All these works are situated within the local limits of the authority of the Mymensingh District Road Cess Committee; they are all of public utility, and are intended for the benefit of the general community dwelling within the local limits of the District Road Cess Committee:—

		Rs.	A.	P.
1.	Expenses of assessing establishment	5,600	0	0
2.	Mymensingh to Jamalpore road repairs	1,708	0	0
3.	Pearpore to Sherepore road repairs	6,968	0	0
4.	Mymensingh to Madhupore	7,562	0	0
5.	Madhupore to Shubancolly repairs and new bridge ...	3,500	0	0
6.	Mymensingh to Ramgopalpore road repairs	680	0	0
7.	Mymensingh to Toke	1,153	0	0
8.	Hushenpore to Kishoregunge	500	0	0
9.	Rowha Bridge, construction of	500	0	0
10.	Aeman Bridge, completion of	2,000	0	0
11.	Madhupore Bridge, repair of	4,000	0	0
12.	Repairs of village roads	4,000	0	0
13.	Mymensingh to Dhaponia new road	3,418	0	0
14.	Mymensingh to Durgapore new road (section to be done)	5,000	0	0
15.	Ferry boats and repairs	800	0	0
16.	Establishment for minor works	200	0	0
17.	Land for widening roads	500	0	0
18.	Bungalows, repair of	300	0	0
19.	Deepening Nursudar Khal	5,000	0	0
20.	Deepening Serokhali Khal	2,500	0	0
21.	Unforeseen urgent works	4,111	0	0
	Total ...	60,000	0	0

2. The amount of loan applied for is Rs. 60,000.

3. The funds, cesses, rates, duties, or taxes, and the property (if any) on the security of which it is proposed that the loan shall be made.

The collection of the road cess during the cess year 1875-76.

4. The said cess is levied under the provisions of Act X (B.C.) of 1871.

5. The loan is asked for one year and six months, *i.e.* from 1st October 1874, to 31st March 1876. It is required in instalments, to be granted as applied for by the Committee, for expenditure on works, between 1st October 1874 and 30th September 1875. It is proposed to repay the loan in three instalments, from the 3rd, 4th, and 5th last dates of payment of the road cess into the Government treasury at Mymensingh.

6. The proceeds of each of the funds, cesses, rates, duties, or taxes, and all other income received by the Committee for the purposes of the Act.

The assessment of road and house cess under Act X (B.C.) of 1871 has not up to date been completed, but the valuations show on 31st December 1874 property to be assessed to the value of over 32 lakhs of rupees. The road cess on this at full rates will be

one lakh per annum, and it is anticipated before completion that the valuations will have reached half as much more. The expenditure under the Road Cess Act incurred in the years 1872-73 and 1873-74 amounted respectively to Rs. 12,593-5-9 and Rs. 40,077-3-6. Prior to 1st October 1872 no expenditure had been incurred under the Road Cess Act. These amounts were provided by grants from Government and the proceeds of ferries.

7. The value of the property offered as security. Collection of the road cess during the cess year 1875-76 estimated at 1½ lakhs of rupees.

8. There are no existing prior charges upon any source of income received under Act X (B.C.) of 1871.

There are 18 members of the Mymensingh District Road Cess Committee, of whom the following 14 have signed the application :—

R. H. PAWSEY, *Chairman.*
J. PRATT, *Vice-Chairman.*
R. ELLIOTT, *Executive Engineer.*
H. W. REILY, *Dist. Supdt. of Police.*
BEPIN B. MOOKERJEE, *Dy. Collr., in charge Road Cess.*
GUNGA DOSS GOOHO.
দেবীদাস নিয়োগী । (DEVI DAS NEOGI.)
MOHIMA CHANDRA ROY CHOUDHAREE.
SOORJUKANTA ACHARJEE CHOUDHAREE.
HARA CHANDRA CHOUDHUREE.
T. T. KALLONAS.
W. B. MANSON.
RAM KISHORE ACHARJEA.
سادت علی خان (SADAT ALI KHAN.)

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th March 1875.

READ AGAIN—

A letter from the Vice-Chairman of the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, No. 1406, dated 18th August 1874, submitting a proposal for the construction of water-works for watering the jetty enclosures and washing down the paved slope of the Inland Vessels Wharf at a cost of Rs. 80,000.

Read again—

A letter from the Secretary to this Government in the Department of Public Works, No. 6836, dated 1st December 1874, submitting remarks on points of detail on the above proposal.

Read again—

The orders of the Lieutenant-Governor in this Department, Nos. 3710-11, dated 12th December 1874, sanctioning the plan and estimates amounting to Rs. 80,000 for carrying out the above work.

Read—

A letter from the Vice-Chairman of the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, No. 3137, dated 15th February 1875, applying for a loan of Rs. 80,000 for the above purpose.

RESOLUTION.—Whereas it appears probable to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that the loan of Rs. 80,000 applied for ought to be granted to the Port Commissioners, it is hereby ordered that the application be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* as required by the 5th of the rules made by the Governor-General in Council under the Public Works Loan Act of 1871 and published on the 15th October 1873.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 3137, dated Calcutta, the 15th February 1875.

From—The Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

WE the undersigned Commissioners for making Improvements in the port of Calcutta, do hereby apply to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for a loan to be granted us under the provisions of Act XXIV of 1871, the Public Works Loan Act. The particulars to be set forth in accordance with the rules published under the aforesaid Act are annexed hereto.

(1.) The work for the construction or repair of which the loan is required and an estimate of the cost thereof.

Water-works for watering jetty enclosure, Grey's wharf, &c., as sanctioned by Government in letter No. 3710, dated 12th December 1874.

Rs. 80,000.

(2.) The amount of loan applied for.

Rs. 80,000.

(3.) The funds, cesses, rates, duties or taxes, and the property, if any, on the security of which it is proposed that the loan shall be made.

The landing and shipping charges, wharf rents, and removal charges levied at the jetties and inland wharves, the jetties, quays, wharves, machinery, &c., &c., belonging to the Port Commissioners, and the Strand Bank lands.

(4.) The law or laws under which the said funds, cesses, rates, duties, taxes levied or received, and the title on which the said property is held.

Act V (B.C.) of 1870.

(5.) The period for which the loan is required.

30 years.

The number and amount of the instalments, if any, in which it is proposed the loan shall be made.
Dates proposed for receiving such instalments.

The whole amount to be available on 1st April 1875.—Rs. 80,000.

And the instalments in which it is proposed to repay the loan.

In accordance with the provisions of Rule X of the rules published under the Act modified by clause (D) of the rule, the Commissioners will pay a fixed sum half-yearly on the 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of Rs. 3,053-5-0 for each lakh of rupees borrowed. The table showing the proportion in which this half-yearly amount is divided between payment of interest and repayment of principal which was forwarded with the Commissioners' letter No. 4785, dated 12th January 1874, will show that the terms of the rule above quoted are complied with, and that one-fifth of the amount borrowed will be repaid within ten years, one-half within twenty years, and the whole within thirty years.

(6.) The proceeds of each of the funds, cesses, rates, duties or taxes, and all other incomes received by the Port Commissioners for the purposes of the Act.

The ordinary Income and Expenditure of the Commissioners for 1871-72, 1872-73, and 1873-74, exclusive of Repayment of Loans.

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross receipts derived from jetties	3,63,707	4,09,440	4,21,773
Ditto Inland wharves	1,98,456	2,01,834	2,16,755
Ditto Strand Bank lands	73,260	79,118	81,590
Ditto Port charges	4,48,111	5,43,020	4,26,974
Total ...	10,83,534	12,33,412	11,47,092
Expenditure at jetties	2,04,779	2,43,911	2,08,412
Ditto Inland wharves	46,013	68,381	65,646
Ditto on account of Strand Bank lands	19,849	23,725	63,065
Ditto Port establishment	2,80,939	3,95,168	3,85,477
Total ...	5,51,580	7,31,185	7,82,600

(7). The value of the property, if any, offered as security.

	Rs.
Value of land south of Aheereetollah Ghât, measuring about 2,404 cottahs, at Rs. 1,000 per cottah	24,04,000
Value of land already purchased for new wharf north of Aheereetollah Ghât	9,75,000
Value of buildings, jetties, cranes, and other appliances ...	34,83,473
„ of floating property, moorings, &c., belonging to the port	18,90,146
„ of investment in Government paper	4,55,337
Total	92,07,956

No.	Sanctioned Loans. Amount.	Sanctioned Loans. What works.	Sanction. Date.	Sanction. No. of letter.	When drawn. Date.	When drawn. Amount.	When re-paid. Date.	When re-paid. Amount.	Balance due to Government.	Balance of loan not drawn up to the 15th February 1875.
	Rs.					Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.
1	10,00,000	Jetties and Inland Wharf.	Act V (B.C.) of 1870	......	Previous to 1st April 1870.	10,00,000	August 1873...	1,00,000 0 0		
							September 1874...	40,000 0 0		
	10,00,000					10,00,000		1,40,000 0 0	8,60,000	......
2	6,00,000	Jetty works ...	18th January 1873 ...	374	7th January 1873 ...	2,00,000	30th June 1873...	4,821 0 0		
					7th March 1874 ...	4,00,000	31st December „ ...	4,929 8 0		
							30th June 1874...	5,040 6 9		
							31st December „ ...	5,153 13 1		
	6,00,000					6,00,000		19,944 11 10	5,80,055	......
3	5,49,100	Export Sheds ..	27th January 1873 ...	477	31st July 1873...	2,00,000	31st December 1873...	2,410 8 0		
					4th November „ ...	1,00,000	30th June 1874 ..	3,662 12 0		
					2nd April 1874 ...	1,49,100	31st December „ ...	4,548 10 10		
					4th July „ ...	1,00,000				
	5,49,100					5,49,100		10,621 14 10	5,38,478	......
4	3,00,000	New road	15th February 1873	983	11th December 1873	1,00,000	31st December 1873...	803 8 0		
					17th February 1874	1,50,000	30th June 1874 ..	2,026 13 3		
					17th August „ ...	50,000	31st December „ ...	2,4[illegible]4 3 0		
	3,00,000					3,00,000		5,304 8 3	2,94,696	......
5	2,00,000	Jute Warehouse ..	27th February 1873	1336	16th September 1873	1,00,000	31st December 1873 .	803 8 0		
					5th March 1874.	1,00 000	30th June 1874 .	1,625 1 3		
							31st December „ ...	1,661 10 4		
	2,00,000					2,00,000		4,090 3 7	1,95,910	...
6	1,55,000	Jetty works	31st March 1874 ..	2023	30th April „ ...	1,55,000	30th June 1874 ..	1,245 6 9		
							31st December „ ...	1,273 7 0		
	1,55,000					1,55,000		2,518 13 9	1,52,481	......
7	1,30,000	Officer's quarters	31st March 1874 ..	2023	17th August „ ...	50,000	31st December 1874 ..	803 8 0		
					1st December „ ...	50,000				
	1,30,000					1,00,000		803 8 0	99,196	30,000
8	1,00,000	Floating Crane ...	31st March 1874 ...	2023	12th ditto „ ...	50,000	31st December 1874...	401 12 0		
	20,000	Ditto ...	15th September 1874	151						
	1,20,000					50,000		401 12 0	49,598	70,000
9	2,50,000	New road ...	21st September 1874	157	26th September „ ...	1,00,000	31st December 1874...	2,008 12 0		
					2nd October „ ..	1,00,000				
					12th November „ ...	50,000				
	2,50,000					2,50,000		2,008 12 0	2,47,991	......
10	1,40,000	Pitching slope, Grey's Wharf.	3rd November 1874	3380	22nd October „ ...	50,000	31st December 1874..	401 12 0		
	1,10,000	Pitching slope in front of Export Sheds.								
	2,50,000					50,000		401 12 0	49,598	2,00,000
11	6,00,000	New road .	22nd December 1874	7359	4th January „ ..	3,00,000	....	....		
					13th ditto „ ...	1,00,000				
	6,00,000					4,00,000		... .	4,00,000	2,00,000
	41,54,100					36,54,100		1,86,096 0 3	34,68,003	5,00,000

Loan not Repayable.

No.	Amount.	What works.	Sanction Date.	No. of letter.	When drawn Date.	Amount.	When re-paid Date.	Amount.	Balance due to Government.	Balance of loan not drawn.
12	17,65,000	Port debt	7th July 1871 ...	1832	Previous to 1st April 1870.	17,65,000	Not repayable ...	....	17,65,000	......
	17,65,000					17,65,000				

All existing prior charges upon any source of income received for the purpose of Act V (B.C.) of 1870, or of any property vested in the Commissioners.

We have, &c.,

V. H. Schalch, *Chairman*.
W. D. Bruce, *Vice-Chairman*.
J. C. Murray.
T. M. Russell.
T. B. Lane.
C. Stephenson.
} *Commissioners*.

Wm. Smith.
Thos. A. Apcar.
H. P. Lovell.
Doorga Churn Law.
S. Hogg.
J. R. Bullen-Smith.
} *Commissioners*.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 9th March 1875.

READ—

A letter (No. 577, dated the 1st March 1875) from the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, submitting an application for a loan of Rs. 25,000, required by the Hooghly District Road Cess Committee, under the provisions of the Local Public Works Loan Act of 1871.

WHEREAS it appears probable to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that the loan of Rs. 25,000 (twenty-five thousand) applied for by the Hooghly District Road Cess Committee should be granted :

It is hereby ordered that the application be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, as required by the fifth of the rules passed by the Governor General in Council under Section 4 of the Local Public Works Loan Act XXIV of 1871, and published on the 15th of October 1873.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Application to the Government of Bengal for a loan to the Hooghly and Howrah District Road Fund Commissioners, made under the provisions of the Local Public Works Loan Act XXIV of 1871.

The works for the repair of which the loan is applied for are noted below. Detailed estimates for each are enclosed. The sum noted against each work is the aggregate of the estimate for that work; all these works are situated within the local limits of the authority of the Hooghly and Howrah District Road Fund Commissioners. They are all of public utility, and are intended for the benefit of the general community dwelling within the local limits of the District Road Fund Commissioners.

Repair of the road from—	Rs.
Phullaghat to Sulkea	3,000
Old Benares Road	3,500
Bydebatty to Bhola	1,500
Howrah to Juggutbullubpore	4,000
Juggutbullubpore to Ampta	1,000
Hooghly to Dhuniakhally	3,000
Hooghly to Dwarbasieny	1,275
Nowgong to Borai Road	600
Serampore to Dankooney	300
Chundernagore to Nunda	300
Mugrah to Mohanad	600
Pandooah to Mohanad	300
Kajeedangah to Hooghly Railway Station	100
Boinchee to Bhastorah	400
Mugrah to Trebany	300
Mugrah to Menan	800
Shahgunge to Trebany	1,000
Trebany to Juchoorah	2,000
Utterparah to Callipore	250
Mugrah Feeder Road	25
Pandooah Feeder Road	150
Pandooah branch and village roads	500
Mugrah branch and village roads	600
Total ...	25,000

2. The amount of the loan applied for is Rs. 25,000.

3. The cesses, rates, duties, taxes, and the receipts from property, on the security of which this loan is applied for, together with the laws under which they are leviable, are as follows:—

(*a.*) Cess on lands.
„ on houses.
„ on mines and railways.
Fines.
} Under the District Road Cess Act of 1871.

The rate of cess for the year 1875-76 has not yet been fixed by the Road Fund Commissioners; it will be fixed at a meeting to be held in October 1875 under Government Circular No. 15, dated 18th June 1873.

(*b.*) Road Fund leviable under the directions contained in the letter of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, No. 36A, dated 17th January 1874.

(c.) Receipts from the following ferries :—

Poorsoorah ferry.	Mancoor ferry.
Tilimparah „	Gopigunge „
Sankrail „	Buxee „

These receipts are levied under Regulation VI of 1819, and are placed to the credit of the District Road Fund under Government orders, in the Revenue Department, of the 17th August 1871.

(d.) Receipts from the following tolls :—

Gyeghatty and Buxee navigation tolls.	Dabeerparah toll-gate.
Kullensree toll-gate.	Jhumperdah „
Bydobatty „	Juggutbullubpore „

These tolls are collected under Act VIII of 1851, and are credited to the District Road Fund under the authority of the orders of Government, in the Revenue Department, of the 22nd August 1871.

4. The loan is asked for one year, *i.e.* the cess year 1874-75. It is required in one lump sum, and on the earliest date at which the loan can be granted. It is proposed to repay the loan during the cess year 1875-76 in four quarterly instalments.

5. Copies of the accounts of the Hooghly and Howrah District Road Fund for the years 1871-72 and 1872-73 are herewith forwarded. The accounts for the year 1873-74 are now being audited.

6. The prior charges on the sources of income of the District Road Fund falling under the provisions of Section 5 of Act XXIV of 1871 are the following :—

(1.) The repair of the ghâts and ferry boats (Regulation VI of 1819, Section 7).

(2.) The charges of collection of the road cess under Act X (B.C.) of 1871 (Section 70 of Act X (B.C.) of 1871.)

(3.) The cost of printing the Annual Report of the Commissioners in the *Calcutta Gazette* (Section 79 of Act X (B.C.) of 1871.)

The expenditure under each of these heads since the establishment of the Hooghly and Howrah District Road Fund is noted below :—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Repairs of boats and ghâts ...	......	181 1 6	......
Charges arising from preparation of statistics for collection of the cess...	2,937 5 3	7,223 4 11	3,938 1 10
Cost of printing the Annual Report ...	......	......	Nil.

* There are fourteen members of the Hooghly and Howrah District Road Fund Committee, of whom the following sign this application :—

(Sd.) F. PELLEW, *Chairman.*
„ W. F. MERES, *Vice-Chairman.*
„ W. D. PRATT, *District Supdt. of Police.*
„ OBHOY CHURN NUNDY.
„ OPENDRO NARAIN NUNDY.
„ POORNA CHUNDER ROY.
„ T. GRANT, *Magistrate of Howrah.*
„ CHUNDER CANTO MOOKERJEE.
„ JOYKISSEN MOOKERJEE.
„ T. D. BEIGHTON.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 9th March 1875.—It is hereby notified that the declarations for the acquisition of land required for the construction and repair of part of the Rajbari Feeder Road, in the district of Fureedpore, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 25th November and 2nd and 9th December 1874 respectively, are cancelled.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 6th March 1875.—It is hereby declared, in modification of the notification published at page 1010 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 27th August 1873, under date the 21st idem, that that portion of the second strip of land therein notified, and extending from the southern boundary of the premises of Messrs. Ralli Brothers to the northern boundary of the Port in Cossipore, is bounded on the south by the land in possession of the Port Commissioners; on the north by the northern boundary of the Port of Calcutta; on the west by the river Hooghly, and on the east by a line running parallel to the river bank, and, more or less, 150 feet from low water-mark.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

The 9th March 1875.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to order the publication of the following notification for general information.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The adopted Latitude of the New Observatory at Pamplemousses, from which the time-ball on the Signal Mountain at Port Louis is dropped at 1 P.M., mean solar time, is 20° 6′ 6″ South, and the adopted Longitude, 3h. 50m. 12·6s. East of Greenwich.

OBSERVATORY PAMPLEMOUSSES,
MAURITIUS,
The 20th January 1875.

C. MELDRUM,
Government Observer.

[Third Publication.]

The 9th March 1875.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to order the publication of the following notification for general information.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

ON the 30th November 1874, ship *Java*, on her passage from London to Akyab, when in Lat. 26-22 S., Long. 26-11 W., sighted a wreck, which evidently had been rigged as a ship or barque. At 0·30 P.M. sent a boat alongside, and found that the vessel had been destroyed by fire and the cargo burnt out; masts and gear hanging alongside. On the stern they read "The Foundling, Liv;" the remainder of the word destroyed; supposed to be Liverpool. The bowsprit was still standing; but whether iron or wood, cannot say. Her rail is about 24 feet above the water, and her deck line about 20 feet. Nothing of the hull appeared to be injured, except a little of the bulwark injured in the wake of the foremast. The vessel is in the track for outward bounders round Cape of Good Hope, and homeward bounders round Cape Horn.

The above has been communicated to the Master-Attendant at Akyab by Captain W. D. R. Bergstrom, of the *Java*, who is of opinion that the wreck is not likely to sink for a long time, consequently very dangerous. She was evidently a coal-laden vessel.

(Sd.) W. PORTER,
Master-Attendant, Akyab.

AKYAB, the 23rd February 1875.

[First Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 23rd March 1875.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a road starting from Milki to Gonoli, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land running generally from south-east to north-west, passing through the villages of Milki, Bubpore, Jamalpore, Marwa Nunkar, Bhonzpore, Burbena, Balba, and Modhoorahpore, in pergunnah Chye, zillah Bhagulpore, and measuring, more or less, 6½ miles in length and 51 feet in breadth, equal to 121 beeghas 11 cottahs standard beeghas, equivalent to 46 beeghas 12 dhoors local beeghas, more or less, is required in the aforesaid nine villages.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6, Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 11*th March* 1875.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a distillery in the village of Ticcaree, Pergunnah Sanoot, zillah Gya, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 6¼ cottahs of standard measurement, bounded on the west by a tank belonging to Rambit Gir Gossain of Bodh Gya; east by a footpath and pyne; north by the gari-khana of Rani Asmedh Kuer; south by some huts tenanted by Moti Gowala and other persons, and Government road, is required within the aforesaid village of Ticcaree.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATIONS.

The 13*th March* 1875.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for village chowkeedar's jagir to be given as compensation to Punchoo De, chowkeedar, for the loss of his jagir land acquired for a road from Baliapal to Kamarda, in the village of Durpal, pergunnah Kamardachour, zillah Balasore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 28 poles of standard measurement, bounded on the east by cultivated lands of Bhagaban Das and Baid Adikary; south by cultivated lands of Bipro De and Sukhomoyi Jena; west by cultivated lands of Chatoor Patter and Raghu Raut; and north by cultivated lands of Bhooban Pal and Manik Patter, is required within the aforesaid village of Durpal.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for jagir to be given as compensation to Maguni Pudhan Putwari for the loss of his jagir land acquired for a road from Baliapal to Kamarda, in the village of Baharda, pergunnah Kamardachour, zillah Balasore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 10 poles of standard measurement, bounded on the east by cultivated lands of Goodoo Das and Bhagaban Adhikary; south by cultivated lands of Madh Patter and Bain Poirah; west by cultivated lands of Nursing Dutt; and north by cultivated lands of Baidh Nundi and Bissoo Raut, is required within the aforesaid village of Baharda.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for jagir to be given as compensation to Fakir Jena Digwar for the loss of his jagir land acquired for a local road from Baliapal to Kamarda, in the village of Berhapal, pergunnah Shahabunder, zillah Balasore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 29 poles of standard measurement, bounded on the east by cultivated lands of Fakir Das and Parsoo Jena; south and west by cultivated lands of Fakir Jena; and north by cultivated lands of Chunder Sekhur Naik, is required within the aforesaid village of Berhapal.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for jagir to be given as compensation to Gobind Mohalik Paik for the loss of his jagir land acquired for a local road from Baliapal to Kamarda, in the village of Berhapal, pergunnah Shahabunder, zillah Balasore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 10 poles of standard measurement, bounded on the east by cultivated lands of Bunmali Putnaik; south by cultivated lands of Goodoo Bhooyan; west by cultivated lands of Shib Das; and north by cultivated lands of Kamallochun Das, is required within the aforesaid village of Berhapal.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for jagir to be given as compensation to Arat Patter Paik for the loss of his jagir land acquired for a local road from Baliapal to Kamarda, in the village of Gunapore, pergunnah Kt. Kutsahi, zillah Balasore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more

or less, 32 poles of standard measurement, bounded on the east, south, and west by cultivated lands of Chakoo Mahanti, and north by cultivated lands of Kasi Panda, is required within the aforesaid village of Gunapore.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for jagir to be given as compensation to Kessub Patter Digwar for the loss of his jagir land acquired for a road from Baliapal to Kamarda, in the village of Barmahisari, pergunnah Kutsahi, zillah Balasore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 20 poles of standard measurement, bounded on the east by cultivated lands of Nagusi Mohapatar and Pershad De; south by cultivated lands of Dam De and Chintoo Mahanti; west by cultivated lands of Lokenath Mohapatar and Bai Pudhan; and north by cultivated lands of Pershad De and Nagusi Mohapatar, is required within the aforesaid village of Barmahisari.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for jagir to be given as compensation to Chakoo Mahanti Paik for the loss of his jagir land acquired for a local road from Baliapal to Kamarda, in the village of Gunapore, pergunnah Kt. Kutsahi, zillah Balasore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 3 poles of standard measurement, bounded on the east by cultivated lands of Juggernath Kamila; south by cultivated lands of Dam Sahu and Sumbhu Das; west by cultivated lands of Raghu Panda; and north by cultivated lands of Bidhu Das and Jain Burdhan, is required within the aforesaid village of Gunapore.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for jagir to be given as compensation to Gangoo Jena, son of Makar Jena Digwar, for the loss of his jagir land acquired for a local road from Baliapal to Kamarda, in the village of Barmahisari, pergunnah Kutsahi, zillah Balasore, it is hereby delared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 9 poles of standard measurement, bounded on the east by cultivated lands of Dam De and Gupi Pudhan; south by cultivated lands of Narain Adhikari and Juggu Pudhan; west by cultivated lands of Juggu Pudhan and Naku De; and north by cultivated lands of Brojo Mohapatar and Bharat Das, is required within the aforesaid village of Barmahisari.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for jagir to be given as compensation to Bissumbhur Pudhan Putwari for the loss of his jagir land acquired for a local road from Baliapal to Kamarda, in the village of Julda, pergunnah Bhograi, zillah Balasore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 18 poles of standard measurement, bounded on the east by cultivated lands of Sunker Sahu and Kessub Chund; south by cultivated lands of Guru Prosad; and west and north by cultivated lands of Dye De, is required within the aforesaid village of Julda.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for jagir to be given as compensation to Uday Das Paik for the loss of his jagir land acquired for a local road from Baliapal to Kamarda, in the village of Berhapal, pergunnah Shahabunder, zillah Balasore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 19 poles of standard measurement, bounded on the east by cultivated lands of Gudoo Bhooyan; south by cultivated lands of Madhub Mangal; west by cultivated lands of Udi Dass; and north by cultivated lands of Fakir Jena, is required within the aforesaid village of Berhapal.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for jagir to be given as compensation to Uday Das Paik for the loss of his jagir land acquired for a local road from Baliapal to Kamarda, in the village of Chotkanpore, pergunnah Shahabunder, zillah Balasore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or

less, 10 poles of standard measurement, bounded on the east by cultivated lands of Bhagbat Das and Kissore Das ; south by cultivated lands of Abhimanu Maghi; west by cultivated lands of Sumbhu Putnaik ; and north by cultivated lands of Bhagut Jena, is required within the aforesaid village of Chotkanpore.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for jagir to be given as compensation to Dye De Paik for the loss of his jagir land acquired for a local road from Baliapal to Kamarda, in the village of Julda, pergunnah Bhograi, zillah Balasore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1 rood 3 poles of standard measurement, bounded on the east by cultivated lands of Sunker Sahu and Kessub Chund; south by cultivated lands of Sunker Sahu and Bai Dhur; west by cultivated lands of Dai De; and north by cultivated lands of Sunker Sahu and Nath Sahu, is required within the aforesaid village of Julda.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for jagir to be given as compensation to Sunker Sahu Paik for the loss of his jagir land acquired for a local road from Baliapal to Kamarda, in the village of Julda, pergunnah Bhograi, zillah Balasore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 20 poles of standard measurement, bounded on the east by cultivated lands of Kessub Chund and Dye Dutt ; south by cultivated lands of Sunker Sahu and Bai Dhur; west by cultivated lands of Dye De; and north by cultivated lands of Sunker Sahu and Nath Sahu, is required within the aforesaid village of Julda.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for jagir to be given as compensation to Choitan Barrik Jagirdar for the loss of his jagir land acquired for a local road from Baliapal to Kamarda, in the village of Nachunda, pergunnah Kamardachur, zillah Balasore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 25 poles of standard measurement, bounded on the east by cultivated lands of Chaitun Barrik and Kessub Chund; south by cultivated lands of Deb Chund and Sutru Chund; west by cultivated lands of Raghu Chund and Nursing Das; and north by cultivated lands of Sunder Mohupater and Rathi Patter, is required within the aforesaid village of Nachunda.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for jagir to be given as compensation to Dursun Barrik Paik for the loss of his jagir land acquired for a local road from Baliapal to Kamarda, in the village of Nachunda, pergunnah Kamardachour, zillah Balasore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 35 poles of standard measurement, bounded on the east by cultivated lands of Sutroo Chund and Rathi Patter; south by cultivated lands of Modhu Moha Patter; west by cultivated lands of Nursing Das; and north by cultivated lands of Dasi Sahu, is required within the aforesaid village of Nachunda.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for jagir to be given as compensation to Shib Barrik Jagirdar for the loss of his jagir land acquired for a local road from Baliapal to Kamarda, in the village of Nachunda, pergunnah Kamardachour, zillah Balasore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 27 poles of standard measurement, bounded on the east by cultivated lands of Dinbundhoo Chund; south by cultivated lands of Kasi Das; west by cultivated lands of Kessub Chund and Sham Pundit; and north by cultivated lands of Doye Naik, is required within the aforesaid village of Nachunda.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for jagir to be given as compensation to Sarthak Giri Paik for the loss of his jagir land acquired for a local road from Baliapal to Kamarda, in the village of Nachunda, pergunnah Kamardachour, zillah Balasore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 25 poles of standard measurement, bounded on the east by cultivated lands of Juggobundoo Naik and Kessub Chund; south by cultivated lands of Huri Patter; west by Kamarda road, and north by cultivated lands of Huri Patter and Bai Dass, is required within the aforesaid village of Nachunda.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for jagir to be given as compensation to Bhagat Jena Paik for the loss of his jagir land acquired for a local road from Baliapal to Kamarda, in the village of Chotkanpore, pergunnah Shahabunder, zillah Balasore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring more or less, 15 poles of standard measurement, bounded on the east by cultivated lands of Gupinath Barik; south by waste lands of Chotkanpore village; west by cultivated lands of Bhagat Jena; and north by cultivated lands of Gokool Audia, is required within the aforesaid village of Chotkanpore.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for jagir to be given as compensation to Durgi Jena Paik for the loss of his jagir land acquired for a local road from Baliapal to Kamarda, in the village of Barmahisari, pergunnah Kutsahi, zillah Balasore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1 rood 3 poles of standard measurement, bounded on the east by cultivated lands of Dam De and Gopi Pudhan; south by cultivated lands of Narain Adhikary and Juggu Pudhan; west by cultivated lands of Juggu Pudhan and Naku De; and north by cultivated lands of Brojo Moha Pattar and Bharat Das, is required within the aforesaid village of Barmahisari.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for village chowkeedar's jagir to be given as compensation to Panchoo De, chowkeedar, for the loss of his jagir land acquired for a road from Baliapal to Kamarda, in the village of Durpal, pergunnah Kamardachour, zillah Balasore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 34 poles of standard measurement, bounded on the east by cultivated lands of Bai Paira; south by cultivated lands of Situ Das; west by cultivated lands of Baidh Adikary; north by cultivated lands of Durgi Pal, is required within the aforesaid village of Durpal.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 9th March 1875.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the Eastern Bengal Railway, in the village of Jagotee and Chachooa, Pergunnah Mamoodshai, zillah Nuddea, it is hereby declared that a piece of land partly in the village of Jagotee and partly in the village of Chachooa, measuring, more or less, 25 beeghas and 6½ chittacks of standard measurement, and bounded on the north by the lands in the occupation of the Government; on the south by the lands belonging to the late Ramrutton Roy, and Shoshee Bhooshun Mozoomdar and Dwarka Nath Sen; on the east by the lands belonging to the said Ram Rutton Roy; and on the west by the lands belonging to the said Shoshee Bhooshun Mozoomdar and Dwarkanath Sen, is required in the aforesaid villages of Jagotee and Chachooa.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 264.—*Fort William, the* 18*th March* 1875.—*Notifications.—Establishments.—Appointment.*—Mr. A. Phillips, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal during the absence of Mr. J. Pitt Kennedy, or until further orders.

No. 266.—The Honourable C. Pontifex, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 24th June 1875, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 283.—*The* 19*th March* 1875.—In modification of notification No. 224, dated the 10th instant, the furlough granted to the Hon'ble F. B. Kemp, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, will have effect from the 13th April next, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 397.—*The* 18*th March* 1875.—*Judicial.*—The services of Mr. F. R. Cockerell, C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from this date.

No. 398 —The services of Baboo Hem Chunder Ker, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from this date.

No. 64.—*The* 18*th March* 1875.—*Education.*—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse, Q C., to be Vice Chancellor of the University of Calcutta, in succession to the Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C S.I.

No. 97.—*Ecclesiastical.—Appointment.*—The Reverend A. O. Hardy, Junior Chaplain, to be Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 2nd instant.

No. 99.—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta has appointed the Reverend Edgar Jacob, Acting Second Chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral, to be His Lordship's Domestic Chaplain, with effect from the 4th instant.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, is republished for general information :—

No. 74.—*Fort William, the* 16*th March* 1875.—*Notification —Emigration.*—The rules relating to emigration from the Port of Calcutta, made by the Governor-General in Council under the provisions of Section 56 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1871, and published in the *Gazette of India* of the 22nd February 1873, are modified in the following respects :—

The quantities of quinine prescribed in the scales of medical stores in Schedule E, Nos. 4 and 9, are increased respectively from 4 ounces and 1 ounce for every 100 statute adults to 5 ounces and 2 ounces for every 100 statute adults.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India, in the Financial Department, are republished for general information :—

No 1886.—*Fort William, the* 19*th March* 1875 —*Notifications —Accounts.*—The following Financial Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 63, dated 11th February 1875, is published for general information :—

> "I have to acquaint you that the rate of exchange for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments for the year 1875-76, has been fixed, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, at one shilling and tenpence farthing (1*s* 10¼*d*) the rupee, and I have to request that you will give the necessary instructions for the due observance of this rate in respect of all transactions to which it is applicable."

No. 1864.—*The* 18*th March* 1875.—*Expenditure.—Administration.*—The services of Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac, Commissioner of Cotton and Commerce with the Government of India, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of the Opium Agency at Ghazeepore.

No. 1833.—*The* 19*th March* 1875.—*Leave and Allowances.*—The Governor-General in Council directs that the following section be inserted in Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code in the part *Examination Leave :—*

Section 13*A* —The master of a Government school in Bengal in receipt of a salary not exceeding two hundred rupees a month, while absent from his office with the object of studying to qualify himself as a teacher of surveying, is considered to be absent on duty or on special deputation ; provided that such period of absence shall not exceed three months.

No. 1874.—*The* 18*th March* 1875.—*Pensions and Gratuities.*—The Governor-General in Council directs that heading 11 of Form E in Appendix A to the Civil Pension Code may be separated as follows :—

By death or non-appearance for six months { *a* Known to be dead ; *b* Others ;

and that the following be added to the notes at foot of the form :—

> "11 *b*—diminished by the number under heading 6 might be taken roughly as the number of unreported or unknown deaths."

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 303.—*Fort William, the* 17*th March* 1875.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Surgeon Major John Martin Coates, M.D., of the Medical Department, Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal,—for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

* * * * * * *

No. 305.—Supernumerary Surgeon Major Edwin Clement Bensley, of the Medical Department, is brought on the establishment of Surgeons Major to fill an existing vacancy.

No 308.—*The* 18*th March* 1875.—The following extract from List No. 4, dated the 18th February 1875, of Military Officers of the Bengal Establishment, permitted to return to duty, granted extensions of leave, &c., received from the India Office, is published for general information :—

Permitted to return.

* * * * * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Gordon.

* * * * * * * *

No 315.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel A. Elderton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 316.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Captain Colin Hubert Garbett, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, Bengal,—for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

* * * * * * * *

No. 319.—*The* 19*th March* 1875.—The following appointment is made, subject to the Officer passing an examination in drill :—

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr. Alan Wood Rendell, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant James Stewart, resigned.

No. 320.—The undermentioned Officer and Warrant Officer have reported their return from England :—

* * * * * * *

First Class Assistant Apothecary T. Baron, of the Subordinate Medical Department,—date of arrival at Fort William, 1st March 1875.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 974C.S.

The 17*th March* 1875.—Baboo Prosonno Kumar Ghose is appointed to act as Moonsif of Culna during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Raj Rajessur Bhuttacharjee, or until further orders.

The names of the following gentlemen are removed from the list of Honorary Magistrates in Rungpore, viz.—

Baboo Doyal Sing.
,, Deskhahra Mohun Roy.
,, Jogendro Narain Roy Chowdry.
,, Junki Bullub Sen.

The 18*th March* 1875.—Baboo Nanda Kissore Bhoopatti Hurrechundun Mohapatter, zemindar of Sookinda, is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate in the district of Cuttack, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

The 22*nd March* 1875.—Colonel Arthur Elderton, Bengal Staff Corps, who has, under separate orders of this date, been appointed to act as Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore and Judge of the Small Cause Court of that Cantonment, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO MOONSIFS.—*The* 23*rd March* 1875.—Baboo Ram Doyal Ghose, 2nd Moonsif of Busheerhaut, in the 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st May 1875.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ERRATUM.

The 22nd March 1875.—In the notification dated the 16th March 1875, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th idem, page 323, defining the revised boundaries of the town of Nowabgunge under Act VI (B.C.) of 1868, *for* 'Jehapore' *read* 'Ichapore.'

RIVERS THOMPSON.
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 19th March 1875.—Under Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act VIII of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to create the following registration sub-district, having the head-quarters and local jurisdiction shown opposite the name. The Lieutenant-Governor is also pleased, under Section 7 of the Act, to appoint the person named below to be Sub-Registrar of the said sub-district :—

District.	Name of new sub-district.	Head-quarters.	Thana included in jurisdiction.	Sub-Registrar appointed.
Ramgunge	Ramgunge ...	Lamchar ..	Ramgunge	Chandika Prasanna Majumdar.

This change will take effect on and from the 1st of April 1875.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 20th March 1875.—It is hereby notified that under Section III, Regulation VI of 1819, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to declare public the ferry situated at a place between Bogsur and Sherecole, in the district of Rajshahye, where the road from Nattore to Bograh crosses the Kokradoha Khall.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 20th March 1875.—It is hereby notified that under Section III, Regulation VI of 1819, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to declare public the ferry over the river Baraloe at Nowhatta, on the Rajshahye and Maudah road.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 22nd March 1875.—It is hereby notified, under the provisions of Section 15 of Act V of 1861, that in consequence of frequent disturbances arising out of a feud between the rival proprietors of the village of Koroona, in the police-station Mirzagunge, in the district of Backergunge, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the employment, for six months, of a special police force consisting of a head constable and eight constables to be quartered at the said village. The cost of the force as noted below shall be levied from the inhabitants of the village :—

	Rs.	A.		Rs.
1 Head Constable	20	0		
8 Constables at Rs. 6	48	0		
Pensionary charges at 2 annas per rupee	8	8		
	76	8	per month, or	459 for six months.
Clothing for six months			...	18
Stationery, &c.			...	12
Temporary barrack			...	80
			Total ...	569

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 23rd March 1875.—It is hereby notified that, under Section 68 of Act VI (B.C.) of 1870 (the Village Chowkeydaree Act), the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to extend the provisions of the Act to the undermentioned districts in the Rajshahye Division, with effect from the 1st day of April next—

To the district of Pubna,
" " of Bogra,
" " of Maldah,

and to the portion of the Moorshedabad district to the east of the Bhagiruthee river.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 10th March 1875.—Whereas one Shibi Boistobee died intestate, leaving two plots of land measuring 1 beegah and 6 cottahs, and five trees standing thereon, in the village of Rohimpore, police-station Kristonugger, in the district of Hooghly, and whereas no claims have been established to the aforesaid properties within the period of six months after the issue of a formal notification, they are hereby declared to be escheated to Government.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 11th March 1875.—It is hereby notified that under the authority vested in him for that purpose by Section 49 of Act III (B.C.) of 1864, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to declare that on and after the 1st April 1875, and subject to the limitations contained in the above section, every cart, hackery, and other wheeled vehicle without springs, kept and used within or let for hire within or without the municipal limits of the town of Chittagong, and used within them, shall be registered by the Municipal Commissioners of the town of Chittagong, with the name and residence of the owner thereof, and shall bear the number of registration in such manner as the said Commissioners shall direct.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 15th March 1875.—Whereas an application signed by the European and principal Native residents of the town of Sahibgunge, in the district of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, has been made to Government, praying for the extension of Act XXVI of 1850 (entitled an Act to enable improvements to be made in towns,) to the said town of Sahibgunge, it is hereby notified for general information, under Section 3 of the Act, that the said application of the residents will be complied with, and the town of Sahibgunge formed into a Municipality under Act XXVI of 1850 on and from the 1st April 1875, should no objection be preferred against the application before that time.

The boundaries of the said town of Sahibgunge for the purposes of the Act shall be as follows:—

On the north, the River Ganges.
On the east, mouzah Kalabaree and zemindary lands.
On the south, mouzah Lall Muttia.
On the west, mouzah Bethona.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 16th March 1875.—In supersession of so much of the notification dated the 17th March 1869 as defined the boundaries of the town of Nowabgunge, it is hereby declared that from 1st April 1875 the boundaries of the said town of Nowabgunge, for purposes of Act VI (B.C.) of 1868, shall be as follows:—

On the east, the Ghur Shamnuggur, the E. B. Railway line down to Jehapore, the eastern boundary of the village Jehapore, and the Barrackpore Cantonments.
On the south, the River Hooghly and the Barrackpore Cantonments.
On the west, the River Hooghly.
On the north, the River Hooghly and the village of Moolajore.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 16*th March* 1875.—In supersession of the notifications dated 16th February and 23rd March 1874, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 25th February and 25th March respectively, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased, under the authority vested in him by Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act (VIII of 1871), to sanction the following alterations in the jurisdiction of the undermentioned sub-districts in Mymensingh :—

The sudder sub-district of Mymensingh will include the thanas of Mymensingh, Madargunge, Ghafurgaon, and Phulpore, and the outpost of Kendooa in thana Netrokona.

The sub-district of Netrokona will comprise thanas Durgapore and Netrokona, exclusive of the outpost of Kendooa, which will be attached to the sudder sub-district

The sub-district of Jamalpore will comprise thanas Jamalpore and Dewangunge.

The sub-district of Sherepore will be conterminous with the thana of that name.

The sub-districts as modified will stand as follows :—

Sub-district.	Thana.
Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh. Madargunge. Ghafurgaon. Phulpore, and outpost of Kendooa in thana Netrokona.
Netrokona ...	Thana Durgapore. Thana Netrokana, exclusive of the outpost of Kendooa.
Jamalpore ...	Thana Jamalpore. Thana Dewangunge.
Sherepore ...	Thana Sherepore.

This notification will take effect on and from 1st April 1875.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 9*th March* 1875.—With a view to reduce the cost of the preparation and registration of cultivating pottahs and kabulyats, and of bonds for amounts not exceeding Rs. 100, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to sanction, as an experimental measure for six months, in the undermentioned offices, the use of register books containing printed forms of the documents in question. Blank forms corresponding with those in the registers will be issued and sold to the public at the rate of two pice for each form of a pottah or kabulyat, or for the value of the stamp only in the case of a bond. When any such printed form is presented for registration, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct, with the approval of the Governor-General in Council, that the fee to be paid shall be four annas only. Specimens of the printed forms can be seen at the offices noted below :—

LIST OF OFFICES.

1. Alipore (24 Pergunnahs).
2. Burisaul (Backergunge).
3. Commillah (Tipperah).
4. Dacca.
5. Jessore.
6. Kishnaghur (Nuddea.)
7. Midnapore.
8. Mymensingh.
9. Sooree (Beerbhoom).

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 4*th March* 1875.—Under Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act VIII of 1871. the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to create the following registration sub-district, having the head-quarters and local jurisdiction shown opposite the name. The Lieutenant-Governor is also pleased, under Section 7 of the Act, to appoint the person named below to be Sub-Registrar of the said sub-district :—

DISTRICT.	Name of new sub-district.	Head-Quarters.	Thanas included in jurisdiction.	Sub-Registrar appointed.
Maldah	Chanchal	Chanchal	Kharba and Gorgoribha.	Baboo Kalimohun Ghosal.

This change will take effect on and from the 1st of April 1875.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 3rd March 1875.—Under Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act VIII of 1871 the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to create the following registration sub-district having the head-quarters and local jurisdiction shown opposite the name. The Lieutenant-Governor is also pleased, under Section 7 of the Act, to appoint the person named below to be Sub-Registrar of the said sub-district :—

DISTRICT.	Name of new sub-district.	Head-Quarters.	Thana included in jurisdiction.	Sub-Registrar appointed.
24-Pergunnahs ...	Bhaduriya	Bhaduriya	Bhaduriya	Baboo Uttam Chandra Chatterjee.

This change will take effect on and from the 1st of April 1875.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

DECLARATIONS.

The 19th March 1875.—WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the better sanitation of the town of Pooree, near and west of Bankimshani in mouzah Balikhund, talook Attalong, Pergunnah Oldhar, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 6 goonts and 13 biswas of the local standard measurement, equal to 32 poles 2 yards and 4 feet of the English square measure, and bounded on all sides by the sandy waste lands of the above-mentioned mouzah Balikhund, is required within the aforesaid mouzah Balikhund.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the better sanitation of the town of Pooree, in the village of Kumbharpudda, in the town of Pooree, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 2 goonts and 15½ biswas of local standard measurement, equal to 18 poles 28 yards 7 feet and 72 inches of English square measure, and bounded on the north by the lakhiraj or rent-free waste land belonging to the Jagunnath Bullubh Muth, with the house of its ryot, Apees Bewa ; on the south by the lakhiraj or rent-free waste land belonging to the Nirbani Hatee Akhraj and held in charge by Mohunt Juggunnath Dass as trustee ; on the east by the above-mentioned waste land belonging to the Juggunnath Bullubh Muth ; and on the west by the circuit-house road leading from Atharnallah to the circuit-house on the sea-shore, is required within the aforesaid village of Kumbharpudda, in the city of Pooree.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the better sanitation of the town of Pooree, near Nooliasahi, in mouzah Balikhund, talook Attalang, pergunnah Oldhar, zillah Pooree, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 8 goonts and 8 biswas of the local standard measurement, equal to 1 rood 17 yards and 7 feet of the English square measure, and bounded on all sides by the sandy waste lands of mouzah Balikhund on the sea-shore, is required within the aforesaid mouzah Balikhund.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the better sanitation of the town of Pooree west of the Indrodumno tank, in the village of Matiapudda, in the town of Pooree, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 12 goonts and 8½ biswas of local standard measurement, equal to 2 roods 7 poles and 9 yards of English square measure, and bounded on the north and south by the lakhiraj or rent-free waste lands belonging to the Buddo Sunth Muth ; on the east by the

public path leading along the west and north banks of the Indrodumno tank to mouzah Balikhund, and on the west by the public path commencing from Matiapudda and leading to Balikhund, is required within the aforesaid village of Matiapudda, in the city of Pooree.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for sheds for conservancy carts and bullocks belonging to the Pooree Health Office near and west of the Pooree police reserve lines in mouzah Balikhund, talook Altalang, pergunnah Oldhar, zillah Pooree, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 19 goonts and 4 biswas of the local standard measurement, equal to 2 roods 11 poles and 25 yards of the English square measure, and bounded on all sides by the sandy waste lands of the above-mentioned mouzah Balikhund, is required within the aforesaid mouzah Balikhund.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 20th March 1875.

No. 81.—*Notification.*—Mr. B. Clark, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, joined the Fourth Calcutta Division on the 1st March 1875, before noon.

No. 82.—*Leave of Absence.*—Baboo Jogendro Chunder Mitter, Supervisor, First Grade, attached to the Purneah District, for six months, on private affairs, without pay, under Section 9, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

The 22nd March 1875.

No. 83.—The following orders, issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, are republished for information :—

No. 119 *of the* 15*th March* 1875.—Mr. J. B. Braddon, Assistant Controller, Third Grade, on probation, Bombay, is confirmed in his appointment.

No. 121.—The following transfers and postings of officers have been sanctioned by the Government of India :—

* * * * * *

Mr. W. A. Billings, Deputy Controller and Officiating Controller of Public Works Accounts, Central India, to be Deputy Controller, Bengal.

No. 123 *of the* 16*th March* 1875.—Baboo Haran Chunder Banerjee and Baboo Kally Prosono Mookerjee are appointed to the Public Works Department as Assistant Engineers, Third Grade, on probation, and posted to Bengal Provincial Establishment.

No. 84.—*Erratum.*—In Notification No. 74, dated 10th March 1875, *for* 'First Grade' *read* 'Second Grade.'

LOCAL COMMUNICATIONS.

The 23rd March 1875.

No. 86.—*Declaration under Section* 6 *of Act X of* 1870 *of the Government of India.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the site of a temporary Road Inspection Bungalow in the village of Rohunpore, pergunnah Bansdol Pultapore, zillah Maldah, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, one beegha eleven cottahs five chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north and east by land belonging to zemindar Syed Nadir Hossein, south by the Rohunpore Nullah, and on the west by a bamboo garden belonging to Dowlat Mohuldar, is required within the aforesaid village of Rohunpore.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Colonel*, R.E.,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D.

IRRIGATION.

ESTABLISHMENT.—NOTIFICATION.

Dated 22nd March 1875.

No. 115.—*Notification.*—Mr. I. J. Atkinson, Overseer, First Grade, Mohanuddy Division, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 8th instant from the privilege leave granted him in the orders marginally noted. The unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled.

Notification No. 68, dated 15th February 1875.

No. 116.—*Transfer.*—Shaik Muzooroollah, Sub-Overseer, First Grade, from the Dehree to the Western Sone Survey Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 1st instant.

No. 117.—*Notification.*—The services of Mr. W. McGowen, Temporary Sub-Engineer, Third Grade, Arrah Division, are dispensed with from this date.

No. 118.—*Notification.*—With reference to the orders marginally noted, Mr. C. L. Davies, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, joined the Balasore Survey Division on the afternoon of the 11th instant.

Notification No. 73, dated 1st March 1875.

No. 119.—*Promotions.*—The following temporary promotions are made in the place of Mr. J. Kimber, Executive Engineer, First Grade, who availed himself of the eight months' furlough granted him in the orders marginally noted on the 12th instant:—

No. 35, dated 1st February 1875.

From the 13th instant, Mr. G. R. Long, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, to be Temporary Executive Engineer, First Grade.

Mr. E. deGrousilliers, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, to be Temporary Executive Engineer, Second Grade.

No. 120.—*Notification.*—The declaration No. 370, published at page 1650, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 4th November 1874, for land for a bund across the Damoodah river near Jamalpore, in the district of Burdwan, is hereby cancelled.

No. 121.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, namely, for an out-fall drain in connection with the Kao syphon in the 9th mile of the Main Western Canal in mouzah Bhajea, taluqa Jaipore, and in mouzah Mohuari, in pergunnah Sasseram, district Shahabad, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land about 4,700 feet in length, and varying from 90 to 362 feet in width, containing more or less 32 acres of standard measurement, is required within the mouzahs aforesaid in pergunnah Sasseram, district Shahabad.

The land plans of the said drainage cut may be inspected in the office of the Executive Engineer, Dehree Division, at Dehree on Soane, during office hours on any day, holidays excepted.

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. W. GULLIVER, *Col.*, R.E.,
Offg. Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal in the P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 8th March 1875.—Under Section 64 of Act V (B.C.) of 1870, the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, do hereby declare that the wharf on the east bank of the river Hooghly, extending from the premises at Cossipore, occupied by Messrs. Ralli Brothers on the north, to the jetty in front of the Hydraulic Press Company's premises on the south, is ready for receiving, landing, and shipping goods from and upon vessels not being sea-going vessels, and do order that within the limits of that portion of the Port of Calcutta situate between the landing ghât in front of the lane to the north of Messrs. Ralli Brother's premises, and which extends to a distance of 12 feet from the south boundary wall of the Cossipore Sugar Factory on the north, and Davee Roy's Ghât on the south, it shall not be lawful to land or ship any goods out of or into vessels of the class above specified except at the aforesaid wharf.

By order of the Commissioners,
W. D. BRUCE, *Vice-Chairman.*

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2312, *dated* 15*th March* 1875.—Captain L. Blathwayt received charge of the Hazareebagh Jails and European Penitentiary from Captain A. H. Playfair on the forenoon of the 9th instant.

W. L. HEELEY,
Inspector-General of Jails, L. P.

HIGH COURT NOTICES.

Circular Orders and Memos. by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Circular Order No. 499.

Dated Calcutta, the 5th March 1875.

From—W. M. SOUTTAR, Esq., Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal,

To—The Judge of Bhagulpore.

HIGH COURT, ENGLISH DEPARTMENT. *Civil.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 22, dated the 18th February 1875, in which you submit, for the determination of the Court, the question whether, in a district like Bhagulpore, where the system of paying rent in kind prevails, a ryot has the right to deposit in Court under section 46, Act VIII, (B.C.) of 1869, such portion of the value of his produce as represents the rent admittedly due to the zemindar.

2. In reply, I am to state that the Court considers it quite consistent with the law that such deposits should be allowed, and approves the instructions given by you to the Moonsif in the case reported in your letter.

Circular Memo. No. 4.

Dated Calcutta, the 5th March 1875.

HIGH COURT, ENGLISH DEPARTMENT. *Civil.*

Forwarded to District Judges for information and guidance.

Circular Memo. No. 1.

Dated Calcutta, the 1st March 1875.

HIGH COURT. ENGLISH DEPARTMENT. *(Criminal.)*

AT the instance of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor,* the Court is pleased to call the attention of District Magistrates to the instructions contained in Circular Order No. 5, dated the 5th July 1865, regarding the maintenance of a "Register of Criminals convicted of heinous offences" with a view to a strict observance of those instructions in future, there being reason to believe that they have not been uniformly observed, and that injury to the public service has arisen from such omission.

* *Vide* Government letter No. 470, dated the 2nd February 1875.

Circular Order No. 334.

Dated Calcutta, the 4th March 1875.

From—W. M. SOUTTAR, Esq., Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal,

To—The Officiating Additional Sessions Judge of 24-Pergunnahs.

HIGH COURT. ENGLISH DEPARTMENT. *(Criminal.)*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 24, dated 19th February 1875, in which you enquire whether the direction to the jury should be reduced to writing before delivery, or written out afterwards from memory.

2. I am to inform you, in reply, that it is not necessary that it should be reduced to writing before delivery; but it is essential that the "statement" (section 255, Act X of 1872) or "heads of charge" (section 464) placed upon the record, should represent with absolute accuracy the substance of the charge, and be such as to enable this Court, in the event of an appeal, to see distinctly whether the case was fairly and properly placed before the jury.

Circular Memo. No. 2.

Dated Calcutta, the 4th March 1875.

HIGH COURT. ENGLISH DEPARTMENT. *(Criminal.)*

Forwarded to all Sessions Judges for information and guidance.

By order of the High Court,
W. M. SOUTTAR,
Registrar.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The following rules have been passed by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to take effect from the 1st day of May 1875.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

March 1875.

IT is ordered that the following rules be read and passed as the rules and orders of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to take effect from the 1st day of May 1875. Dated this 9th day of February 1875.

PLAINT.

Suits to be commenced by plaint.

1. All suits shall be commenced by a plaint, which, unless otherwise ordered, shall be presented to the Court by the plaintiff in person, or by his agent, under section 19 of Act VIII of 1859, or by an attorney or advocate of the Court.

Plaint to be written legibly, and divided into numbered paragraphs.

2. The plaint shall be written in the English language, on foolscap paper, or other paper similar to it in size and quality, bookwise, in a clear, legible hand, and on one side only of the paper, with not more than 20 or less than 18 lines, of about 10 words in each line, in each full page, and with an inner margin of about an inch wide. It shall be stitched bookwise. Dates and sums occurring in the plaint shall be expressed in figures. The plaint shall be divided into paragraphs numbered consecutively. It shall contain a simple narrative of the facts which the plaintiff believes to be material to the case, and which he believes he will be able to prove if called upon by the Court, together with the following particulars—

Facts and particulars to be stated therein.

(1).—The name, description and place of abode of the plaintiff, and of the next friend, if any, and the nature of the plaintiff's disability when he is represented by a next friend.

(2).—The name, description, and place of abode of the defendant, so far as they can be ascertained.

(3).—The relief sought for, the subject of the claim, the cause of action, and when it accrued; and if the cause of action accrued beyond the period ordinarily allowed by any law for commencing such a suit, the ground upon which exemption from such a law is claimed.

Every alteration in the plaint shall be marked and authenticated with the initials of the person verifying the plaint.

Date of admission of plaint to be endorsed thereon.

3. When a plaint is admitted, the words "Admitted this day ," shall be endorsed thereon, and signed by the Judge.

Plaint of a corporation or company to be admitted if verified by a principal officer.

4. The plaint of a corporation or a company authorized to sue and be sued in the name of an officer or trustees, shall be admitted, if subscribed and verified, on behalf of the corporation or company, by any director, secretary or other principal officer of the corporation or company, who may be able to depose to the facts of the case.

With such exception, plaint not to be admitted if verified, without permission, by a person other than the plaintiff.

5. Except as provided in the last preceding rule, a plaint shall not be admitted if subscribed and verified by a person other than the plaintiff, unless the same shall have been so subscribed and verified with the permission of the Court.

Permission how obtained.

The mode of obtaining such permission shall be by petition at Chambers. The petition must be verified by affidavit or solemn affirmation, and it must be shewn that the party from his knowledge of the facts is competent to make the verification.

R. COUCH.	CHARLES PONTIFEX.
F. B. KEMP.	W. AINSLIE.
J. B. PHEAR.	E. G. BIRCH.
A. G. MACPHERSON.	G. G. MORRIS.
W. MARKBY.	R. C. MITTER.
F. A. GLOVER.	W. F. McDONELL.

SUMMONS TO APPEAR AND ANSWER.

Form of summons to appear and answer.

6. The summons to a defendant to appear and answer shall be in the form in the Schedule [A] hereunto annexed, with such variations as the circumstances of the case may require.

Summons to require an appearance to be entered.

7. Unless otherwise ordered, every such summons shall require the defendant to appear before the Court at or before the expiration of the time limited by the 9th of these rules, and also to enter an appearance in the Office of the Registrar of this Court within the half of such time.

Summons when returnable.

8. Unless otherwise ordered, every such summons shall be made returnable as follows:—

In the case of defendants residing in Calcutta.

(1).—In cases where all the defendants reside, and the writ is for service within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of this Court, within one calendar month.

In the case of defendants residing elsewhere within the jurisdiction of the High Court at Calcutta or of the North-Western Provinces.

(2).—In cases where the defendants or any of them reside elsewhere within the jurisdiction of this Court, or of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces, within two calendar months.

In other cases.

(3).—In all other cases, within three calendar months.

Time how computed.

9. Such time shall, in all cases, be computed from the date of the writ, provided, nevertheless, that the time for the return of any such writ may be extended by order of a Judge.

Return of writ may be extended.

Memoranda to be written at foot of summons.

10. Every such summons shall be issued with memoranda at the foot thereof to the following effect [including or omitting note 2 when a written statement is or is not required from the defendant]:—

Note (1).—"An appearance is to be entered at the office of the Registrar of the Court, on the Original Side, within the time limited. In default thereof, the suit will be liable to be heard *ex parte*.

Note (2).—"The written statement called for must be filed within the time limited, the defendant having first entered an appearance. In default thereof, the suit will be liable to be heard *ex parte*.

Note (3).—"An officer or soldier, who cannot obtain leave of absence, may [under the provisions of section 19 of Act VIII of 1859] authorize any person to appear for him.

Note (4).—"This writ must be returned to the court immediately after the service thereof, or if not served, and the time for the return thereof shall not have been extended by the order of a Judge, on the day of next."

Time for filing written statements to be indicated in the margin of the summons.

11. When a written statement is called for before the summons to appear and answer has been issued, the words "The defendant is required by the Court to file a written statement on or before the day of ," shall be written in the margin of the summons.

Application for fresh summons.

12. A fresh summons to appear and answer shall not be issued without an order to be obtained by petition at Chambers. The costs of obtaining a fresh summons shall not be allowed as costs in the cause, unless so ordered by the Judge on its being shown by affidavit that a *bonâ fide* endeavour has been made on the part of the plaintiff to serve the first or previous writ.

When fresh summons may issue.

13. Unless otherwise ordered, a fresh summons to appear and answer shall not be granted till the return of the first writ.

Suit when to be heard after service of summons.

If the defendant resides in Calcutta.

14. Unless otherwise ordered, no suit for final disposal shall be heard until after eight clear days from the service of the summons, if the defendant resides in Calcutta or within 20 miles thereof.

If beyond 20 and within 100 miles from Calcutta, or within 10 miles from any railway station in Bengal or Behar.

(1).—Or until after 14 clear days from such service, if the defendant resides beyond 20 miles and within 100 miles from Calcutta, or within 10 miles from any railway station in Bengal or Behar.

If beyond 100 miles from Calcutta within certain zillahs, or within 10 miles from any railway station in the North-Western Provinces, &c.

(2).—Or until after 21 clear days from the date of such service, if the defendant resides beyond 100 miles from Calcutta within the zillah of Backergunge, Beerbhoom, Bhagulpore, Chotanagpore, Dacca, East Burdwan, Furreedpore, Gyah, Hazareebaugh, Hooghly, Jessore, Malda, Midnapore, Monghyr, Moorshedabad, Mymensing, Nuddea, Patna, Pubna, Purneah, Rajshahye, Sarun, Shahabad, Tirhoot, or West Burdwan, or within 10 miles from any railway station in the North-Western Provinces, Central Provinces, or Oudh, or of the Delhi station of the East Indian Railway.

If beyond 100 miles from Calcutta, within any other zillah, or more than 10 miles from any railway station in the North-Western and other Provinces, and in the Towns of Madras and Bombay.

(3).—Or until 28 clear days from the date of such service, if the defendant resides beyond 100 miles from Calcutta, in any other zillah or place, subject to the Appellate Jurisdiction of this Court, than those before mentioned; or at any place more than 10 miles from any railway station in the North-Western Provinces, Central Provinces, or Oudh, or within the limits of the Presidency Towns of Madras or Bombay.

If elsewhere within British dominions in India.

(4).—Or within 42 clear days from the date of such service, if the defendant resides elsewhere than is before mentioned within the dominions of Her Majesty in India.

If out of British dominions in India.

(5).—Or within three calendar months from the date of such service, if the defendant resides in England, or elsewhere out of Her Majesty's dominions in India.

SERVICE OF PROCESS.

Proof of service of summons.

15. Unless the Court or a Judge shall otherwise order, the service of a summons to appear and answer shall be proved by the production of a certificate of the Registrar of appearance having been entered, or where no appearance has been entered, in manner following:—

On the defendant personally.

(1).—When the summons is served on the defendant personally, the service and the signature of the defendant on the back of the summons or copy, shall be proved by the affidavit of the person who actually made the service, and the identity of the person served, with the person named in the summons, shall be proved by the affidavit of some one personally acquainted with him.

On an agent.

(2).—If the service be made on an agent, it shall be proved by affidavit that the person served was empowered to accept service either by reason of his being one of the class of recognised agents described in Section 17 of Act VIII of 1859, or by virtue of an appointment for that purpose in writing.

On a male member of the defendant's family.

(3).—If the service be made on an adult male member of the defendant's family residing with him, it shall be proved by the affidavit of the officer making the service, and, if necessary, of some other person or persons acquainted with the facts, that the defen-

dant could not be found, and had no agent empowered to accept service, and that the person to whom the summons was delivered was an *adult* male member of the defendant's family, and was actually residing with him at the time of such service.

(4).—If the service be made by fixing a copy of the summons on the outer door of the house in which the defendant is dwelling, it shall, in like manner, be proved that the defendant could not be found, and that there was no agent empowered to accept service, nor any other person on whom the service could be made, and that the defendant *was actually dwelling* in the house, on the outer door of which a copy of the summons was fixed, at the time when it was so fixed.

By fixing a copy on the door of the defendant's dwelling-house.

(5).—If the service be made under an order of the Court for substituted service, it shall, in like manner, be proved that the house upon the door of which a copy of the summons was fixed, was the house in which the defendant last resided, and that the service was made in all respects in conformity with the order of the Court.

Under an order for substituted service.

(6) If the service be made on an agent in charge of land, or other immoveable property, it shall, in like manner, be proved that the summons could not be served on the defendant in person, and that he had no agent empowered to accept service, and that the person to whom the summons was delivered was an agent of the defendant in charge of the land, or other immoveable property, forming the subject of the suit.

On an agent in charge of land, or other immoveable property.

(7).—If the service be made on a corporation or a company authorized to sue and be sued in the name of an officer or trustees, it shall be proved by affidavit that the summons was left at the *registered* office of the company, or was delivered to any director, secretary, or other principal officer thereof.

On a corporation or company.

(8).—If the summons when tendered be declined by the defendant, or his agent, or a male member of his family, besides the proof required as to identity, &c., as stated above, it shall be proved that the party was informed that the document tendered was a summons, and that he was made acquainted with the nature and contents thereof.

When the summons is declined.

16. Application for substituted service of a summons to appear and answer shall be by petition at Chambers. The application must be supported by an affidavit of the officer who attempted to make the service, and of such other person or persons as may have accompanied him for the purpose of pointing out the party to be served, stating when, where, and how such service was attempted to be made.

Substituted service.

17. If the plaintiff is unable to serve one or more of the defendants with the writ of summons, he may, with the leave of the Court or a Judge, to be applied for on notice to the defendant or defendants upon whom service has been made, proceed with the suit against such last-mentioned defendant or defendants, without prejudice to the rights of the plaintiff against the other defendants.

Suit may proceed, though summons not served on some of the defendants.

18. All notices given to or process served on the attorney of any party, or left with a clerk in his employ at his place of business, relative to a suit, and whether the same be for the personal attendance of the party or not, shall be presumed to be duly communicated and made known to the party whom the attorney represents, and shall be as effectual for all purposes in relation to the suit as if the same had been given to, or served on, the party in person, unless the Court or a Judge shall otherwise order.

Service of notices, &c., on attorneys.

19. In all cases in which a party to a suit has not appointed an attorney to act for him, all notices and other judicial process shall be served upon such party in like manner as a summons upon a defendant to appear and answer.

Service of notices, &c., on a party who has no attorney.

20. Service of all notices and other judicial process, served under either of the last two preceding rules, shall be proved by affidavit stating when, where, how, upon whom, and by whom such service was made.

Service of notices, &c., to be proved by affidavit.

21. Notices to produce documents or writings, summons to witnesses, and all other judicial process issued in the exercise of the ordinary or extraordinary original civil jurisdiction, or matrimonial, or testamentary and intestate jurisdiction, of this Court, except writs of summons to appear and answer and citations and writs of execution, may be served by the attorneys in the suit, or by persons employed by them, unless the Court or a Judge shall otherwise order.

Process which may be served by attorneys.

22. All summons to appear and answer, and all citations issued in the exercise of the testamentary and intestate jurisdiction of this Court, shall be delivered to the Sheriff for service within the local limits of the jurisdiction of this Court, or for transmission for service elsewhere.

Summons to appear and answer, and citations to be delivered to the Sheriff for service.

23. All writs for the attachment of property, or the arrest of any person in any civil suit within the local limits of the jurisdiction of this Court, all prohibitory orders and all notices of attachment of money or securities, and all other writs and judicial process issued by this Court, for service or execution within the local limits aforesaid, the service of which is not otherwise provided for, shall be delivered to the Sheriff for service or execution, unless the Court or a Judge shall otherwise order.

Other writs, &c., to be delivered to the Sheriff for service or execution.

Sheriff to mark date of delivery of writ.

And indorse date of execution.

Liability on default, &c.

24. The Sheriff, or his Deputy, shall mark at the bottom of every writ, or process, which shall be delivered to him, the day of the month and the year when the same was so delivered to him, and shall endorse on such writ, or process, the true date of the service or execution thereof; and shall mark at the bottom of every warrant which he shall deliver, the name of the party or attorney which is subscribed to the writ, precept, order, notice or process on which the same warrant shall be grounded. And in default of compliance with any of the directions of this rule, the Sheriff shall be liable, in a summary way, to make such compensation for any damages which may result from his neglect as the Court or a Judge shall direct.

Writs or process to be served and returned.

25. Every order, writ, notice or process delivered to the Sheriff for service or execution within the local limits of the jurisdiction of this Court, or transmission for service elsewhere, shall be duly served or executed, or transmitted by him, and the same shall be returned by him into the office of the Registrar.

Zenanas not to be entered in execution of civil process without special leave.

Nor in execution of criminal process without order.

26. No Sheriff, or officer of the Sheriff, or any other person executing the process of this Court, in any civil cause whatsoever, before or after decree, shall enter into the zenana or private apartments allotted to the women of any Hindoo or Musulman, except affidavit be made proving to the satisfaction of a Judge of this Court that the effects seizable by such process are secreted in such zenana or private apartments, or for other special cause which in the discretion of the Judge may make it necessary to the due execution of the laws and the attainment of justice, and unless such Judge shall make an order in writing for that purpose. No Sheriff's officer, or other person executing any warrant or other process, before or after judgment, in any criminal proceeding whatsoever, shall enter into the zenana or private apartments allotted to the women of any Hindoo or Musulman, except affidavit be made proving to the satisfaction of a Judge of this Court that such a grave offence has been committed as in the discretion of such Judge may make it necessary that he should be allowed to do so for the purpose aforesaid, and unless such Judge shall make an order to that effect.

Hindoos during Doorga Poojah exempted from arrest on civil process.

27. The Sheriff, or any officer of the Sheriff, or other person, shall not execute the process of this Court in any civil cause whatsoever against the person of any Hindoo during the four days of the Hindoo festival called the Doorga Poojah.

Service of translation.

28. Service of any judicial process on a native shall include a translation thereof in the vernacular language, unless such service be made under the eighteenth of these rules, or the Court or a Judge shall otherwise order.

Original order when to be shown.

29. It shall not be necessary to the regular service of an order that the original order should be shown, unless sight thereof be demanded, or unless it is intended to follow up such service by an attachment.

APPEARANCE.

Appearance where to be entered.

Præcipe.

30. An appearance shall be entered by the defendant, or on his behalf, in the office of the Registrar of this Court, on the original side. For this purpose a *præcipe* shall be filled up with the name and place of business of the defendant's attorney, or, if he has no attorney, with the name and residence of himself, or his agent, under Section 19 of Act VIII of 1859.

In default of appearance.

31. In default of an appearance being entered within the time mentioned in the summons for such appearance, or as hereinafter provided, the suit, as to the defendant or defendants so in default, will be liable to be heard *ex parte*.

Appearance without leave.

32. An appearance shall be accepted, without leave, at any time before the suit has been set down in the undefended board, or after a decree has been made.

With special leave.

*	Rs.
Attending receiving summons ...	2
Attending before the Judge in Chambers	10
Half fee paid to Counsel on *ex parte* brief	17
Attending to fee counsel	2
	31

Transfer of suit to the defended board.

33. An appearance shall not be accepted, after the suit has been set down in the undefended board and before the hearing, without special leave, to be applied for by summons in Chambers. If leave be granted, the sum of Rs. 31* shall, unless otherwise ordered, be paid by the applicant to the plaintiff for his costs of the application. The order shall specify a time within which the appearance is to be entered, and shall direct the transfer of the suit to the defended board, on such appearance being entered within the time so to be specified.

When suit to be set down in the undefended board.

34. If a sole defendant or all the defendants, being *sui juris*, and being duly served with summons to appear and answer, shall fail to enter an appearance on or before the day mentioned in the summons for such appearance, the Registrar shall cause the suit to be set down in the undefended board.

When suit to be set down in the defended board.

35. Where a sole defendant, or any of two or more defendants is an infant, or a person of unsound mind not so found by inquisition, or where an appearance has been duly entered on behalf of a sole defendant or of any defendant, the suit shall be set down in the defended board. This, where written statements have been called for, shall be done after the lapse of the time allowed for filing the same.

Transfer from one board to the other.

36. The Court may at all times for good cause transfer a suit from the one cause board to the other.

Appearance by husband and wife.

37. Where a husband and wife are defendants, the wife, when her legal status is similar to that of a *feme sole*, shall enter a separate appearance for herself. In all other cases she may enter an appearance for herself, or the husband may enter an appearance for both.

Appearance for an infant, or person of unsound mind.

38. An appearance shall be entered for an infant [or a person of unsound mind not so found by inquisition] by his guardian *ad litem.*

R. COUCH.	CHARLES PONTIFEX.
F. B. KEMP.	W. AINSLIE.
LOUIS S. JACKSON.	E. G. BIRCH.
J. B. PHEAR.	G. G. MORRIS.
A. G. MACPHERSON.	R. C. MITTER.
W. MARKBY.	W. F. McDONELL.
F. A. GLOVER.	

WRITTEN STATEMENTS.

A defendant's written statement to contain an answer to the plaint.

39. A defendant's written statement shall contain his answer to the plaint, and state any new matter on which he intends to rely at the hearing.

Written statements to set forth the material facts.

40. Subject to the foregoing rule, written statements shall be as brief as the nature of the case will admit, and shall not be argumentative, but shall be confined, as much as possible, to a simple narrative of the facts which the party by whom or on whose behalf the written statement is made believes to be material to the case, and which he believes he will be able to prove if called upon by the Court.

And to be divided into numbered paragraphs.

41. Written statements shall be written on the same quality of paper and in the same manner as plaints with respect to the number of lines and words, and the margin, paragraphs, interlineations and figures, and shall be stitched in the same manner bookwise.

Written statement of a corporation or company to be received if verified by a principal officer.

42. The written statement of a corporation or a company authorized to sue and be sued in the name of an officer or trustees shall be admitted, if subscribed and verified on behalf of the corporation or company by any director, secretary or other principal officer of the corporation or company who may be able to depose to the facts of the case.

Written statement of any other plaintiff to be received if verified by the person who verified the plaint.

43. The written statement of a plaintiff [other than a corporation or a company] shall be received if subscribed and verified by the person who, with the permission of the Court, shall have subscribed and verified the plaint.

Written statement not to be filed if verified, without permission, by a person other than the plaintiff or defendant.

44. Except as provided in the last two preceding rules, a written statement shall not be received, if subscribed and verified by a person other than the plaintiff or defendant, unless the same shall have been so subscribed and verified with the permission of the Court.

Permission how to be obtained.

The mode of obtaining such permission shall be by petition at Chambers without notice. The petition must be verified by affidavit or solemn affirmation, and it must be shown that the party from his knowledge of the facts is competent to make the verification.

Time for filing same to be fixed.

45. When a written statement is called for by the Court, the time for filing the same shall be fixed.

Order calling for same to be endorsed on plaint.

46. The order calling for a written statement, if made at the time of the admission of a plaint, shall be endorsed on the plaint, and signed by the principal officer in attendance.

Plaintiff not to be required to file a written statement, except on special application.

47. A plaintiff will not be required to file a written statement except on the application of a defendant, to be made by summons at Chambers. The application must be supported by an affidavit stating the special circumstances which make it necessary that the plaintiff should file a written statement. Such order may be made thereon as to costs and otherwise as to the Judge shall seem fit.

When plaintiff fails to file written statement, hearing may be adjourned.

48. If a plaintiff, being required by the Court to file a written statement, shall fail to do so, any defendant may, but if he is himself required to file a written statement, not until after filing a sufficient written statement, apply by summons at Chambers to have the hearing of the suit adjourned.

Costs of adjournment.

If the hearing be adjourned, the plaintiff shall, unless otherwise ordered, pay the costs occasioned by such adjournment.

A defendant's written statement to be filed after appearance and within the time limited, or thereafter with special leave.

49. A defendant, if required by the Court to file a written statement, shall file the same within the time limited for that purpose, or within such further time as may be obtained by him, or thereafter with special leave; but a defendant's written statement, whether called for by the Court or tendered spontaneously, shall not be received, unless the defendant shall have first entered an appearance.

Particulars of set off to be given in written statement.

50. A defendant desiring to claim a set-off, must, if required by the Court to file a written statement, state the particulars of his claim in such written statement.

Costs of separate particulars not to be allowed.

A separate statement containing the particulars of set-off need not be filed, and if filed, the costs thereof shall not be allowed, unless otherwise ordered.

Particulars of set-off, and voluntary statement, when to be filed.

51. When a written statement is not called for by the Court, a statement containing particulars of set-off, or a voluntary statement, may be filed at any time before a suit has been set down in the undefended board, but not thereafter, without leave,

When leave necessary, how to be obtained.

to be applied for at Chambers. A plaintiff may apply for such leave by petition *ex parte.* A defendant may apply for such leave by summons.

Costs of voluntary statement.

52. The costs of a voluntary statement filed by a plaintiff will not be allowed, either as between party and party, or as between attorney and client, unless otherwise ordered.

Further time for filing written statement.

53. Further time for filing a written statement may be obtained upon summons at Chambers.

When plaintiff may obtain copy of defendant's written statement.

51. When only the defendant is required to file a written statement, the plaintiff shall be entitled, immediately on the same being filed, to obtain an office copy thereof.

When either party may obtain copy of written statement of other party.

55. When both the plaintiff and the defendant are required to file written statements, either party, after filing his own written statement, shall be entitled to obtain an office copy of the statement of the other party.

56. When two or more defendants are required to file written statements, a defendant, after filing his own written statement, shall be entitled to obtain an office copy of the statement of a co-defendant.

When a defendant may obtain copy of written statement of co-defendant.

57. Any party, without himself filing a written statement, shall be entitled to obtain an office copy of a voluntary statement filed by any other party.

Copy of voluntary statement.

58. When a defendant shall obtain a copy of a statement of a co-defendant, whether filed spontaneously or in compliance with an order, the costs of obtaining such copy shall, unless otherwise ordered, be borne by himself.

Defendant to bear the costs of obtaining copy of a co-defendant's statement.

59. An infant defendant will not be required to file a written statement, but a voluntary statement may be filed on his behalf, provided a guardian *ad litem* has been assigned to him.

Written statement of an infant.

ISSUES.

60. In the event of a written statement being filed by a defendant, the Court may, upon the application of either party, appoint a day for the settling of issues, and may for that purpose, if necessary, postpone the day of the hearing of the suit for final disposal.

Settlement of issues.

61. The issues so settled may be amended, and additional issues may be framed at any time before final judgment in appeal, if it shall appear to the Court to be necessary for the purpose of determining the real question in controversy between the parties.

Amendment of issues, and additional issues.

62. When issues are settled, a copy of the issues shall be prepared for the use of the Court by the plaintiff's attorney and left with the Registrar. No formal decree or order shall be drawn upon the settlement of issues.

Copy of issues for the Court.

No formal decree or order to be drawn up.

HEARING.

63. Every case in the defended list of causes shall, unless otherwise ordered, come on for hearing in due course, and be heard as a defended case against an infant, or a person of unsound mind not so found by inquisition, and also against every defendant not required to file a written statement, or who, having been required to file a written statement, has complied with the order of the Court; and shall be heard *ex parte* as against every defendant, not being an infant or a person of unsound mind as aforesaid, who, having been required to file a written statement, has failed to comply with the order of the Court.

Case in defended board to be heard as a defended case against person not *sui juris*, or in default.

And *ex parte* against others.

64. When a case is heard *ex parte* against any defendant, such defendant may be allowed to cross-examine *in person* the plaintiff's witnesses, and to address the Court; but [unless the Court otherwise specially orders] evidence will not be received on his behalf, nor will he be allowed the assistance of counsel or attorney.

When heard *ex parte*, defendant may, *in person*, cross-examine plaintiff's witnesses, and address the Court.

R. COUCH.	CHARLES PONTIFEX.
F. B. KEMP.	W. AINSLIE.
J. B. PHEAR.	E. G. BIRCH.
A. G. MACPHERSON.	G. G. MORRIS.
W. MARKBY.	R. C. MITTER.
F. A. GLOVER.	W. F. McDONELL.

JUDGMENTS, DECREES AND ORDERS.

65. When judgment is given by the Court orally, a note thereof in writing, or short-hand, shall be taken by the principal officer in attendance. On a memorandum of appeal being filed, or if the Judge shall so direct, the note so taken, shall be written out fully by the officer by whom it was taken, and shall be submitted by him to the Judge for correction. The note so submitted shall, when corrected by the Judge, be filed [as corrected] as the judgment of the Court, but if returned by the Judge uncorrected, it shall be filed as the official note [by the officer who took it] of the judgment. After it has been so filed, the parties shall be entitled to obtain office copies in the usual manner.

Judgments.

66. When a decree is pronounced, an accurate note of it in writing shall be taken by the principal officer in attendance, from which a full draft of the decree shall be afterwards prepared, and copies thereof shall be issued to the attorneys of the parties, or to any party who has no attorney and has appeared in person.

Decree.

Copies of full draft to be issued to the parties.

67. When an order is made in Court, or at Chambers, on the application of counsel, a note shall be taken in the minute book by the principal officer in attendance.

Order made in Court, or at Chambers, on application of counsel.

68. When an order is made at Chambers on the application of an attorney, or of a party in person, a note of its purport shall be endorsed on the summons, or petition, and signed by the Judge.

Order made at Chambers on application of attorney or party in person.

69. Decrees shall be drawn up without referring to the evidence, and without any recitals, unless the Court otherwise directs, or the Registrar sees fit to make such short recitals as may seem to him to be necessary.

Decree to be without recitals and not to refer to evidence.

70. Where a money decree only is obtained for the amount secured by a mortgage, a memorandum shall be added at the end of the decree to the effect following:—

Money decree for amount secured by mortgage.

"*Note.*—Execution shall not be issued against the property comprised in the mortgage."

71. Unless the Court shall otherwise order, every decree for partition shall provide—

Decree for partition.

(1). For the payment of money by way of equality of partition. — Owelty.

(2). For the execution by the parties of mutual conveyances. — Conveyances.

(3). For payment by the parties respectively of their own costs of suit up to and including the decree. — Costs.

(4). For payment by the parties respectively of the costs of issuing and executing the commission of partition and confirming the Commissioner's certificate in proportion to the value of their respective shares

Costs.

72. Unless the Court or a Judge shall otherwise direct, every decree or order for payment of money, or delivery of securities, into Court, shall direct such money to be paid, or securities to be endorsed and delivered over, to the Comptroller General of Accounts for the time being of the Government of India, and the Secretary and Treasurer for the time being of the Bank of Bengal [or such other officer or officers as shall for the time being have the custody of the funds of suitors], with the privity of the Accountant General of the Court.

Decree or order for payment of money into Court.

73. Unless the Court or a Judge shall otherwise direct, every decree or order for the payment or delivery out of Court of money, or securities for money, deposited in Court in conformity with the last preceding rule, shall direct such money to be paid, or securities to be endorsed and delivered over, by the Comptroller General of Accounts for the time being of the Government of India, and the Secretary and Treasurer for the time being of the Bank of Bengal [or such other officer or officers as shall for the time being have the custody of the funds of suitors], with the privity of the Accountant General of the Court.

Decree or order for payment of money out of Court.

74. Every decree or order for the payment of money out of a fund in Court shall, for the purpose of such payment, authorize the sale and subdivision of the securities for money belonging to the fund, or of a sufficient portion thereof.

Decree or order for payment of money to authorize sale of securities.

75. In every decree or order, money, and securities for money, shall be expressed in words written at length.

Money and securities to be expressed in words.

76. Unless the Court shall otherwise order, every decree for an account in a suit for the administration of the estate of a testator or intestate shall direct—

Usual directions in a decree for an account in an administration suit.

(1).—An inquiry as to what parts, if any, of the personal or moveable estate are outstanding or undisposed of.

Outstanding personal or moveable estate.

(2).—An inquiry as to what incumbrances, if any, affect the real or immoveable estate, or any and what parts thereof.

Incumbrances affecting real or immoveable estate.

(3).—An account of the debts due by the estate.

Debts.

(4).—That the Registrar do cause advertisements to be published in the Government *Gazette* and such other public papers as he shall think fit, to the effect that creditors are to come in and prove their claims within a time to be specified therein, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the decree.

Advertisement for creditors.

(5).—That interest be computed on the deceased's debts as to such of them as carry interest, at the rate they respectively carry interest up to the date of proof thereof respectively, and thereafter at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and as to all others at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of proof thereof respectively, and that interest be computed on the legacies given by the will of the deceased at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the end of one year after his death, unless any other time for payment or rate of interest is directed by the will, and in that case according to the will.

Interest on debts and legacies.

77. Unless the Court or a Judge shall otherwise direct, every decree or order for the sale of property, with the approbation of the Registrar, shall direct—

Decree or order for sale.

(1).—that the same be sold to the best purchaser that can be got for the same, provided the Registrar shall consider that a sufficient sum has been offered;

(2).—that all proper parties do join in the conveyance as the Registrar shall direct;

(3).—that the conveyance be settled by the Registrar if the parties differ about the same.

78. Unless the Court or a Judge shall otherwise order, every decree in a suit for the sale of mortgaged property shall contain a direction that if the money to arise by such sale shall not be sufficient to pay in full the amount of principal, interest and costs payable under the decree, the defendant do pay the amount of the deficiency, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Decree for sale of mortgaged property.

79. Unless the Court or a Judge shall otherwise direct, every order, obtained by a mortgagee in a suit for the sale of mortgaged property, for leave to bid for and purchase the property, and if declared the purchaser, to set off the purchase-money *pro tanto* against the amount payable under the decree for principal, interest and costs, shall direct—

Order for leave to bid when obtained by a mortgagee.

(1).—That the applicant do pay the Registrar's commission;

(2).—That if the purchase-money shall exceed the amount payable under the decree, the applicant do pay the amount of the excess to the Comptroller General of Accounts for the time being of the Government of India, and the Secretary and Treasurer for the time being of the Bank of Bengal [or other the officer or officers for the time being entitled to have the custody of the funds of suitors], with the privity of the Accountant General of the Court, to be by them placed to the credit of the suit, subject to the further order of the Court.

80. Unless the Court or a Judge shall otherwise direct, every order obtained by a decree-holder, other than a mortgagee, for leave to bid for and purchase the

Order for leave to bid when obtained by a decree-holder other than a mortgagee.

property to be sold in execution of a decree, and if declared the purchaser, to set off the purchase-money *pro tanto* against the amount payable under the decree for principal, interest and costs, shall direct—

(1).—That the applicant do pay the Sheriff's poundage and charges;

(2).—That, if the purchase-money shall exceed the amount payable under the decree, the applicant do pay the amount of the excess to the Sheriff.

Payment to be ordered to be made to parties only.

81. Every decree or order for the payment of money shall be drawn up for payment of the money to the party or parties who shall be entitled to receive the same, and not to the parties or their attorneys, unless otherwise ordered.

Certificate of the Accountant-General.

82. No decree or order shall be made for payment of money out of Court, except upon a certificate of the Accountant General of the Court as to the state of the accounts between the parties.

How consent to decree or order to be signified.

83. Unless the Court or a Judge shall otherwise direct, a party consenting to a decree or order must appear before the Court or a Judge and signify such consent, by attorney, or in person if he has no attorney, or in the cases mentioned in section 19 of Act VIII of 1859 by an agent duly authorized as provided by that section.

Orders to refer to grounds, but, with one exception, to contain no recitals.

84. Final foreclosure orders shall be drawn up with full recitals of the decree and the Registrar's report, and shall refer to the other grounds. All other orders shall refer to the grounds, but shall be drawn up without recitals, unless the Court or a Judge otherwise directs, or the Registrar sees fit to make such short recitals as may seem to him to be necessary.

When suit withdrawn with leave to bring a fresh suit, order to provide for payment of costs of first suit before institution of fresh suit.

85. When a suit is allowed to be withdrawn, with liberty to bring a fresh suit for the same matter, unless the Court, or a Judge sitting in Chambers, shall otherwise direct, the order shall be drawn up so as to make the payment of the costs of the first suit a condition precedent to the plaintiff's bringing a fresh suit.

Settling draft decree or order.

Notice of appointment.

Attendance with briefs and documents.

86. When the draft of any decree or order requires to be settled in the presence of the parties, the Registrar shall, by notice in writing, appoint a time for settling the same: and the parties must attend such appointment and produce to the Registrar their briefs and such other documents as may be necessary to enable him to settle the draft. The notice will be sent from the Registrar's office to the attorneys of the parties, with a receipt book in which shall be obtained the signature of the attorney or clerk with whom the notice shall be left.

Service of the notice.

On attorney.

On parties acting in person.

The notice shall be served on the parties who have appeared in person by the party who has the carriage of the decree or order. When so served, the original notice, with a memorandum endorsed thereon of the service of a copy thereof, signed by the party by whom such service was made, must be delivered to the Registrar, who may, if not satisfied that service has been duly made, require such service to be verified by affidavit.

Default in attending appointment with briefs or documents.

87. If any party fails to attend the Registrar's appointment for settling the draft of a decree or order, or fails to produce his briefs or any documents called for by the Registrar, the Registrar may proceed to settle such draft in his absence, or without the production of the briefs or documents aforesaid, or may require the matter to be mentioned to the Court.

Adjournment of appointment.

88. The Registrar may adjourn any appointment for settling the draft of any decree or order to such time as he may think fit, and the parties who attended the appointment shall be bound to attend the adjournment without further notice.

Time to be allowed to apply to vary decree or order.

89. If any party is dissatisfied with any decree or order as settled by the Registrar, and intends to mention the matter to the Court, the Registrar if informed of such intention, shall not proceed to complete the decree without allowing such party sufficient time to apply to the Court.

Application.

The application must be made by motion on notice to the parties who appeared at the hearing.

Variation how made.

90. When a variation is made by the Court in the draft settled by the Registrar, such variation shall be embodied in the decree or order, and, except when the costs of the application are ordered to be paid, no fresh order need be drawn up.

Costs of settlement when not allowed to a party who fails to return draft decree.

91. Where notice to settle a decree is given in consequence of the neglect of any party to return his copy of the decree within a reasonable time, and it shall appear, on the settlement of the decree, that such party has no objection to the decree as drawn, his attorney's costs of appearing on the settlement will not be allowed on taxation.

EXECUTION.

Attachment not to issue against mortgaged property in execution of a money decree for mortgage debt.

How such property may be sold.

92. A mortgagee who has obtained a simple money decree for the debt secured by the mortgage, cannot obtain execution against the property comprised in the mortgage, but if he is willing to join in the sale of the property so as to vest his interest as mortgagee in the purchaser, he may, with the consent of the mortgagor, obtain an order for the sale of the property by the Registrar and the application of the money to arise by the sale *pro tanto* in satisfaction of the decree.

Endorsement of negotiable instrument, &c., or execution of conveyance.

Form of endorsement.

93. The Registrar, or other officer, may be ordered to endorse any negotiable instrument or the certificate of any share in any public company or corporation, or to execute such other document as may be necessary for transferring the same, or to execute any conveyance, instead of a Judge, in all cases in which the execution or endorsement by the Court may be required. The endorse-

ment or execution shall be in the following form:—" A. B. by C. D., Registrar of the High Court, Original Jurisdiction, [*or as the case may be*] under an order dated the day of made by the said Court in suit No. of wherein E. F. is plaintiff and G. H. is defendant."

Mode of proceeding against the representative of a deceased person.

94. Except in administration suits, or unless otherwise ordered, the mode of proceeding against the representative of a deceased person, shall be as follows:—

Order nisi.

The holder of a decree, or order, may apply for an order requiring such representative to show cause, within a period to be specified in the order, why he should not account for the property of the deceased, or why execution should not be issued against him.

Grounds.

Execution to extent of property unaccounted for.

It must be proved to the satisfaction of the Court, by affidavit, or otherwise, what property of the deceased has come into the possession or power of such representative. If he fail to appear, or to satisfy the Court that he has duly applied the property of the deceased, execution may be issued against him to the extent of the property of the deceased which has come into his possession or power, and has not been duly accounted for by him.

Mode of rendering account.

If he appear, he may render an account in the same manner as under a decree for an account.

Execution against surety.

95. Where an application for execution is made against a surety, a notice shall be issued to such surety requiring him to show cause, within a period to be specified in the notice, why the decree or order should not be executed against him.

When application for attachment of immoveable property, what particulars to be given.

96. Every application for the attachment of land, or other immoveable property, shall be accompanied by an inventory or list containing such a description of the property as may be sufficient to identify it, together with a specification of the judgment debtor's share or interest therein to the best of the applicant's belief, and so far as he has been able to ascertain the same, and also containing, as far as practicable, such particulars as are necessary to be stated for the purposes of the registration of a certificate of sale.

Procedure where notice is to be issued before execution.

97. Whenever a decree or order is sought to be executed after the lapse of a year from the date thereof or of the last order made on any previous application for execution, or to be enforced against the heir or representative of an original party to the suit, application must be made for the execution of such decree or order, and not for the issue of a notice. On such application being made, the Court will direct a notice to issue. The application for execution must be renewed after service of the notice. For this purpose, the tabular statement filed on the first application shall be produced in Court, with the notice and proof of the service thereof.

Order for notice and execution to be made on tabular statement.

Costs of more than one application not to be allowed.

98. The order for the issue of a notice, and for execution, shall be made on the same tabular statement, and the costs of more than one application in writing shall not be allowed, unless otherwise ordered.

Memorandum to be added at foot of warrant for attachment of property.

99. A memorandum shall be added at foot of every warrant for the attachment of property to the following effect: "Notice is hereby given that proceedings will be taken, without further notice, for the sale of the property to be attached hereunder, and to have the money to arise by such sale applied in payment of the amount payable to the plaintiff [or defendant] under the decree [or order] made in this suit and dated the day of "

Warrant of arrest in execution to specify costs of execution.

	Attorney's fees.			*Court fees.*		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Tabular statement ...	10	0	0		0	0
Application to Court ...	10	0	0		0	0
Filing same and paid ..	1	0	0		0	0
Receiving warrant, sealing same and paid ...	2	0	0	7.	0	
Lodging same with sheriff ...	1	0	0	0	0	
Attending on or writing to client requesting him to point out the person to be arrested...	3	0	0	0	0	0
* Attending, obtaining and handing money to client ...	5	0	0	0	0	0
Rs.	32	0	0	16	0	0

100. Every warrant for the arrest of any person in execution of a decree or order must, in addition to the amount due and payable under the decree or order for principal, interest and costs, specify a sum for the costs of execution, as in the scale in the margin.

Amount to be levied thereunder.

101. Under every such warrant the Sheriff shall levy the sums mentioned therein, and a sufficient sum for interest [where interest is payable], besides his own fees and poundage.

Decree or order of another Court, if sent for execution after the lapse of a year without notice under section 216, to be returned.

102. When a copy of a decree or order of another Court is transmitted to this Court for execution after the lapse of a year from the date thereof, or of the last order made on any application for execution, or after the death of the judgment-debtor, and there is nothing to show that notice has been given under section 216 of Act VIII of 1859, or when the judgment-debtor dies after a copy of any such decree or order has been filed in this Court, the Registrar shall [unless the Court or a Judge shall otherwise order] return the copy of the decree or order to the Court from which it was received, with a request that it may be certified that notice has been given under that section.

When notice to be issued by this Court.

The Registrar shall also return the copy of the decree or order, if the requirements of section 286 of Act VIII of 1859 shall not have been fully complied with. If, after the copy of any decree or order sent to this Court for execution has been filed in this Court, notice to show cause why it should not be executed is required to be issued, such notice may, subject to the foregoing provisions of this rule, be issued by this Court.

Application for execution of a decree or order of another Court.

103. Application to this Court for the execution of a decree or order of another Court shall be made in like manner as for the execution of a decree or order of this Court.

* To be allowed in the first warrant, but not in any subsequent warrant, except when there has been part payment.

104. In every application for possession of immoveable property under a decree or order for possession or sale, it shall be stated whether the property is in the occupation of a defendant or some other person on his behalf, or of some person claiming under a title created by him subsequently to the institution of the suit, or whether it is in the occupation of tenants or other persons entitled to occupy the same.

Application for possession of immoveable property under a decree or order for possession or sale.

105. In every application for possession of immoveable property sold in execution of a decree or order, it shall be stated whether the property is in the occupation of a person whose interest in the property has been sold as aforesaid, or some person on his behalf, or of some person claiming under a title created by him subsequently to the attachment of the property, or whether it is in the occupation of tenants or other persons entitled to occupy the same.

Application for possession of immoveable property sold in execution of a decree or order.

106. When the attachment of negotiable instruments shall be made by actual seizure, such instruments shall, unless otherwise ordered, be held by the Sheriff subject to the further order of the Court.

Negotiable securities seized in execution to be held by the Sheriff.

107. When a decree or order of this Court is attached in execution, a sale shall not be ordered, but a manager shall be appointed to realize the amount of the decree or order, subject to such terms as to security and otherwise as the Court or a Judge shall direct.

Decree or order attached in execution not to be sold, but manager to be appointed.

108. A person arrested under a warrant issued in execution of a decree or order, whereby money is ordered to be paid, shall be entitled to his discharge from such arrest on payment or tender to the execution creditor, or his attorney, or to the Sheriff, of the amount directed to be levied by such writ, together with the Sheriff's fees and poundage.

Person arrested in execution when entitled to discharge.

109. A written order under the hand of the attorney of the execution creditor, or of the execution creditor himself if he has no attorney, shall justify the Sheriff or the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, or the officer in whose custody the execution debtor may be at the time, in discharging him, provided when the order for discharge is under the hand of the attorney of the execution creditor, the latter shall not have given written notice to the contrary, and also provided there are no other detainers against the execution debtor.

Order of attorney, or client, when, sufficient for discharge.

110. Nothing shall justify an attorney in giving an order for the discharge of a person in custody under any such writ without the consent of his client.

Attorney not to give order for discharge without client's consent.

111. The payment to the Sheriff of the full amount due on any such writ shall also justify him, or his bailiff, in discharging the execution debtor, while in his custody, provided the execution creditor or his attorney shall not have given written notice to the contrary, and also provided there are no other detainers against the execution debtor.

Sheriff may discharge on payment to him of full amount.

112. In case of such payment to the Sheriff as aforesaid, that officer shall apply the amount deposited with him in satisfaction of the decree or order, and shall, as soon as possible thereafter, lodge with the Registrar a statement of account, showing what amount was realized, and how the same has been applied. On receipt of the account, the Registrar shall cause satisfaction to be entered in the register of suits.

And shall, in such case, apply the money in satisfaction.

And file an account.

Whereupon satisfaction to be entered up.

113. Every person arrested in execution of a decree or order, and not released under the last preceding rule, shall, as soon as practicable, be brought before the Court, or a Judge sitting in Chambers, and shall, unless sufficient cause be shown for his discharge from custody, be ordered to be committed to prison. Such order shall fix the rate of his diet money. A note of the purport of the order shall be endorsed on the warrant of arrest by the principal officer in attendance, and authenticated by him with his initials. Upon the production in the Registrar's office of the warrant with such endorsement, a separate warrant shall be issued for the commitment of the person, in which the rate of diet money fixed as aforesaid shall be specified.

Procedure on arrest in execution.

114. A defendant arrested before decree shall not be detained in prison after a decree has been obtained against him in the suit unless he is brought before the Court or a Judge sitting in Chambers, and his subsistence money fixed in the same way as in the case of an arrest in execution of a decree. For this purpose, the plaintiff must apply by petition at Chambers for a writ of Habeas Corpus *cum causa*.

Defendant arrested before decree to be released, unless brought before the Court after decree.

115. No order shall be made under section 273 or 280 of Act VIII of 1859, or section 8 of Act XXIII of 1861, for the discharge from custody of a person who shall have filed a petition for the benefit of the Act for the relief of insolvent debtors, or been adjudged an insolvent in respect of any debt or debts incurred by him prior to the filing of such petition or to such adjudication.

An insolvent not to be discharged under the Code of Civil Procedure.

116. Unless otherwise ordered, the sale of property attached in execution of a decree or order, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of this Court, shall be conducted by the Sheriff of Calcutta, or his Deputy, or other person authorized by him for that purpose.

Sale after attachment to be conducted by the Sheriff.

117. The mode of applying for the sale of property so attached in execution shall be by petition at Chambers. The petition must be accompanied by a certificate of the Sheriff, stating—

Order for sale.

(1).—Whether the property has been attached before judgment, or in execution of any, and what, decree or order in the suit.

(2).—Whether the property has been attached under any, and what, prior writ or writs.

118. If the property has not been previously attached, the order for sale shall, unless otherwise ordered, be drawn up with a direction that the money to arise by the sale of the pro-

When no prior attachment.

perty be paid into Court to the credit of the suit, and applied in satisfaction *pro tanto* of the decree or order in execution of which the sale has been ordered.

When prior attachment.

119. If the property has been previously attached, the order for sale shall, unless otherwise ordered, be drawn up with a direction that the money to arise by the sale be paid into Court to the credit of the suits in which the property stands attached, subject to the further order of the Court.

Application by second attaching creditor for payment of money realized in execution.

120. Application by a subsequent attaching creditor for payment out of Court of money realized in execution, must be made upon summons or notice to the other attaching creditors, and it must be shown by a certificate of the Sheriff who the other attaching creditors are.

Copy of decree or order required to be executed within the jurisdiction of another Court, to be sent to such Court direct.

121. Unless otherwise ordered, when a copy of a decree or order of this Court is required to be transmitted to another Court for execution, the same, with the certificate of non-satisfaction, &c., shall be forwarded to such Court direct, with a covering letter, and shall not be delivered to the party seeking execution, or his attorney.

Certificate of non-satisfaction to state the amount due for costs.

122. In such certificate shall be specified the costs taxed under the decree or order to be executed, and also a sum for the costs of applying for the transmission of a copy of such decree or order to another Court, as in the scale at foot (*a*).

And, when notice is required to be issued, that it has been issued.

123. When a copy of a decree or order of this Court is transmitted to another Court for execution, after the lapse of a year from the date thereof, or of the last order made on any previous application for execution, or after the death of an original party to the suit, it shall be stated in the certificate of non-satisfaction, that notice has been issued to the person against whom it is intended to apply for execution to show cause why such decree or order should not be executed against him.

Copy decree or order may be sent for execution against property in two or more districts contemporaneously.

124. When a person against whom execution is sought has property in two or more districts, the Court, or a Judge sitting in Chambers, may, on being satisfied of its necessity, cause a copy of the decree or order obtained against such person to be transmitted for execution in some or all of such districts contemporaneously.

Certificate of non-satisfaction to state to what Courts such copy has been sent.

In the certificate of non-satisfaction, to be sent therewith to the Court of each of such districts, it shall be stated to what other Courts a copy of the decree or order has been sent for execution.

Letter to be sent therewith.

At the same time a letter shall be sent to the Judge of one of such Courts, requesting him to attach and sell the property in his district (hereinafter mentioned as district A), or a sufficient portion thereof, and certify the result to this Court: and with such letter shall be sent a copy of the letter sent to the Judge of each of the other Courts. A letter shall also be sent to the Judge of each of the other Courts, requesting him to attach the property in his district but not to sell the same until furnished by this Court with information as to the result of the sale of the property in district A.

When insufficient amount realized in execution in the first district.

125. If the amount realized in execution in district A shall not be sufficient to satisfy the decree or order, a certificate stating the result of the sale shall be sent to the Judge of another of such Courts, with a letter requesting him to sell the property under attachment in his district (hereinafter mentioned as district B), or a sufficient portion thereof, and certify the result to this Court.

Also in second, or succeeding district.

126. If the amount realized in execution in district B shall not be sufficient to satisfy the balance payable under the decree or order, the proceeding indicated in the last preceding rule shall be followed: and so on as to each of the other districts successively.

When sufficient amount realized in execution.

127. If the amount realized in execution in district A, or district B, or any other district, except the last, shall be sufficient to satisfy the decree or order, a certificate that such is the case shall be sent to the Court of each district in which property shall at the time be under attachment in execution of the decree or order.

Application relating to execution to be made in Chambers.

128. Every application relating to the execution of a decree or order shall ordinarily be made before the Judge sitting in Chambers.

Counsel's fee, unless certified, will, as between attorney and client, be in the discretion of the Taxing officer.

If made in Court, or by counsel in Chambers, his fees will not be allowed, as between party and party, unless the allowance thereof shall be certified by the Judge before whom the application is made, and unless so certified, will, as between attorney and client, be in the discretion of the Taxing officer.

CHAMBERS.

Applications.

One Judge to sit in Chambers.

129. For the more convenient despatch of the business of the Court, one Judge will every day, unless notice to the contrary be previously given, sit in Chambers to dispose of applications which are of course, or of such a nature as not to require legal argument or examination of witnesses, except in support of an application to sue as a pauper.

Applications not to be taken in Chambers.

Cases which do not fall within this description will not be taken in Chambers, and in particular, applications or matters of the following kind will not be taken in Chambers, that is to say—

(1). The trial of any suit, or the settlement of issues.

(2). The examination of witnesses whether in a pending suit or proceeding before the hearing, or under a commission or mandamus to the Court.

	Atty.'s fees.	Court fees.
	Rs. As.	
(a) Petition	5 15	Copy decree certificate.
Application to court ..	10 0	(Besides amount of postage stamps.)
Attending filing petition (and providing postage stamps) ...	2 0	
Attending receiving certified copy decree and handing same to client .	4 0	
[Not to be allowed unless copy ordered to be delivered to the attorney.]		Rs. As.
Paid stamps	.	7 0

(3). A motion for, or to dissolve, an injunction for a stay of proceedings, or for affecting in any other way the status of a suit, not being undefended, which is already in the peremptory board of the day for hearing; for the appointment of a receiver; for the attachment before judgment of either the person or property of a defendant; to vary a decree, or to vary or discharge an order, or a certificate or report; also all cases in which cause is shown against an application of the foregoing class.

(4). An application to take a plaint off the file.

(5). An application for the special leave of the Court to file a plaint when such leave is necessary.

(6). An application for an order to wind up a company, and any proceeding subsequent thereto in the matter of the winding up, except—

(a) for leave [under rule 4 of the rules made pursuant to the Indian Company's Act, 1866] for a person other than a petitioner to verify the petition;

(b) for an order [under rule 7 of the said rules] to proceed with the winding up and fixing a time for the appointment of an official liquidator;

(c) for directions under rules 9, 14, 20, 33, and 50 of the said rules.

(7). Any step or proceeding in lunacy.

(8). An application to take money out of Court, except where it has been realized in execution.

(9). An argument upon a special case.

(10). An application for a review.

The Court may refer any matter to a Judge in Chambers, and a Judge in Chambers may direct matter before him to be brought on in Court.

130. The Court, in its discretion, may at any time direct any matter to be referred to, or disposed of by a Judge sitting in Chambers; and a Judge sitting in Chambers may at any time, if he thinks fit, direct a matter upon which an application is made to him in Chambers to be made in Court by counsel.

Orders made in Chambers.

131. An order made by a Judge sitting in Chambers may be drawn up and signed and sealed in like manner as an order made in Court.

Summons.

132. The mode of proceeding in Chambers, on an application under rule 129, shall, where notice is required to be given, be by summons.

By whom prepared and signed.
Notice of intention to use affidavits to be indorsed on summons.

133. Such summons shall be prepared by the party obtaining it, or his attorney, and be signed by a Judge. When affidavits are intended to be used, notice thereof shall be endorsed on the summons.

Length of service.

134. Unless otherwise ordered, such summons shall be served two clear days before the return thereof. A summons may be made returnable in a shorter time by leave of a Judge, which shall be mentioned in it.

Mode of service.

135. Such summons shall be served in the manner provided by the rules for the service of process.

Copy affidavit to be served with summons.

136. With it there shall be served a copy of every affidavit mentioned in the notice endorsed thereon, except of affidavits used in former proceedings.

Where matter adjourned, parties to attend without further summons.

137. Where, upon the return of a summons, the matter is not disposed of, the parties shall attend without a further summons, at such time or times to which the further consideration of the matter may be adjourned.

Where not adjourned, further summons to issue.

138. Where such consideration is not adjourned to any specified time, a further summons shall be issued.

Costs of abandoned summons when no affidavit.

139. If a party abandons a summons which has been served without notice of his intention to use any affidavit, he shall pay to the other party, or to each of the other parties entitled to separate costs, the sum of Rs. 12 for costs,* to be certified by the Taxing Officer on production to him of the summons.

	Rs.
* Receiving summons ...	2
Attending court thereon ...	10
Total ...	12

Costs of abandoned summons when affidavit.

140. If a party abandons a summons which has been served with notice of his intention to use any affidavit, he shall pay to the other party, or to each of the other parties, entitled to separate costs, such costs as may be allowed by the Taxing officer, who is required to tax such costs on the production to him of the summons.

To be taxed by the Taxing Officer.

Payment if enforced.

141. When it is necessary to enforce the payment of the costs of an abandoned summons payable under either of the last two preceding rules, an order for that purpose may be obtained, without notice, upon a petition supported by the allocatur of the Taxing Officer. The order shall be drawn up with a direction for payment of the costs of obtaining it, and of execution.

Attorneys to be heard in Chambers.

142. Attorneys for the parties will be heard before a Judge sitting in Chambers.

Counsel's fee for appearing in Chambers when taxable.

143. When counsel appears for a party before a Judge sitting in Chambers, his fee shall not be taxed as between party and party, unless the Judge shall certify that the case is fit for counsel, nor as between attorney and client, except with the consent of the client, or it be shown to the satisfaction of the Taxing officer that counsel was employed at the request, or with the consent, of the client.

Application in which Counsel appears to be taken last.

144. Applications before a Judge sitting in Chambers, in which counsel appears on either side, shall be taken after all others.

REFERENCES.

145. The mode of proceeding in Chambers before a Judge [or an officer acting as a Commissioner] on a reference to take an account, or to make an inquiry, or for any other purpose shall be by summons.

Summons.

146. Every such summons shall be prepared and signed by the Registrar.

By whom prepared and signed.

147. Unless otherwise ordered, such summons shall be served upon all parties to the suit or proceeding, including those against whom the decree or order has been made *exparte*.

On whom to be served.

148. Such summons shall be served seven clear days before the return thereof.

Length of service.

149. Such summons shall be served upon parties who are represented by attorneys, by the serving clerk in the Registrar's office, and upon parties who are not so represented by the party having the conduct of the reference, or his attorney, in the manner provided by the rules for the service of process.

By whom to be served.

150. The service of such summons, when made by the Registrar's clerk, shall be deemed sufficiently proved by his endorsement of service on the summons, and, when otherwise made, shall, if necessary, be proved in like manner as the service of process.

Proof of service.

151. When any of the parties summoned to attend on a reference fails to attend at the time appointed, the Judge [or officer] may proceed in his absence if, considering the nature of the case, he thinks it expedient to do so.

Proceeding on default of party summoned.

152. Such proceeding shall not be reconsidered, unless the Judge [or officer] upon a special application made to him for that purpose by the party who was absent, is satisfied that he was not guilty of wilful delay or negligence. In such a case the costs occasioned by his non-attendance shall be in the discretion of the Judge [or officer], who may fix the same at the time, and direct them to be paid by the party or his attorney before he is permitted to have such proceeding reconsidered, or may make such other order as to such costs as to him may seem meet.

Reconsideration of proceeding on default.

Costs.

153. When a proceeding fails by reason of the non-attendance of any party the Judge [or officer] may direct such an amount of costs [if any] as he shall think reasonable, to be paid to the party attending, by the absent party or parties, or by his or their attorney or attorneys personally; or may make such other order as to costs as to him may seem meet.

Costs when proceedings fail for non-attendance.

154. When a Judge directs costs to be paid under either of the last two preceding rules, and it is necessary to enforce payment, an order for that purpose shall be drawn up by the Registrar on production to him of the minute book in the case. The order shall contain a direction for the payment of the costs of obtaining it and of execution.

When a Judge directs costs to be paid.

155. When an officer directs such costs to be paid, and it is necessary to enforce payment, an order for that purpose must be obtained from a Judge sitting in Chambers. An application for it may be made, without notice, by petition, supported by a certificate of the officer. The order shall contain a direction for the payment of the costs of obtaining it and of execution.

When an officer directs costs to be paid.

156. On a reference, when the Judge or Officer is not attended by the attorney for any party, or a competent person on his behalf, the usual fee for the attorney's attendance shall be disallowed, and such disallowance shall be entered in the minute book.

Fee to be disallowed for non-attendance of attorney, or a competent person on his behalf.

157. A party intending to use on a reference any affidavit used in a former proceeding, shall give notice to the other party or parties of his intention.

Notice of intention to use affidavit.

158. In a minute book to be kept for that purpose in each case, there shall be entered the time when a copy of the decree or order of reference was received, the proceedings taken thereunder, the time occupied at each meeting, the attendance or non-attendance of the parties, with a short statement of the questions or points decided.

Minute Book.

159. An office copy of every decree or order of reference, or so much thereof as relates to the reference, shall be left in the Account Department of the Registrar's office by the party having the carriage of the reference, within a week from the filing of the decree or order, or by any other party within a week thereafter.

Office copy of decree or order of reference when, where, and by whom to be filed.

160. On such copy being left, the suit or matter shall be entered in a list, to be called "The General Reference List," and a summons shall be issued for an early day to take into consideration the matter of the reference.

Summons to consider matter of reference.

161. The general reference list shall set forth, under appropriate headings, the number and title of the suit or matter, the date on which the copy of the decree or order was received, the name of the attorney for each party and the name of the Judge [or officer] before whom the reference is to be prosecuted.

General Reference List.

162. Upon the return of the summons to be issued under rule 160, directions shall be given as to the manner in which each of the accounts and inquiries is to be taken or prosecuted, the evidence to be adduced, the parties who are to attend on the several accounts and inquiries, and the time within which each proceeding is to be taken, and a day or days will be appointed for the further attendance of the parties; and all such directions may afterwards be varied or added to, as may be found necessary.

Directions as to prosecution.

163. Such directions when given by an officer or Commissioner may be enforced by an order to be obtained without summons in Chambers, upon a certificate of the Registrar.

How enforced.

164. Unless otherwise directed, every account when filed by the accounting party shall be verified by his affidavit or affirmation, unless such account has

Account to be verified.

been already scheduled to the plaint or written statement, in which case a copy of such scheduled account shall be filed, with a continuation thereof verified by affidavit or affirmation.

Form of.

165. Such account shall be in the form of a debtor and creditor account, and shall truly set forth all sums received by the accounting party.

Taking account.

166. In taking any account directed by any decree or order to be taken, the items on the debit side of the account shall be charged to the accounting party; and, unless otherwise directed, the items on the credit side of the account shall be vouched by receipts or other satisfactory evidence of payment, except of sums not exceeding Rs. 20, provided it shall appear, by the affidavit or affirmation in verification of the account, or other affidavit or affirmation, when, to whom, and for what, such sums were paid.

Objection to account.

167. Every objection to an account, either by way of charge or disallowance, shall be made by a statement, verified by affidavit, or affirmation, setting forth, as far as practicable, the particulars of the amount sought to be charged, or the allowance of which is objected to.

Statement of facts.

168. Unless otherwise directed, when the object of the reference is an inquiry as to matters of fact, a statement of facts shall be filed.

Proposal.

With statement of facts.

169. Unless otherwise directed, when the object of the reference is the settlement of a scheme, or the appointment of a receiver, or manager, or trustee, a proposal shall be filed. Such proposal shall contain a statement of facts, whenever security is required to be given by the receiver, or manager, with respect to property, the value or income of which it is necessary to ascertain.

Counter-statement.

170. Unless otherwise directed, every objection to a statement of facts shall be made by a counter-statement.

Statement or counter-statement to be verified.

171. Unless otherwise directed, every statement or counter-statement of facts shall be verified by affidavit or affirmation.

Further affidavit.

172. If the affidavit or affirmation, in verification of an account or statement of facts, be insufficient, a further affidavit or affirmation may be called for.

Costs when objections improperly made.

173. Any party improperly objecting to an account, or a statement of facts, shall be liable to pay, as between attorney and client, the costs occasioned by the subsequent proof, and also such costs for delaying the reference as the Court or a Judge may think fit to order.

Proceedings to be continued consecutively.

174. The proceedings on a reference shall, as far as possible, be continued so as to avoid frequent adjournments after a short attendance.

Rules applicable to references.

175. Rules 137 and 138 shall also apply to references.

Reference before whom to be prosecuted.

176. A reference, unless directed to be prosecuted before an officer or a referee, may be prosecuted before the Judge by whom it was ordered, or before the Judge, for the time being, exercising original jurisdiction.

When prosecuted before the Judge exercising original jurisdiction.

177. Unless otherwise directed, a reference, when prosecuted before the Judge exercising original jurisdiction, shall, for the preliminary directions to be given under rule 162, be brought on before him after the ordinary business in Chambers, and shall, for every other purpose, be entered in the peremptory cause list of the day.

When prosecuted before any other Judge.

178. A reference, when prosecuted before any other Judge, shall be entered in the peremptory reference list, to be prepared under the directions of the Judge, who shall fix the time and place for holding each meeting.

Books of account to be taken as *primâ facie* evidence subject to objection.

179. Where a decree or order directs accounts to be taken, any books of account in which the accounts required to be taken, or any of them, have been kept, shall, unless otherwise ordered, be taken as *primâ facie* evidence of the truth of the matters therein contained, with liberty to the parties interested to take such objections thereto as they may be advised.

Just allowances.

180. In taking any account directed by any decree or order, all just allowances shall be made without any directions for that purpose in such decree or order.

When conduct of reference may be committed to another party.

181. When the party prosecuting a reference does not proceed with due diligence, the prosecution thereof may be committed by the Judge [or officer] to any other party having an interest either as a party to the suit or as a claimant who has come in and established his claim.

Application that the suit be dismissed or discontinued for want of prosecution.

Where no application, suit to be struck out of the reference list.

182. If default be made in complying with rule 159, or if, at any stage of a reference, no steps shall be taken to prosecute it for 30 days, any party may apply, by summons, at Chambers, that the suit be dismissed, or discontinued, for want of prosecution, and such order may be made thereon as to costs or otherwise as to the Judge shall seem fit. If no such application be made, the suit shall, at the end of 14 days from the time of such default, or of such 30 days, be struck out of the "General Reference List," and be deemed to have been abandoned.

Application to restore suit.

Costs.

183. No case struck out of the General Reference List, under the last preceding rule, shall be afterwards restored, except upon an application, to be made by summons to all parties, and upon such terms and conditions as to costs or otherwise as the Judge shall direct.

CLAIMS.

Advertisement for claims.

184. Every advertisement for creditors, or other persons having any claim upon, or interest in, the distribution of any assets to be administered by the Court, which shall be issued pursuant to any decree or order, shall direct every such creditor, or other person within a time to be thereby fixed, to send to the Registrar his name

and address and the full particulars of his claim, or interest, and a statement of his account, and the nature of the security [if any] held by him. The time for adjudicating on the claims shall be fixed by the advertisement.

To fix time of adjudication.

By whom to be prepared, settled, and signed.

185. Every such advertisement shall be prepared by the party prosecuting the reference, and shall be settled and signed by the Registrar, and published in such newspapers as he shall direct.

Affidavit or attendance of claimant unnecessary until notice.

186. No creditor or other person need make any affidavit, or affirmation, or attend in support of his claim, unless he is served with a notice requiring him to do so.

Creditor to produce security.

Notice to creditor to produce other documents.

187. Every creditor may produce, or transmit to the Registrar, with the particulars of his claim, any security that he may have, or shall produce the same at such time as shall be specified in the advertisement for that purpose, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims; and every creditor shall also, if required by notice in writing to be given by the Registrar, produce all other deeds and documents necessary to substantiate his claim at such time as shall be specified in such notice, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

Notice to heir at law, &c., to produce pedigree, and other proof.

188. Every person claiming as heir at law, devisee, next of kin, or legatee, shall, if required by notice in writing to be given by the Registrar, produce any pedigree, or proof mentioned in such notice, at such time as shall be specified therein.

Disallowance of costs of proving claim.

189. In case any creditor, or other person, shall neglect or refuse to comply with the two last preceding rules, he shall not be allowed any costs of proving his claim, unless the Judge [or officer] shall otherwise direct.

Adjudicating on the claims.

190. At the time appointed for adjudication upon the debts or claims, the Judge [or officer] shall take evidence orally, or by affidavit, or affirmation, of the executor, administrator or other accounting party, upon such debts or claims, and may thereupon, in his discretion, allow any of such debts, or claims, without further proof, and may direct such investigation of all or any of the debts or claims not allowed, and require such further particulars, information, or evidence relating thereto as he may think fit, and may, if he so thinks fit, require any creditor, or other person, to attend and prove his claim or any part thereof; and the adjudication on such claims as are not then allowed shall be adjourned to a time to be then fixed.

Notice of allowance of claim.

191. Notice of the allowance of claims allowed without proof shall, if necessary, be advertised under the signature and directions of the Registrar.

Notice to prove claim.

192. Notice shall be given to every such creditor, or other person, as the Judge [or officer] shall think fit, to attend and prove his claim, or such part thereof as is not allowed, by a time to be named in such notice, not being less than seven days after such notice, and to attend at a time to be therein named, being the time to which the adjudication thereon shall have been adjourned; and in case any creditor shall not comply with such notice, his claim, or such part thereof as aforesaid, shall be disallowed.

Notice by whom to be prepared and signed.

How served.

193. A notice to be given under rules 187 and 188, and the last two preceding rules, shall be prepared by the party prosecuting the decree or order, and shall be signed by the Registrar, and served in like manner as process, or as the Judge [or officer] shall direct.

Claims may be sent in previous to adjourned adjudication.

194. Any creditor, or other person, who has not sent in the particulars of his claim pursuant to the advertisement, may do so four days previous to any day to which the adjudication is adjourned.

When claim not to be received without special leave.

195. No claim shall be received after the time fixed by the advertisement [except as before provided] without special leave, which may be applied for, by summons, at Chambers, at any time before the distribution of the assets to be administered, and may be granted upon such terms and conditions as to costs and otherwise as to the Judge shall seem fit.

Plaintiff, if a creditor, may be required to prove his claim on the reference.

196. When an account of debts is directed to be taken, the plaintiff, if a creditor, may be required by any party having an interest in the estate, to prove his debt on the reference, notwithstanding that he may have already given such proof thereof in Court as to establish his right to the decree.

Costs, if proof unnecessarily required.

197. Any party requiring such proof unnecessarily may be ordered to pay the costs thereof.

Interest on debts.

198. Unless otherwise ordered, creditors shall be allowed interest, in respect of debts, as to such of them as carry interest, at the rate at which they respectively carry interest, to the date of proof, and subsequent interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and as to all others, at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of proof.

Interest on legacies.

199. Interest shall be computed on legacies at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the end of one year from the date of the testator's death, unless otherwise ordered, or a different rate is directed by the will.

Interest on a mortgage debt.

200. Unless otherwise ordered, interest shall be computed on a mortgage at the rate mentioned therein, until the end of six months from the date of the decree, or until the end of any further period to which the time may be enlarged. Such interest shall be added to the principal, and thereafter interest shall be computed on the aggregate amount at the rate of six per cent. per annum

Costs of a creditor being plaintiff.

Of other creditor.

201. The costs of a creditor who is plaintiff shall not be added to his debt, but shall form part of his costs in the suit. The costs of a creditor [other than a plaintiff] of establishing his claim under a decree or order in a suit, shall be added to the amount of his claim.

Costs of proof where fund deficient.

202. If, after payment of the costs of the suit, the assets are insufficient to pay the creditors, their principal, interest and costs of proof, in full, any dividend ordered to be paid to them shall be computed on the total amount thereof, including the costs.

Costs occasioned by unsuccessful claim.

203. A claimant who fails to prove his claim may be ordered to pay the costs occasioned thereby.

Form of summons, &c.

204. Summons under rules 132, 145, and 160, and advertisements under rules 181 and 191, and notices under rules 186, 187, 188, 191, and 192 shall be in the forms in Schedule A., with such variations as the circumstances of the case may require.

CERTIFICATE OR REPORT.

Result of proceedings to be stated in a certificate or report.

205. Unless otherwise ordered, the result of proceedings had on a reference shall be stated in the form of a certificate, or report, which shall be drawn up in paragraphs; each paragraph being numbered so as to correspond with the numbered paragraphs of the decree or order.

Certificate or report to be settled on notice.

206. The certificate, or report, shall be settled on notice to the parties who have appeared on the reference.

Matter of Judge's certificate or report to be adjourned into Court.

207. On the certificate or report of a Judge being signed, the matter to which it relates will be adjourned into Court for final disposal.

No application to discharge or vary such certificate or report without permission.

208. No application to discharge or vary a Judge's certificate or report shall be made, except with the permission of the Judge who signed the same.

An officer's certificate or report to be conclusive as to facts, unless discharged or varied.

209. A certificate or report of an officer, unless discharged or varied, will be taken as conclusive evidence of the facts found therein.

Application to discharge or vary.

210. An application to discharge or vary a certificate or report shall be made by motion upon notice to be given within 14 days from the date of the filing thereof, or within such further time as may be obtained for that purpose, but in that case the notice shall mention that it has been given with the leave of the Court.

Application for further time.

An application for further time may be made by petition in Chambers without notice.

Application to vary unnecessary where facts correctly stated.

211. When the facts are correctly stated in a certificate or report, questions of law may be raised at the hearing of the suit on further directions. An application to discharge or vary a certificate or report as to such questions need not be made.

Application to vary after a certificate or report has become binding.

212. A certificate or report after it has become binding, will not be re-opened, except on the ground of fraud, surprise or mistake, or such other special ground as may be allowed by the Court.

Rule nisi.

For this purpose an application may be made to the Court for a *rule nisi* which may afterwards

Absolute.

be made absolute, on such terms and conditions as to costs and otherwise as to the Court shall seem fit.

After a certificate or report has become binding case to be set down.

213. After a certificate or report of an officer has become binding, the case shall be set down in the peremptory board for final disposal.

R. COUCH.	C. PONTIFEX.
F. B. KEMP.	W. AINSLIE.
L. S. JACKSON.	E. G. BIRCH.
J. B. PHEAR.	G. G. MORRIS.
A. G. MACPHERSON.	R. C. MITTER.
W. MARKBY.	W. F. MCDONELL.
F. A. GLOVER.	

SCHEDULE A.

No. 1.

Form of summons under rule 6.

Suit No. , of 187 .

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

A. B. *Plaintiff.*

and

C. D. *Defendant.*

The defendant is required by the Court to file a written statement on or before the day of

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the faith,

to C. D.

Greeting whereas [*enter the name, description, and address of the plaintiff*] has instituted a suit in this Court against you, [*state the particulars of the claim as in the register.*] You are hereby required to cause an appearance to be entered for you in the office of the Registrar of the Court within days from the service upon you of this summons exclusive of the day of such service, and are summoned to appear before this Court at or before the expiration of clear days from the service upon you of this summons, that is to say, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the day immediately following the expiration of such last mentioned time in person, or by an Advocate of the Court duly instructed to answer the above named plaintiff, and as the last-mentioned day fixed for your appearance before the Court is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses on that day, and you will bring with you or send by your agent [*Here mention any document, the production of which may be required by the plaintiff*] which the plaintiff desires to inspect, and any document on which you intend to rely in support of your defence. And you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance before the Court on the last-mentioned day, the

suit will be heard and determined in your absence. Witness [the Chief Justice's name] Knight, Chief Justice at Fort William aforesaid the day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy

Attorney.

Registrar.

Note 1.—An appearance is to be entered at the office of the Registrar of this Court, on its Original Side, within the time limited. In default thereof the suit will be liable to be heard *ex parte*.

Note 2.—The written statement called for must be filed within the time limited, the defendant having first entered an appearance. In default thereof, the suit will be liable to be heard *ex parte*.

Note 3.—An officer or soldier who cannot obtain leave of absence may [under the provisions of section 19 of Act VIII of 1859] authorize any person to appear for him.

Note 4.—This writ must be returned to the High Court immediately after the service thereof, or if not served, and the time for the return thereof shall not have been extended by the order of a Judge, on the day of next.

No. 2.

Form of Præcipe under rule 30.

Suit No. of 187 .

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

A.	B.	*Plaintiff*
	Versus	
C.	D.	*Defendant.*

Præcipe for appearance.

Enter an appearance for A. B. to the plaint in the above suit.

Dated this day of 187 .

Name and place of residence of defendant in person
or
Name and place of business of attorney.

No. 3.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction [*or as may be.*]

Number and title of the suit, or title of the matter.

Form of summons for an order in chambers under rule 132.

Let all parties concerned attend before the sitting Judge in Chambers in the Court House, on day of 187 , at o'clock in the forenoon. *If a short return is granted add,* by special leave on the hearing of an application on the part of (*state on whose behalf the application is made (a), and the precise object of the application*). Dated this day of 187 .

This summons was taken out by A and B, attorneys for the applicant. To [*Insert* the names of the attorneys or persons to be served; as *thus*, Mr. C. D., attorney for the plaintiff, or defendant, *or*, petitioner *or*, respondent E. F.]

To the plaintiff—*or*, defendant—*or*, petitioner—*or*, respondent G. H.—*or as may be.*

(*a*).—The full name, or title of honor, or corporate title, of the party on whose behalf the application is to be made, should be here stated; but if the a on is made by a sole plaintiff, or by all the iffs, or by a sole defendant, or by all the def ts, the names need not be set forth. The residence and description, or addition of the ap ant, should be stated, if he is not shown to be party to the suit or proceeding. Where the ant is under disability, and the application de by his next friend, or guardian, the full name of the next friend, or guardian, should be stated; and if not made in a suit, his place of residence, and description, or addition, should be shown.

No. 4.

Formal parts as in No. 3, *ante.*

Summons to proceed on a reference under Rule 145, or Rule 160.

Let all parties concerned attend before the Honourable Mr. Justice , [*or the Registrar, or other officer conducting the reference*] at the Court House to take into consideration the matter of the reference directed [*or* to proceed with the accounts and inquiries directed to be taken and made] by the decree [*or* order] made in this suit and dated the day of .

Dated this day of 187 .

Registrar.

This summons, &c., *as in* No. 3, *ante.*

No. 5.

Advertisement for the creditors of a deceased person to come in with their claims, under Rule 184.

Pursuant to a decree [*or*, an order] of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in [*set out the number and title of the suit, or title of the matter*] the creditors of A. B., late of [*residence and addition; as thus;* No. 6, Park Street, in the Town of Calcutta, merchant] who died on or about the month of 187 : are on or before the day of , 187 , to send to the Office of the Registrar of this Court, on its Original Side, their names, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities [if any] held by them; or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree [*or*, order].

Every creditor, holding any security, may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar with the particulars of his claim, or shall produce the same before the Honourable Mr. Justice , in the Court House on , the day of , 186 , (*a*) at of the clock in the noon: being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

Registrar.

(*a*) Usually three weeks after the expiration of the time for sending the particulars; but a prolonged time will be fixed where necessary.

No. 6.

Formal parts as in No. 3, *ante.*

Notice to claimant to produce documents under rule 187, or rule 188.

You are hereby required to produce, in support of the claim sent in by you, against the estate of A. B. deceased [*or*, your claim as heir at law or next of kin of A. B. deceased, *or*, your claim as devisee, or legatee under the will of A. B

deceased] [*describe the docu*[illegible] *required to be produced*] before the Honour[illegible] Mr. Justice , at the Court House, [illegible] , the day of 18[illegible] , at of the clock in the noon.

Dated this day o[illegible] 187 .

Registrar.

To [Name of claimant.]

No. 7.

Formal parts as in No. 3, ante.

Notice to creditor to prove his claim under rules 186 and 192.

You are hereby required to prove the claim sent in by you against the estate of A. B. deceased. You are to file such affidavit as you may be advised in support of your claim, and give notice thereof to Mr. , the attorney for the plaintiff, [*or for the party conducting the reference,*] on or before the day of , 187 ; and to attend by your attorney, or in person if you have no attorney, before the Honourable Mr. Justice , at the Court House, on the day of , 187 , at of the clock in the noon: being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claim.

Dated day of 187 .

Registrar.

To [Name of claimant.]

No. 8.

Formal parts as in No. 3, ante.

Notice to creditor of allowance of claim, or part of claim, and to prove residue under rules 191 and 192.

The claim sent in by you against the estate of A. B. deceased, has been allowed at the sum of Rs. , with interest thereon at per cent. per annum from the day of , 187 , and Rs. for costs [*Or, with costs to be taxed by the Taxing Officer.*] *If part only has been allowed, add:* If you claim to have a larger sum allowed, you are hereby required to prove such further claim, and you are to file such affidavit [*continue as in No. 7, ante.*]

Dated , day of 187 .

Registrar.

To [Name of claimant.]

No. 9.

Formal parts as in No. 3, ante.

Advertisement of allowance of claims under rules 191.

List of claims against the estate of A. B. deceased which have been allowed without proof.

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT ALLOWED.		
	Principal	Interest.	Costs.
A. B.	Rs.	Rs. , at per cent. up to the day of and subsequent interest @ 6 per cent.	Rs. [or to be taxed.]

Dated , day of 187 .

By Order,

Registrar.

Sheriff's Office, the 8th March 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Criminal Sessions of the year 1875, of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court-house, in the Town of Calcutta, on Monday, the fifth day of April next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Session be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Session be then and there to prosecute.

DEGUMBER MITTER, *Sheriff.*

শরিফ আফিস, সন ১৮৭৫ সাল ৮ই মার্চ।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে স্থবে বাঙ্গালার ফোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্ত্য জন্য আগামি সন ১৮৭৫ সালের ৫ই এপ্রেল সোমবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাই কোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৭৫ সালের তৃতীয় ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্দারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি।

DEGUMBER MITTER, *Sheriff.*

NOTIFICATION.

UNDER Section 14, Act XI of 1865, notice is hereby [illegible]ive[illegible]hat, subject to the orders of the Government, the Judge of the Small Cause Courts [illegible]f [illegible]ca and Moonsheegunge will hold a special sitting at Moonsheegunge on the 29th March inst.

PORESH NATH [illegible]BA[illegible]ERJEE, *Offg. Judge.*

DACCA SMALL CAUSE COURT, the 20th March 1875.

TREASURY NOTICE.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO JUDDOO NATH BOSE has been placed in charge of the Shahabad Treasury, and is authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.

DURGA GATI BANERJEE, *Personal Assistant to Commissioner.*

PATNA COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, BANKIPORE, the 4th March 1875.

EDUCATIONAL NOTICES.

The following is the result of the examination held on the 29th and 30th of January last of candidates for admission as Pleaders of the Higher Grade.

The following are qualified for admission as Pleaders of the Higher Grade :—

Name.	Father's Name.	District.
Tarini Charan Ghose ...	Siva Chundra Ghose ..	Bhagulpore.
Chundra Kanta Sen ...	Radha Kanta Sen ...	Chittagong.
Mohesh Chundra De ...	Ram Joy Chowdry ..	Ditto.
Ramesh Chundra Basu ...	Jagat Bandhu Basu ...	Dacca.
Khirod Chundra Dass ...	Sib Charan Das ...	Hooghly.
Annada Prosad Chatterjee ...	Durga Das Chatterjee ...	Ditto.
Manick Chundra Bhor ...	Punchanun Bhor ...	Midnapore.
Narahari Mookerjee ...	Chandi Charan Mookerjee ...	Nuddea.
Kali Prosunno Ghosal ...	Ram Narain Ghosal ...	24-Pergunnahs.

The following are qualified for admission as Pleaders of the Lower Grade :—

Name.	Father's Name.	District.
Mokshada Prosad Chatterjee ...	Iswara Chundra Chatterjee ...	Hooghly.
Radharaman Pain ...	Nilmoni Pain ...	24-Pergunnahs.

Certificates of having passed have been sent to the Judges of the districts indicated against the names of the successful candidates respectively.

CALCUTTA, the 23rd March 1875. CECIL JACKSON, *Secretary to the Board of Examiners.*

NOTICE is hereby given that in the ensuing half-yearly departmental examination of Assistants and others, the officers in all the districts of this division will be examined at Bhagulpore.

COMMR.'s OFFICE, the 19th March 1875. G. N. BARLOW, *Offg. Commr.*

IT is hereby notified that at the ensuing Half-yearly Examination of Junior Civilians, Deputy Magistrates, &c., commencing on Monday, April 26th, 1875, three local examination committees will be held in this division, viz. at the Presidency, for officers employed in the 24-Pergunnahs, at Kishnaghur, for those employed in Nuddea, and at Jessore Sudder Station, for those employed in that district.

By order,

SREENAUTH GHOSE, *Personal Asst. to Commr.*

In accordance with pa[illegible]h 8 of the Minor and Vernacular Scholarship Rules, the names of the Candidates w[illegible]ve gained scholarships at the last Minor and Vernacular scholarship examinations fo[illegible] districts of the Chittagong Division, are hereby notified in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Names of Districts.	Nam[illegible]Schools.	Names of Candidates.	Remarks.
	MINOR SC[illegible]OLARS.		
Chittagong ...	*Khorandip* ...	*Ramesh Chundra Sen.*	
	VERNACULAR SCHOLARS		
Ditto ...	*Bhursi Circle* ...	*Sarada Charan Kar.*	
	Mirabya Aided ...	*Nisi Chandra Chaudhuri.*	
	Dhalghat Circle ...	Saral Kumar Biswas.	
	Mahes Khali Model ...	Ram Kamal Sen.	
	Harbang „ ...	Chai Thoya.	
	MINOR SCHOLARS.		
Noakholly ...	Bagala's School ...	Durga Charan De.	
	VERNACULAR SCHOLARS.		
Ditto ...	Noakholly Vernacular	Govinda Chandra Bardhan.	
	Ditto ...	Kailas Chandra Ghosh.	
	Ramdi Circle ...	Ram Kumar Nath.	
	Bagala's School ...	Karuna Kanta Tapadar ...	Surplus scholarship belongs to Chittagong.
	MINOR SCHOLARS.		
Comillah ...	Brahmunbariah ...	Ananda Kisor Datta.	
	Ditto ...	Gagan Chandra Das.	
	Muradnagar ...	Jagat Chandra Chakravarti.	
	VERNACULAR SCHOLARS.		
Ditto ...	Comillah Vernacular...	Tarini Charan Sen.	
	Ditto ...	Asnini Kumar Bhattacharji.	
	Bramunbariah ...	Tara Prasanna Sen.	
	Fauduk ...	Gris Chandra Datta.	
	Bi[illegible]t ...	Golak Nath Barman.	
	Saisanga ...	Sarat Chandra Bardhan.	
	Ditto ...	Ganga Charan Som.	

E. E. LOWIS, *Commissioner.*

OPIUM NOTIFICATION.

No. 257 B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1873-74, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-Room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Monday, the 5th April 1875, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,750 chests, viz.—

		Chests.
Behar Opium	... ...	2,150
Benares „	... ...	1,600
	Total ...	3,750

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual; they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 16th November 1874, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be t[illegible]th and 20th April 1875 respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Gove[illegible]nt Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in red[illegible]mp[illegible]on of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room, will be received after [illegible] P.[illegible] of Saturday, the 10th April 1875, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment [illegible]f [illegible] will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Tuesday, the 20th April 1875.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the [illegible]oll[illegible]wing quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the [illegible]present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member-in-Charge of the Op[illegible]m Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates should circum[illegible]ances render it expedient to do so.

DATES.	Behar, about Chests.	Benares, about Chests.	Total, about Chests.
On or about Wednesday, 5th May 1875	2,150	1,600	3,750
On or about Friday, 4th June "	2,150	1,600	3,750
On or about Wednesday, 7th July "	2,150	1,600	3,750
On or about Thursday, 5th August "	2,150	1,600	3,750
On or about Monday, 6th September "	2,150	1,600	3,750
On or about Friday, 1st October "	2,150	1,600	3,750
On or about Thursday, 4th November "	2,150	1,600	3,750
On or about Friday, 3rd December "	2,150	1,600	3,750
Total ..	17,200	12,800	30,000

By order of the Member-in-Charge,

W. H. GRIMLEY, *Offg. Secretary.*

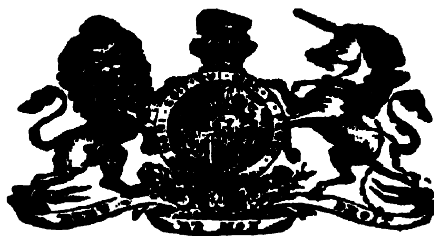
BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., FORT WILLIAM, the 1st March 1875.

Statement showing the importation of Salt (private property) in bond and afloat on the River Hooghly, subject to Customs duty, on the 16th March 1875.

	Government Golahs.	Private Golahs.	Afloat.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool Punga	5,84,437	...	8,10,363	13,94,800
French Kurkutch	12,248	...	[illegible]	12,548
Italian Punga	40,350	...	..	40,350
Ditto Kurkutch	44,224	...	4,241	48,465
Malabar Kurkutch	20,350	...	19,104	39,454
Bombay Kurkutch	2,88,805	...	7,998	2,96,803
Madras Kurkutch	71,010	...	......	71,010
Arabian and Persian Gulfs Kurkutch and Muscat Rock	1,20,094	...	.. ..	1,20,094
Total	11,81,518	...	8,[illegible],006	20,23,524

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE, the 22nd March 1875. T. B. LANE, *Offg. Collector of Customs.*



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1875.

PART II.

Advertisements.

[N.B.—Advertisements, Notices, &c., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette cannot be received after Noon on Monday.]

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of land, no longer required by the Government, situated in the district of Sonthal Pergunnahs, will be put up to sale at the Assistant Commissioner's Office at Rajmehal, at noon, on Tuesday, the 20th April 1875, corresponding with 8th Bysack 1282, *B.S.*

The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions :—

1st.—If the amount of purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceeds Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plots will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidders.

4th.—The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt of the orders of the Collector confirming the sales. But such possession shall be liable to be disturbed in case the final sanction of the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge should not be accorded to the proceedings.

Consecutive Lot Number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which the land is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate area in beeghas and acres.						Land excluded from sale from each lot.				Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundaries of lot.
					B.	C.	C.	A.	R.	P.	Reasons for exclusion.	A.	R.	P.		
197	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Pergunnah Chetowleah. Mouzahs Hurchurnpore and Hureepore.	196	West ...	13	16	8	4	2	11	......	......			Commences on 1,150 feet of mile 196, and terminates on 3,350 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By nullah. South—By ditto. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
198	ditto ...	ditto ...	196	East ...	10	5	0	3	1	22	......	......			Commences on 1,700 feet of mile 196, and terminates on 3,350 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By Nullah. South—By fencing of Rajmehal branch line. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
199	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chetowleah, Mouzah Hureepore.	196	West ...	12	3	12	4	0	5	......	......			Commences on 3,500 feet of mile 196, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 196, as per plan. South—By village road adjoining nullah. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
200	ditto ...	ditto ...	196	East ...	12	11	8	4	0	25	Retained by Railway Company, occupied by nullah and roads.	1 0 1	1 1 3	23 24 7	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 196, as per plan. South—By village road adjoining nullah. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
201	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chetowleah, Mouzahs Hureepore and Pandreeah.	197	West ...	11	9	8	3	3	7	......	......			Commences at the end of mile 196, as per plan, and terminates on 1,760 feet of mile 197.	North—By southern boundary of lot 203. South—By end of mile 196, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
202	ditto ...	ditto ...	197	East ...	11	10	8	3	3	10	......	......			ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 204. South—By end of mile 196, as per plan. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.

203	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chewtoleah, Mouzah Pandreea.	197	West ...	13	18	8	4	2	16	......	......			Commences on 1,760 feet of mile 197, and terminates on 1,760 feet of mile 197.	North—By southern boundary of lot 205. South—By northern boundary of lot 201. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
204	ditto ...	ditto ...	197	East ...	12	2	0	4	0	0	......	......			ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 206. South—By northern boundary of lot 202. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
205	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chewtoleah, Mouzahs Pandreeah and Kusmachuck.	197	West ...	11	15	0	3	3	22	......	......			Commences on 3,520 feet of mile 197, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 197, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 203. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
206	ditto ...	ditto ...	197	East ...	12	3	0	4	0	3	Occupied by roads and nullah.	0	1	7	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 197, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 204. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
207	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chewtoleah, Mouzah Kusmachuck.	198	West ...	8	10	0	2	3	10	......	......			Commences at the end of mile 197, as per plan, and terminates on 1,900 feet of mile 198.	North—By southern boundary of lot 209. South—By end of mile 197, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
208	ditto ...	ditto ...	198	East ...	9	17	0	3	1	1	......	......			Commences at the end of mile 197, as per plan, and terminates on 2,050 feet of mile 198.	North—By southern boundary of lot 210. South—By end of mile 197, as per plan. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
209	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chewtoleah, Mouzah Kendua.	198	West ...	20	5	0	6	2	31	......	......			Commences on 1,800 feet of mile 198, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 198, as per plan. South—By northern boundary [illegible] East—By railway fencing. West—By Govern[illegible]
210	ditto ...	ditto ...	198	East ...	22	0	0	7	1	4	......	......			Commences on 2,000 feet of mile 198, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 198, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 208. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
211	ditto ...	ditto ...	199	West ...	11	9	0	3	3	6	......	......			Commences at the end of mile 198, as per plan, and terminates on 1,825 feet of mile 199.	North—By Nullah. South—By end of mile 198, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
212	ditto ...	ditto ...	199	East ...	11	9	0	3	3	6	......	......			ditto ...	North—By Nullah. South—By end of mile 198, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.

Consecutive Lot Number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which the land is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate area in beegahs and acres.		Land excluded from sale from each lot.		Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundaries of lot.
					B. C. C.	A. R. P.	Reasons for exclusion.	A. R. P.		
213	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Pergunnah Chetowleah, Mouzah Subdhara.	199	West ...	20 19 0	6 3 28	......	......	Commences on 1,875 feet of mile 199, and terminates on 4,650 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By southern boundary of lot 215. South—By nullah. East—By railway fencing. West—By jagheer land.
214	ditto ...	ditto ...	199	East ...	21 4 0	7 0 1	......	......	ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 216. South—By nullah. East—By jag[illegible] West—By railway fencing.
215	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chetowleah, Mouzah Gossaintolla.	199	West ...	6 11 8	2 0 28	......	......	Commences on 4,650 feet of mile 199, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 199, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 213. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
216	ditto ...	ditto ...	199	East ...	6 1 8	2 0 1	......	......	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 199, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 214. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
217	ditto ...	ditto ...	200	West ...	9 6 0	3 0 12	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 199, as per plan, and terminates on 1,260 feet of mile 200.	North—By southern boundary of lot 219. South—By end of mile 199, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
218	ditto ...	ditto ...	200	East ...	9 4 4	3 0 7	......	......	ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 220. South—By end of mile 199, as per plan. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
219	ditto ...	ditto ...	200	West ...	11 7 0	3 3 1	......	......	Commences on 1,260 feet of mile 200, and terminates on 3.185 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By village road. South—By northern boundary of lot 217. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
220	ditto ...	ditto ...	200	East ...	10 19 0	3 2 19	......	......	ditto ...	North—By village road. South—By northern boundary of lot 218. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
221	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chetowleah, Mouzahs Gossaintolla and Bunwareekole.	200	West ...	9 14 0	3 0 33	......	......	Commences on 3,205 feet of mile 200, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 200, as per plan. South—By village road. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.

222	ditto ...	ditto ...	200	East ...	9 13 12	3 0 32	......	......	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 200, as per plan. South—By village road. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
223	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chetowleah, Mouzah Bunwareekole.	201	West ...	11 3 8	3 2 31	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 220, as per plan, and terminates on 2,550 feet of mile 201.	North—By railway level crossing. South—By end of mile 200, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
224	ditto ..	ditto ...	201	East ...	10 6 12	3 1 27	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway level crossing. South—By end of mile 200, as per plan. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
235	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chetowleah, Mouzahs Bunwareekole and Mankari.	201	West ...	12 17 8	4 1 1	......	......	Commences on 2,580 feet of mile 201, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 201, as per plan. South—By railway level crossing. East—By railway fencing. West—Partly by zemindary land and partly by Khas Mehal.
226	ditto ...	ditto ...	201	East ...	10 11 4	3 1 39	Occupied by roads and nullahs.	0 0 3½	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 201, as per plan. South—By railway level crossing. East—By zemindary land and Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
227	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Mankari, Hurinkole, and Khyrbonni.	202	West ...	15 2 0	4 3 39	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 201, as per plan, and terminates on 3,110 feet of mile 202.	North—By nullah. South—By end of mile 201, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By ditto.
228	ditto ...	ditto ...	202	East ...	15 0 0	4 3 33	......	......	ditto ...	North—By nullah. South—By end of mile 201, as per plan. East—By Govern[illegible]ate. West—By railway fencing.
229	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Khyrbonnai and Doodhakole.	202	West ...	5 8 0	1 3 6	......	......	Commences on 3,160 feet of mile 202, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 202, as per plan. South—By nullah. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
230	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Doodhakole.	202	East ...	[illegible] 13 0	0 0 35	......	......	Commences on 4,830 feet of mile 202, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 202, as per plan. South—By class C land. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
231	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Doodhakole and Nowaghatta.	203	West ...	15 0 0	4 3 33	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 202, as per plan, and terminates on 2,900 feet of mile 203.	North—By southern boundary of lot 233. South—By end of mile 202, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.

Consecutive Lot Number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which the land is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate area in beeghas and acres. B. C. C.	A. R. P.	Land excluded from sale from each lot. Reasons for exclusion.	A. R. P.	Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundaries of lot.
232	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Doodhakole and Nowaghatta.	203	East ...	15 0 0	4 3 33	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 202, as per plan, and terminates on 2,900 feet of mile 203.	North—By southern boundary of lot 234. South—By end of mile 202, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
233	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Nowaghatta.	203	West ...	33 1[illegible] 0	11 0 15	......	......	Commences on 2,900 feet of mile 203, and terminates at the end of same as per plan.	North—By end of mile 203, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 231. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Kh[illegible]
234	ditto ...	ditto ...	203	East ...	32 0 0	10 2 13	......	......	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 203, as per plan. South—By northern boundary [illegible] East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
235	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Nowaghatta and Killabonna.	204	West ...	16 6 0	5 1 22	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 203, as per plan, and terminates on 2,320 feet of mile 204.	North—By southern boundary of lot 237. South—By end of mile 203, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
236	ditto ...	ditto ...	204	East ...	16 6 0	5 1 22	......	......	ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 238. South—By end of mile 203, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
237	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Killabonna.	204	West ...	10 5 12	3 1 24	......	......	Commences on 2,320 feet of mile 204, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 204, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 235. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
238	ditto ...	ditto ...	204	East ...	10 6 12	3 1 27	......	......	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 204, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 236. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
239	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Kellabonna and Bheknapole.	205	West ...	14 17 0	4 3 26	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 204, as per plan, and terminates on 2,660 feet of mile 205.	North—By southern boundary of lot 241. South—By end of mile 204, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
240	ditto ...	ditto ...	205	East ...	14 13 0	4 3 15	......	......	ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 242. South—By end of mile 204, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.

241	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Tettorgunja.	205	West ...	14	9	0	4	3	4	......	......		Commences on 2,660 feet of mile 205, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 205, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 239. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
242	ditto ...	ditto ...	205	East ...	14	3	8	4	2	30	......	......		ditto ...	North—By end of mile 205, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 240. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
243	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Tettorgunja and Harinkole.	206	West ...	6	11	9	2	0	28	......	......		Commences at the end of mile 205, as per plan, and terminates on 2,050 feet of mile 206.	North—By nullah. South—By end of mile 205, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
244	ditto ...	ditto ...	206	East ...	6	12	0	2	0	29	......	......		ditto ...	North—By nullah. South—By end of mile 205, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
245	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Harinkole.	206	West ...	5	18	0	1	3	32	......	......		Commences on 2,100 feet of mile 206, and terminates on 3,980 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By nullah. South—By ditto. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
246	ditto ...	ditto ...	206	East ...	5	18	0	1	3	32	......	......		ditto ...	North—By nullah. South—By ditto. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
247	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Chofal and Harinkole.	906	West ...	7	0	0	2	1	10	......	......		Commences on 4,000 feet of mile 206, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 206, as per plan. South—By nullah. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
248	ditto ...	ditto ...	206	East ...	[illegible]	0	0	2	1	10	Occupied by nullah	1	2 0	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 206, as per plan. South—By nullah. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
249	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Hurinkole.	207	West ...	18	13	12	6	0	29	......	......		Commences at the end of mile 206, as per plan, and terminates on 2,550 feet of mile 207.	North—By southern boundary of lot 251. South—By end of mile 206, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
250	ditto ...	ditto ...	207	East ...	18	18	8	6	1	1	......	......		ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 252. South—By end of mile 206, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.

Consecutive Lot Number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which the land is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate area in beegahs and acres. B. C. C.	A. R. P.	Land excluded from sale from each lot. Reasons for exclusion.	A. R. P.	Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundaries of lot.
251	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Gowalbud.	207	West ...	24 6 4	8 0 6	......	......	Commences on 2,550 feet of mile 207, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 207, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 249. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
252	ditto ...	ditto ...	207	East ...	24 4 8	8 1 14	......	......	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 207, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 250. East—By Government K[illegible]. West—By rail[illegible].
253	ditto ...	ditto ...	208	West ...	17 2 8	5 2 26	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 207, as per plan, and terminates on 2,550 feet of mile 208.	North—By southern bound[illegible]. South—By end of mile 207, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
254	ditto ...	ditto ...	208	East ...	17 0 4	5 2 20	......	......	ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 256. South—By end of mile 207, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
255	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Gowalbud and Mehindipore.	208	West ...	16 8 4	5 1 28	......	......	Commences on 2,550 feet of mile 208, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 208, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 253. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
256	ditto ...	ditto ...	208	East ...	16 7 12	5 1 27	......	......	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 208, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 254. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
257	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Mohendipore and Kulleanpore.	209	West ...	3 1 0	1 0 1	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 208, as per plan, and terminates on 1075 feet of mile 209.	North—By railway class C land. South—By end of mile 208, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
258	ditto ...	ditto ...	209	East ...	5 7 0	1 3 3	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 208, as per plan, and terminates on 1,950 feet of mile 209.	North—By southern boundary of lot 260. South—By end of mile 208, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
259	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Kulleanpore.	209	West ...	4 12 0	1 2 3	......	......	Commences on 1,950 feet of mile 209, and terminates on 3,450 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By southern boundary of lot 261. South—By railway class land. East—By railway fancing. West—By Government Khas Estate.

260	ditto ...	ditto ...	209	East ...	4 15 0	1 2 11	......	......	ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 262. South—By northern boundary of lot 258. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
261	ditto ...	ditto ...	209	West ...	9 15 0	3 0 36	......	......	Commences on 3,450 feet of mile 209, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 209, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 259. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
262	ditto ...	ditto ...	209	East ...	9 15 0	3 0 36	......	......	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 209, as per plan. South—By southern boundary of lot 260. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
263	ditto ...	ditto ...	210	West ...	21 9 0	7 0 15	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 209, as per plan, and terminates on 3,050 feet of mile 210.	North—By Maharajpore Station lands. South—By end of mile 209, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
264	ditto ...	ditto ...	210	East ...	20 12 8	6 3 11	......	......	ditto ...	North—By land retained by the Railway Company. South—By end of mile 209, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
265	ditto ...	ditto ...	210	West ...	4 18 4	1 2 20	......	......	Commences on 4,610 feet of mile 210, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 210, as per plan. South—By Maharajpore Station land. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
266	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Maharajpore.	210	East ...	5 3 8	1 2 34	Retained by Railway Company.	2 1 33	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 210, as per plan. South—By land retained by the Railway Company. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway [illegible]
267	ditto ...	Pergunnah Jumonie Mouzah Godahare.	211	West ...	16 18 12	5 2 16	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 210, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 211.	North—By southern boundary of lot 269. South—By end of mile 210, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
268	ditto ...	ditto ...	211	East ...	16 19 8	5 2 18	......	......	ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 270. South—By end of mile 210, as per plan. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
269	ditto ...	ditto ...	211	West ...	13 4 8	4 1 19	......	......	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 211, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 211, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 267. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.

Consecutive Lot Number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which the land is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate area in beegahs and acres. B. C. C.	A. R. P.	Land excluded from sale from each lot. Reasons for exclusion.	A. R. P.	Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundaries of lot.
270	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Pergunnah Jumonie, Mouzah Godahare.	211	East ...	13 5 4	4 1 22	......	......	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 211, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 211, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 268. West—By zemindary land. East—By railway fencing.
271	ditto ...	ditto ...	212	West ...	1 13 0	4 3 15	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 211, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 212.	North—By southern boundary of lot 273. South—By end of mile 211, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
272	ditto ...	ditto ...	212	East ...	14 15 8	4 3 22	......	......	ditto ..	North—By southern boundary of lot 274. South—By end of mile 211, as per plan. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
273	ditto ...	ditto ...	212	West ...	20 1 0	6 2 20	......	......	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 212, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 212, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 271. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
274	ditto ...	ditto ...	212	East ...	19 13 12	6 2 1	......	......	ditto ..	North—By end of mile 212, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 272. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
275	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Bamkole and Ammadee.	213	West ...	23 · 2 8	7 2 23	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 212, as per plan, and terminates on 2,900 feet of mile 213.	North—By class C land and southern boundary of lot 277. South—By end of mile 212, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
276	ditto ...	ditto ...	213	East ...	19 19 8	6 2 17	......	......	ditto ..	North—By southern boundary of lot 278. South—By end of mile 212, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
277	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Ammadee and Bhugiamaree.	213	West ...	11 0 0	3 2 22	......	......	Commences on 2,900 feet of mile 213 and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 213, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 275. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.

278	ditto ...	ditto ...	213	East ...	15 7 12	5 0 14	Occupied by level crossing.	0 0 18	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 213, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 276. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
279	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Bhugiamare.	214	West ...	14 2 0	4 2 26	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 213. as per plan, and terminates on 3,050 feet of mile 214.	North—By southern boundary of lot 281. South—By end of mile 213, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
280	ditto ...	ditto ...	214	East ...	14 3 0	4 2 29	......	......	ditto ..	North—By southern boundary of lot 282. South—By end of mile 213, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
281	ditto ...	ditto ...	214	West ...	16 18 8	5 2 15	......	......	Commences on 3,050 feet of mile 214, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 214, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 279. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
282	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Bhugiamare and Hutheagurh.	214	East ...	12 15 0	4 0 35	......	......	Commences on 3,050 feet of mile 214, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 214, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 279. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
283	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Bhugiamare and Jumoni.	215	West ...	8 9 4	2 3 8	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 214, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 215.	North—By southern boundary of lot 285. South—By end of mile 214, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
284	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Hutheagurh and Jumoni.	215	East ...	8 8 12	2 3 7	......	......	ditto ...	North—By southern boundary [illegible] South—By end of mile 214, as per pla[illegible] East—By Govern[illegible]tate. West—By railway fencing.
285	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Jumoni.	215	West ...	11 [illegible] 8	3 3 10	......	......	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 215, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 215, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 283. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
286	ditto ...	ditto ...	215	East ...	11 10 8	3 3 10	......	......	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 215, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 284. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
287	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Jumoni and Munsaye.	216	West ...	10 16 4	3 2 12	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 215, as per plan, and terminates on 2,700 feet of mile 216.	North—By railway level crossing. South—By end of mile 215, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.

Consecutive Lot Number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which the land is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate area in beegahs and acres. B. C. C.	A. R. P.	Land excluded from sale from each lot. Reasons for exclusion.	A. R. P.	Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundaries of lot.
288	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Jumoni and Munsaye.	216	East ...	10 15 8	3 2 10	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 215, as per plan, and terminates on 2,700 feet of mile 216.	North—By railway level crossing. South—By end of mile 215, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
289	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Munsaye.	216	West ...	8 2 0	2 3 15	......	......	Commences on 2,730 feet of mile 216, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 216, as per plan. South—By railway level crossing. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
290	ditto ...	ditto ...	216	East ...	8 4 8	2 2 35	......	......	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 216, as per plan. South—By railway level crossing. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
291	ditto ...	ditto ...	217	West ...	14 5 0	4 2 34	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 816, as per plan, and terminates on 2,260, feet of mile 217.	North—By nullah. South—By end of mile 216, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
292	ditto ...	ditto ...	217	East ...	14 6 4	4 2 37	......	......	ditto ...	North—By nullah. South—By end of mile 216, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
293	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Jernabaree.	217	West ...	18 0 0	5 3 32	......	......	Commences on 2.420 feet of mile 217, and terminates on 5,260 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By village road. South—By nullah. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
294	ditto ...	ditto ...	217	East ...	21 2 0	6 3 36	Occupied by nullah and road.	0 3 0	ditto ..	North—By village road. South—By nullah. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
295	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Jernabaree, Kubooturkhoobree, and Punchghur.	218	West ...	11 17 0	3 3 27	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 217, as per plan, and terminates on 3,230 feet of mile 218.	North—By nullah. South—By end of mile 217, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
296	ditto ...	ditto ...	218	East ...	12 11 0	4 0 24	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 217, as per plan, and terminates on 3,330 feet of mile 218.	North—By nullah. South—By end of mile 217, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.

297	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Punchghur and Kellabaree.	218	West ...	6 15 4	2 0 38	......	......	Commences on 3,260 feet of mile 218, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 218, as per plan. South—By nullah. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government khas estate.
298	ditto ...	ditto ...	218	East ...	7 8 4	2 1 32	......	......	Commences on 3,360 feet of mile 218, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 218, as per plan. South—By nullah. East—By Government khas estate. West—By railway fencing.
299	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Kellabaree.	219	West ...	8 16 4	2 3 26	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 218, as per plan, and terminates on 1,570 feet of mile 219.	North—By land retained at Sahebgunge station. South—By end of mile 218, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government khas estate.
300	ditto ...	ditto ...	219	East ...	8 14 4	2 3 21	Retained by Railway Company.	6 3 36	ditto ...	North—By land retained by Railway Company, at Sahebgunge station. South—By end of mile 218, as per plan. East—By Government khas estate. West—By railway fencing.
301	ditto ...	ditto ...	220	South ...	15 10 0	5 0 20	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 219, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 220.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By end of mile 219, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 303.
302	ditto ...	ditto ...	220	North ...	15 3 4	5 0 2	......	......	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 219, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 304.
303	ditto ...	ditto ...	220	South ...	11 0 0	3 2 22	......	......	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 220, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By western [illegible] West—By end of mile 22[illegible] per plan.
304	ditto ...	ditto ...	220	North ...	1[illegible] 12 0	3 2 1	Occupied by nullah.	0 0 5	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 302. West—By end of mile 220, as per plan.
305	ditto ...	ditto ...	221	South ...	17 7 8	5 2 39	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 220, as per plan, and terminates on 3,750 feet of mile 221.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By end of mile 220, as per plan. West—By nullah.
306	ditto ...	ditto ...	221	North ...	17 7 8	5 2 39	......	......	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 220, as per plan. West—By nullah.

Consecutive Lot Number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which the land is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate area in beeghas and acres. B. C. C.	Approximate area in beeghas and acres. A. R. P.	Land excluded from sale from each lot. Reasons for exclusion.	Land excluded from sale from each lot. A. R. P.	Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundaries of lot.
307	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Kellabaree.	221	South ..	6 15 0	2 0 37	......	......	Commences on 3,780 feet of mile 221, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By nullah. West—By end of mile 221, as per plan.
308	ditto ...	ditto ...	221	North ...	[illegible] 15 0	2 0 37	......	......	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By nullah. West—By end of mile 221, as per plan.
309	ditto ...	ditto ...	222	South ...	13 17 6	4 2 14	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 221, as per plan, and terminates on 2,800 feet of mile 222.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By end of mile 221, as per plan. West—By over bridge road.
310	ditto ...	ditto ...	222	North ...	13 11 6	4 1 38	......	......	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 221, as per plan. West—By over bridge road.
311	ditto ...	ditto ...	222	South ...	8 10 0	2 3 10	......	......	Commences on 2,830 feet of mile 222, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By over bridge road. West—By end of mile 222, as per plan.
312	ditto ...	ditto ...	222	North ...	8 10 0	2 3 10	......	......	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By over bridge road. West—By end of mile 222, as per plan.
313	ditto ...	ditto ...	223	South ...	11 7 0	3 3 0	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 222, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 223.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By end of mile 222, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 315.
314	ditto ...	ditto ...	223	North ...	11 10 0	3 3 8	......	......	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 222, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 316.
315	ditto ...	ditto ...	233	South ...	12 0 0	3 3 35	......	......	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 223, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By eastern boundary of lot 313. West—By end of mile 223, as per plan.

316	ditto ...	ditto ...	223	North ...	12	0	0	3	3	35	......	......	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 314. West—By end of mile 223, as per plan.
317	ditto ...	ditto ...	224	South ...	23	0	0	7	2	17	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 223, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 224.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By end of mile 22[illegible] as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 319.
318	ditto ...	ditto ...	224	North ...	22	0	0	7	1	4	......	......	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 223, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 320.
319	ditto ...	ditto ...	224	South ...	16	0	0	5	1	6	......	......	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 224, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By western boundary of lot 317. West—By end of mile 224, as per plan.
320	ditto ...	ditto ...	224	North ...	15	12	6	5	0	26	......	......	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 318. West—By end of mile 224, as per plan.
321	ditto ...	ditto ...	225	South ...	12	0	0	3	3	35	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 224, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 225.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By end of mile 224, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 323.
322	ditto ...	ditto ...	225	North ...	12	0	0	3	3	35	......	......	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 224, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 324.
323	ditto ...	ditto ...	225	South ...	8	0	0	2	2	23	......	......	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 225, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By western boundary of lot 321. West—By end of mile 225, as per plan.
324	ditto ...	ditto ...	225	North ...	7	16	0	2	2	13	......	......	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 322. West—By end of mile 225, as per plan.
325	ditto ...	ditto ...	226	South ...	38	5	0	12	2	23	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 225, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 226.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By end of mile 225, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 327.

Consecutive Lot Number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which the land is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate area in beeghas and acres. B. C. C.	Approximate area in beeghas and acres. A. R. P.	Land excluded from sale from each lot. Reasons for exclusion.	Land excluded from sale from each lot. A. R. P.	Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundaries of lot.
326	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Kellabaree.	226	North ...	26 12 0	8 3 7	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 325, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 226.	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 225, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 328.
327	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Bamkolah.	226	South ...	34 2 8	11 1 5	......	......	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 226, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By western boundary of lot 325. West—By end of mile 226, as per plan.
328	ditto ...	ditto ...	226	North ...	18 15 0	6 0 32	......	......	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 326. West—By end of mile 226, as per plan.
329	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Bamkolah, Lakarbida, and Mirza Chowkee.	227	South ...	14 10 0	4 3 7	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 226, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 227.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By end of mile 226, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 331.
330	ditto ...	ditto ...	227	North ...	13 2 0	4 1 13	......	......	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 226, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 332.
331	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Mirza Chowkee and Tithurea.	227	South ...	17 12 0	5 3 11	......	......	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 227, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By western boundary of lot 329. West—By end of mile 227, as per plan.
332	ditto ...	ditto ...	227	East ...	17 12 0	5 3 11	......	......	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 330. West—By end of mile 227, as per plan.
333	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Tithurea and Burthulla.	228	South ..	14 2 8	4 2 27	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 227, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 228.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By end of mile 227, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 335.

334	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Tithurea and Burthulla.	228	North ...	14	12	8	4	3	14	......	......	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 227, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 336.
335	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Burthulla.	228	South ...	10	0	0	3	1	9	......	......	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 228, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By western boundary of lot 333. West—By end of mile 228, as per plan.
336	ditto ...	ditto ...	228	North ...	13	18	0	4	2	15	......	......	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 334. West—By end of mile 228, as per plan.
337	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Gopalgunge and Shahabad.	229	South ...	6	8	4	2	0	19	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 228, as per plan, and terminates on 2,300 feet of mile 229.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By end of mile 228, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of district Bhagulpore.
338	ditto ...	ditto ...	229	North ...	6	15	4	2	0	38	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 228, as per plan and terminates on 2,400 feet of mile 229.	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 228, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of district Bhagulpore.

MONGHYR, RAILWAY DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, the 9th February 1875.

W. HEYSHAM, *Railway Deputy Collector.*

নিলামের ইশ্‌তিহার।

এতদ্দারা সংবাদ দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে জিলা সাঁওতাল পরগনার মধ্যবর্ত্তী নিম্নলিখিত ভুমি গবর্ণমেন্টের আর আবশ্যক না থাকা প্রযুক্ত এইক্ষণে ঐ জমির শ্রীযুক্ত সরকার বাহাদুরের মালিকি স্বত্ব নিম্নলিখিত নিয়মানুসারে সন ১৮৭৫ সালের ২০ এপ্রেল মোতাবেক বাঙ্গালা সন ১২৮২ সালের ৮ বৈশাখ বেলা মধ্যাহ্নের সময় মোকাম রাজমহালের শ্রীযুক্ত আসিষ্টান্ট কমিশ্যনর সাহেবের কাছারিতে বিক্রয় হইবেক। ঐ সকল ভুমির খরিদারগণ নিম্নলিখিত নিয়মাধীন হইবেন।

১। এক শত টাকার অনধিক পণ হইলে সেই সমুদয় টাকা তৎক্ষণাৎ দিতে হইবেক।

২। এক শত টাকার অধিক পণ হইলে ডাক পণের চর্তুর্থ অংশের একাংশ তৎক্ষণাৎ দিতে হইবেক, বিক্রয়ের দিবস এক দিন ধরিয়া গণনা করিলে বিক্রয়ের পঞ্চদশ দিনের মধ্যাহ্নকালে কিম্বা সেই দিবস বন্দের দিন হইলে তৎপরে প্রথম যে দিন কাছারি খোলা হয় সেই দিবস মধ্যাহ্নকালে যদি অবশিষ্ট দাখিল না হয় তবে বিক্রয় রহিত ও গচ্ছিত টাকা গবর্ণমেন্টে জব্দ হইবে, ও প্রথম স্থলীয় বিক্রয়ের ন্যায় পুনর্ব্বার বিজ্ঞাপন প্রকাশ করণ পূর্ব্বক ঐ ত্রুটীকারি ক্রেতার ঝুঁকিতে সেই মহাল পুনর্ব্বার বিক্রয় হইবেক।

৩। ঐ জমি সকল সর্ব্ব উচ্চ ডাককারিকে নিষ্কর বিক্রয় করা যাইবে।

৪। শ্রীযুক্ত কালেক্টর সাহেব নিলাম মঞ্জুর করিলে ক্রেতাদিগকে দখল দেওয়া যাইবেক কিন্তু মহামান্য রেবিনিউ বোর্ডের শ্রীযুক্ত মেম্বর ইনচার্য্য বাহাদুরের অমত হইলে দখল অনড় ও বলবৎ থাকিবে না।

তফসিল লাট নম্বর	জিলার নাম	মৌজা ও পরগনার নাম	মাইল নম্বর	রেলওয়ের কোন পাশে জমির অবস্থিতি	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমাণ		প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নীলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া হইয়াছে		লাটের আরম্ভ ও শেষ	জমির বাউণ্ডরী।
					বিঃ কাঃ ছঃ	একঃ রুঃ পোঃ	কি জন্য বাদ দেওয়া হইল	একঃ রুঃ পোঃ		
১৯৭	সাঁওতাল পরগনা	মৌজে হরচরণপুর ও হরিপুর পং চাটুলীয়া	১৯৬	পশ্চিম	১৩ ৮৴১ ॥	৪ ২ ১১	... ...	... ...	১৯৬ মাইলের ১১৫০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৩৩১০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ— ঐ পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম - জমিদারি জমি।
১৯৮	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৯৬	পূর্ব্ব ...	১০ ।০ ০	৩ ১ ২২	... ...	... ...	১৯৬ মাইলের ১৭০০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৩৩৫০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—রাজমহাল ব্রাঞ্চ লাইনের তারের বেড়া পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।

১৯৯	ঐ	মৌজে হরিপুর পং চাটুলীয়া	১৯৬	পশ্চিম	১২ /৩ ৸০	৪ ০ ৫	… …	… …	১৯৬ মাইলের ৩৫০০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—১৯৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—নালার ধারের গ্রামে যাইবার রাস্তা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
২০০	ঐ	ঐ …	১৯৬	পূর্ব্ব …	১২ ॥১ ॥০	৪ ০ ২৫	রেলওয়ে কোম্পানির রাখিত জমি নালা ও রাস্তা …	১ ১ ২৩ ০ ১ ২৪	ঐ ঐ …	উত্তর—১৯৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—নালার ধারে গ্রামে যাইবার রাস্তা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২০১	ঐ	মৌজে হরিপুর ও পানডুয়া পং চাটুলীয়া	১৯৭	পশ্চিম	১১ ।৪ ॥০	৩ ৩ ৭	… …	… …	১৯৬ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ১৯৭ মাইলের ১৭৬০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২০৩ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৯৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
২০২	ঐ	ঐ …	১৯৭	পূর্ব্ব …	১১ ।০ ॥০	৩ ৩ ১০	… …	… …	ঐ ঐ …	উত্তর—২০৪ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৯৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২০৩	ঐ	মৌজে পানডুয়া পং চাটুলীয়া	১৯৭	পশ্চিম	১৩ ৵৩ ॥০	৫ ২ ১৬	… …	… …	১৯৭ মাইলের ১৭৬ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৩৫২০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২০৫ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২০১ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
২০৪	ঐ	ঐ …	১৯৭	পূর্ব্ব …	১২ /২ [illegible]	৪ ০ ০	… …	… …	ঐ ঐ …	উত্তর—২০৬ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২০২ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২০৫	ঐ	মৌজে পানডুয়া ও কসমাচক পং চাটুলীয়া	১৯৭	পশ্চিম	১১ ৸ ০	৩ ৩ ২২	… …	… …	১৯৭ মাইলের ৩৫২০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—১৯৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২০৩ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।

তফসিল লাট নম্বর	জিলার নাম	মৌজা ও পরগনার নাম	মাইল নম্বর	রেলওয়ের কোন পার্শ্বে জমির অবস্থিতি	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমাণ		প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নীলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া হইয়াছে		লাটের আরম্ভ ও শেষ	জমির বাউণ্ডরী।
					বিঃ কাঃ ছঃ	এঃ রঃ পোঃ	কি জন্য বাদ দেওয়া হইল	এঃ রঃ পোঃ		
২০৬	সাঁওতাল পরগণা	মৌজে পানডুয়া ও কসমাচক পং চাটুলীয়া	১৯৭	পূর্ব্ব ...	১২ /৩ ০	৪ ০ ৩	রাস্তা ও নালা	০ ১ ৭	১৯৭ মাইলের ৩৫২০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—১৯৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২০৪ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২০৭	ঐ	মৌজে কসমাচক পং চাটুলীয়া	১৯৮	পশ্চিম	৮ ॥০ ০	২ ৩ ১০	...	০ ০ ০	১৯৭ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ১৯৮ মাইলের ১৯০০ ফুট মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২০৯ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৯৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
২০৮	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৯৮	পূর্ব্ব ...	৯ ৸২ ০	৩ ১ ১	...	০ ০ ০	১৯৭ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ১৯৮ মাইলের ২০১০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২১০ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৯৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২০৯	ঐ	মৌজে কেনডুয়া পং চাটুলীয়া	১৯৮	পশ্চিম	২০ ।০ ০	১ ২ ৩১	...	০ ০ ০	১৯৮ মাইলের ১৮০০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—১৯৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২০৭ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২১০	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৯৮	পূর্ব্ব ...	২২/ ০ ০	৭ ১ ৪	...	০ ০ ০	১৯৮ মাইলের ২০০০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—১৯৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২০৮ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।

২১১	ঐ	ঐ ঐ ...	১৯৯	পশ্চিম	১১ ।৪ ০	৩ ৩ ৬	...	...	০ ০ ০	১৯৮ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ১৯৯ মাইলের ১৮২৫ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—১৯৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২১২	ঐ	ঐ ঐ ...	১৯৯	পূর্ব্ব ...	১১ ।৪ ০	৩ ৩ ৬	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—১৯৮নং মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২১৩	ঐ	মৌজে সবধারা পং চাটুলীয়া	১৯৯	পশ্চিম	২০ ৸৪ ০	৬ ৩ ২৮	...	...	০ ০ ০	১৯৯ মাইলের ১৮৭৫ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—২১৫ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—নালা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জায়গীর জমি।
২১৪	ঐ	ঐ ঐ ...	১৯৯	পূর্ব্ব ...	২১ ⁄৪ ০	৭ ০ ১	..	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২১৬ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—নালা। পূর্ব্ব—জায়গীর জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২১৫	ঐ	মৌজে গোসাঞী-টোলা পং চাটু-লীয়া	১৯৯	পশ্চিম	৬ ॥১।০	২ ০ ২৮	...	...	০ ০ ০	১৯৯ মাইলের ৪৬৫০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—১৯৯ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২১৩ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
২১৬	ঐ	ঐ ঐ ...	১৯৯	পূর্ব্ব ...	৬ ⁄১ ॥	[illegible] ০ ১	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—১৯৯ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২১৪ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমী। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২১৭	ঐ	ঐ ঐ ...	২০০	পশ্চিম	৯ ।১ ০	৩ ০ ১২	...	...	০ ০ ০	১৯৯ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২০০ মাইলের ১২৬০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—২১৯ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৯৯ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।

তরতিব লাট নম্বর	জিলার নাম	মৌজা ও পরগনার নাম	মাইল নম্বর	রেলওয়ের কোন পার্শ্বে জমির অবস্থিতি	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমাণ		প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নীলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া হইয়াছে		লাটের আরম্ভ ও শেষ	জমির বাউণ্ডরী।
					বিঃ কাঃ ছঃ	এঃ রুঃ পোঃ	কি জন্য বাদ দেওয়া হইল	এঃ রুঃ পোঃ		
২১৮	সাঁওতালপরগনা	মৌজে গোসাঞী-টোলা পং চাটুলীয়া	২০০	পূর্ব্ব ...	৯ /৪ ।০	৩ ০ ৭	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৯৯ মাইলের শেষহইতে ২০০ মাইলের ১২৬০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২২০ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৯৯ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২১৯	ঐ	ঐ ঐ	২০০	পশ্চিম	১১ ।২ ০	৩ ৩ ১	... ...	০ ০ ০	২০০ মাইলের ১২৬০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৩১৮০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—রাস্তা। দক্ষিণ—২১৭ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
২২০	ঐ	ঐ ...	২০০	পূর্ব্ব ...	১০ ৸৪ ০	৩ ২ ১৯	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—রাস্তা। দক্ষিণ—২১৮ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২২১	ঐ	মৌজে গোসাঞী-টোলা ও বনওয়ারি কোল পং চাটুলীয়া	২০০	পশ্চিম	৯ ৷৪ ০	৩ ০ ৩১	... ...	০ ০ ০	২০০ মাইলের ৩২০৫ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২০০ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—রাস্তা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
২২২	ঐ	ঐ ঐ	২০০	পূর্ব্ব ...	৯ ।।৩ ৮	৩ ০ ৩২	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর ২০০ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—রাস্তা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২২৩	ঐ	মৌজে বনওয়ারি কোল পং চাটুলীয়া	২০১	পশ্চিম	১১ /৩ ।।	৩ ২ ৩১	... ...	০ ০ ০	২০১ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২০১ মাইলের ২৫৫০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—রেলওয়ে লেভেল কোরসীং। দক্ষিণ—২০০ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।

২২৪	ঐ	ঐ ঐ ...	২০১	পূর্ব্ব ...	১৩।১ ৸০	৩ ১ ২৭	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের লেভেল কোরসীং। দক্ষিণ—২০০ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২২৫	ঐ	মৌজে বনওয়ারি কোল ও মানকোণী পং চাটুলীয়া	২০১	পশ্চিম	১২ ৸২ ।৹০	৪ ১ ১	...	...	০ ০ ০	২০১ মাইলের ২৫৮০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—২০১ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের লেভেল কোরসীং। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—কতক অংশ জমিদারি জমি ও কতক অংশ খাষ মহালের জমি।
২২৬	ঐ	ঐ ঐ ...	২০১	পূর্ব্ব ...	১০।১।০	৩ ১ ৩৯	রাস্তা ও নালা..	০ ০ ৩৪		ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২০১ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ে লেভেল কোরসীং। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি ও গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মাহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২২৭	ঐ	মৌজে মানকোণী ও হরিণ কোল ও খিরবোনা পং দামিনীকো	২০২	পশ্চিম	১৫/ ২ ০	৪ ৩ ৩৯	...	...	০ ০ ০	২০১ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২০২ মাইলের ৩১১০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—২০১ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২২৮	ঐ	ঐ ঐ ...	২০২	পূর্ব্ব ...	১৫/ ০ ০	৪ ৩ ৩৩	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—২০১ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২২৯	ঐ	মৌজে খিরবোনা ও ডুধাকোল পং দামিনীকো	২০২	পশ্চিম	৫।৩ ০	১ ৩ ৬	...	...	০ ০ ০	২০২ মাইলের ৩১১০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—২০২ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—নালা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৩০	ঐ	মৌজে ডুধাকোল পং ঐ	২০২	পূর্ব্ব ...	০।।৩ ০	০ ০ ৩৫	...	...	০ ০ ০	২০২ মাইলের ৪৮৩০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—২০২ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—সি ক্লাশ জমি। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৩১	ঐ	মৌজে ডুধাকোল ও নওয়াঘাটা পং ঐ	২০৩	পশ্চিম	১৫/ ০ ০	৪ ৩ ৩৩	...	...	০ ০ ০	২০২ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২০৩ মাইলের ২৯০০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—২৩৩ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২০২ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।

তফসিলের লাট নম্বর	জিলার নাম	মৌজা ও পরগনার নাম	মাইল নম্বর	রেলওয়ের কোন পার্শ্বে জমির অবস্থিতি	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমাণ		প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নীলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া হইয়াছে		লাটের আরম্ভ ও শেষ	জমির বাউণ্ডরী।
					বিঃ কাঃ ছঃ	এঃ রূঃ পোঃ	কি জন্য বাদ দেওয়া হইল	এঃ রূঃ পোঃ		
২৩২	সাঁওতাল পরগনা	মৌজে নওয়াঘাটা ও ত্রুধাকোল পঃ দামিনীকো	২০৩	পূর্ব্ব ...	১১/ ০ ০	৪ ৩ ৩	... ...	০ ০ ০	২০২ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২০৩ মাইলের ২৯০০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২৩৪ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২০২ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৩৩	ঐ	মৌজে নওয়াঘাটা পঃ ঐ	২০১	পশ্চিম	৩১ ।।১ ০	১১ ০ ১৫	... ...	০ ০ ০	২০২ মাইলের ২৯০০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২০৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৩১ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৩৪	ঐ	মৌজে নওয়াঘাটা পঃ ঐ	২০৩	পূর্ব্ব ...	৩২/ ০ ০	১০ ২ ১৩	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২০৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৩২ নংলাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৩৫	ঐ	মৌজে নওয়াঘাটা ও কেল্লাবনা পঃ দামিনীকো	২০৪	পশ্চিম	১৬ ।১ ০	৫ ১ ২২	... ...	০ ০ ০	২০৩ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২০৪ মাইলের ২৩২০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২৩৭ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২০৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৩৬	ঐ	ঐ ঐ ...	২০৪	পূর্ব্ব ...	১৬ ।১ ০	৫ ১ ২২	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২৩৮ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২০৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৩৭	ঐ	মৌজে কেল্লাবনা পঃ দামিনীকো	২০৪	পশ্চিম	১০ ।০ ৬	৩ ১ ২৪	... ...	০ ০ ০	২০৪ মাইলের ২৩২০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২০৪ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৩৫ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল।

২৩৮	ঐ	ঐ	২০৪	পূর্ব্ব ...	১০ ।১ ৮	৩ ১ ২৭	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২০৪ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৩৯ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৩৯	ঐ	মৌজে কেল্লাবনা ও ভিকনাপোল পং দামিনীকো	২০৫	পশ্চিম	১৪ ৸২ ০	৪ ৩ ২৬	...	...	০ ০ ০	২০৪ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২০৫ মাইলের ২৬৬০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২৪১ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২০৪ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৪০	ঐ	ঐ ...	২০৫	পূর্ব্ব ...	১৪ ।।৩ ০	৪ ৩ ১৫	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২৪২ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২০৪ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৪১	ঐ	মৌজে টিটরগঞ্জ পং দামিনীকো	২০৫	পশ্চিম	১৪ ।৪ ০	৪ ৩ ৪	...	...	০ ০ ০	২০৫ মাইলের ২৬৬০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২০৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৩৯ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৪২	ঐ	ঐ ...	২০৫	পূর্ব্ব ...	১৪ ৵৩ ॥০	৪ ২ ৩০	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২০৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৪০ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৪৩	ঐ	মৌজে টিটরগঞ্জ ও হরিণকোল পরগনে দামিনীকো	২০৬	পশ্চিম	৬ ॥১ ॥৴	২ ০ ২৮	...	...	০ ০ ০	২০৫ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২০৬ মাইলের ২০৫০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—২০৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৪৪	ঐ	ঐ ...	২০৬	পূর্ব্ব ...	৬ ।।২ ০	২ ০ ২৯	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—২০৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৪৫	ঐ	মৌজে হরিণ কোল পরগনে দামিনীকো	২০৬	পশ্চিম	৫ ৸৩ ০	১ ৩ ৩২	...	...	০ ০ ০	২০৬ মাইলের ২১০০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৩৯৮০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—ঐ পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।

তফসিলের লাটের নম্বর	জিলার নাম	মৌজা ও পরগনার নাম	মাইল নম্বর	রেলওয়ের কোন পার্শ্বে জমির অবস্থিতি	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমাণ		প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নীলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া হইয়াছে		লাটের আরম্ভ ও শেষ	জমির বাউণ্ডরী।
					বিঃ কাঃ ছঃ	এঃ রুঃ পোঃ	কি জন্য বাদ দেওয়া হইল	এঃ রুঃ পোঃ		
২৪৬	সাঁওতাল পরগনা	মৌজে হরিণকোল পং দামিনীকো	২০৬	পূর্ব্ব ..	৫ ৸৩ ০	১ ৩ ৩২	... ...	০ ০ ০	২০৬ মাইলের ২১০০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৩৯৮০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—নালা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৪৭	ঐ	মৌজে চোকাল ও হরিণকোল পং দামিনীকো	২০৬	পশ্চিম	৭/ ০ ০	২ ১ ১০	... ...	০ ০ ০	২০৬ মাইলের ৪০০০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২০৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—নালা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৪৮	ঐ	ঐ ...	২০৬	পূর্ব্ব ...	৭/ ০ ০	২ ১ ১০	নালা ...	১ ২ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২০৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—নালা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৪৯	ঐ	মৌজে হরিণ কোল পরগনে দামিনীকো	২০৭	পশ্চিম	১৮ ।।৩ ৸	৬ ০ ২৯	... ...	০ ০ ০	২০৬ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২০৭ মাইলের ২৫৫০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২৫১ মাইল লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২০৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৫০	ঐ	ঐ ...	২০৭	পূর্ব্ব ...	১৮ ৸৩ ।।	৬ ১ ১	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২৫২ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২০৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৫১	ঐ	গোয়ালবাদ পরগনে দামিনীকো	২০৭	পশ্চিম	২৪ ।১ ।	৮ ০ ৬	... ...	০ ০ ০	২০৭ মাইলের ২৫৫০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২০৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৪৯ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল।

২৫২	ঐ	ঐ ...	২০৭	পূর্ব্ব ...	২৫ /৪ ॥	৮ ১ ১৪	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২০৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৫৩ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৫৩	ঐ	ঐ ...	২০৮	পশ্চিম	১৭ /২ ॥	৪ ২ ২৬	...	...	০ ০ ০	২০৭ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২০৮ মাইলের ২৫৫০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২৫৫ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২০৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৫৪	ঐ	ঐ ...	২০৮	পূর্ব্ব ...	১৭ /০ ।০	৫ ২ ২০	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২৫৬ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২০৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৫৫	ঐ	মৌজে গোয়ালাবাদ ও মহিন্দীপুর পরগনে দামিনীকো	২০৮	পশ্চিম	১৬ ।১ ।০	৫ ১ ২৮	...	...	০ ০ ০	২০৮ মাইলের ২৫৫০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২০৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৫৩ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৫৬	ঐ	ঐ ...	২০৮	পূর্ব্ব ...	১৬ ।২ ৸০	৫ ১ ২৭	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২০৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৫৪ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৫৭	ঐ	মৌজে মহিন্দীপুর ও কলীয়ানপুর পরগনে দামিনীকো	২০৯	পশ্চিম	৩/ ১ ০	১ ০ ১	ঐ	...	০ ০ ০	২০৮ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২০৯ মাইলের ১০৭৫ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের সিঃ ক্লাস জমি। দক্ষিণ—২০৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৫৮	ঐ	ঐ ...	২০৯	পূর্ব্ব ...	৫ ।২ ০	১ ৩ ৩	...	...	০ ০ ০	২০৮ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২০৯ মাইলের ১৯৫০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২৬১ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২০৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৫৯	ঐ	মৌজে কলীয়ানপুর পরগনে দামিনীকো	২০৯	পশ্চিম	৪ ।।২ ০	১ ২ ৩	...	...	০ ০ ০	২০৯ মাইলের ১৯৫০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৩৪৫০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২৬১ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের সিঃ কেলাস জমি। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।

তফসিলের লাট নম্বর	জিলার নাম	মৌজা ও পরগনার নাম	মাইল নম্বর	রেলওয়ের কোন পার্শ্বে জমির স্থিতি	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমাণ		প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নীলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া হইয়াছে		লাটের আরম্ভ ও শেষ	জমির বাউণ্ডরী।
					বিঃ কাঃ ছঃ	এঃ রূঃ পোঃ	কি জন্য বাদ দেওয়া হইল	এঃ রূঃ পোঃ		
২৫০	সাঁওতাল পরগনা	মৌজে কলীয়ানপুর পং দামিনীকো	২০৯	পূর্ব্ব ...	৪ ৸০ ০	১ ২ ১১	... ...	০ ০ ০	২০৯ মাইলের ১৯৫০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৩৪৫০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২৫২ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২৫৮ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৫১	ঐ	ঐ ..	২০৯	পশ্চিম	৯ ৸৹ ০	৩ ০ ৩৬	... ...	০ ০ ০	২০৯ মাইলের ৩৪৫০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২০৯ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৫৯ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৫২	ঐ	ঐ ...	২০৯	পূর্ব্ব ...	৯ ৸ ১	৩ ০ ৩৬	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২০৯ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৫০ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৫৩	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১০	পশ্চিম	২১ ।৪ ৫	৭ ০ ১৫	... ...	০ ০ ০	২০৯ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২১০ মাইলের ৩০৫০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—মহারাজপুর ষ্টেশনের জমি। দক্ষিণ—২০৯ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৫৪	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১০	পূর্ব্ব ...	২০ ॥২ ॥	৬ ৩ ১১	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—রেলওয়ে কোম্পানির রাখিত জমি। দক্ষিণ—২০৯ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৫৫	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১০	পশ্চিম	৪ ৸৩ ।	১ ২ ২০	... ...	০ ০ ০	২১০ মাইলের ৪১১০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২১০ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—মহারাজপুর ষ্টেশনের জমি। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল।

২৬৬	ঐ	মৌজে মহারাজপুর পরগনে দামিনীকো	২১০	পূর্ব্ব ..	৫ /৩ ॥০	১ ২ ৩৪	রেলওয়ে কোম্পানির রাখিত জমি		২,১,৩৩	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২১০ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের কোম্পানির রাখিত জমি। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাস মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৬৭	ঐ	মৌজে গোদাহেই পং যমুনী	২১১	পশ্চিম	১৬ ৸৩ ৸	৫ ২ ১৬	...	...	০ ০ ০	২.০ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২১১ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২৬৯ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২১০ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
২৬৮	ঐ	ঐ ..	২১১	পূর্ব্ব ..	১৬ ৸৪ ॥	৫ ২ ১৮	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২৭০ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২১০ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৬৯	ঐ	ঐ ..	২১১	পশ্চিম	১৩ /৪ ।	৪ ১ ১৯	...	...	০ ০ ০	২১১ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২১১ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৬৭ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
২৭০	ঐ	ঐ ..	২১১	পূর্ব্ব ...	১৩ ।০ ।	৪ . ১ ২২	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২১১ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৬৮ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৭১	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১২	পশ্চিম	১৪ ।৩ ০	৪ ৩ ১৫	...	...	০ ০ ০	২১১ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২১২ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২৭৩ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২১১ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
২৭২	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১২	পূর্ব্ব ..	১৪ ৸০ ।	৪ ৩ ২২	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২৭১ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২১১ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারী জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।

তফসিলের লাটের নম্বর	জিলার নাম	মৌজা ও পরগনার নাম	মাইল নম্বর	রেলওয়ের কোন দিকে জমির অবস্থিতি	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমাণ		প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নীলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া হইয়াছে		লাটের আরম্ভ ও শেষ	জমির বাউণ্ডরী।
					বিঃ কাঃ ছঃ	এঃ রুঃ পোঃ	কি জন্য বাদ দেওয়া হইল	এঃ রুঃ পোঃ		
২৭৩	সাঁওতাল পরগনা	মৌজে গোদাহেল পং যমুনী	২১২	পশ্চিম	২০ /১ ০	৬ ২ ২০	... ...	০ ০ ০	২১২ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নক্সা।	উত্তর—২১১ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৭১ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
২৭৪	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১১	পূর্ব্ব	১৯ ॥৩ ৮	৬ ২ ১	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২১২ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৭২ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ে তারের বেড়া।
২৭৫	ঐ	মৌজে বাঁমকোল ও আমাড়ি পং দামিনীকো	২১৩	পশ্চিম	২৩ /১৭॥	৭ ২ ২৩	... ...	০ ০ ০	২১২ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২১৩ মাইলের ২৯০০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—সীঃ কলাসের জমি ও ২৭৭ নং লাটের দক্ষিণসীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২১২ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্নমেন্ট খাস মহাল।
২৭৬	ঐ	ঐ	২১৩	পূর্ব্ব	১৯ ৸৪ ॥	৬ ২ ১৭	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২৭৮ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২১২ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্নমেন্ট খাস মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৭৭	ঐ	মৌজে অংমদী ও ভগীয়ামারি পং দামিনীকো	২১৩	পশ্চিম	১১ /০ ০	৩ ২ ২১	... ...	০ ০ ০	২১৩ মাইলের ২৯০০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২১১ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৭৫ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্নমেণ্ট খাস মহাল।
২৭৮	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১৩	পূর্ব্ব	১৫ ।২ ৸	৫ ০ ১৪	লেভেল কোরসীং	০ ০ ১৮	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২১৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৭৬ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্নমেন্ট খাস মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।

২৭৯	ঐ	মৌজে ভগীয়ামারী পরগনে দামিনীকো	২১৪	পশ্চিম	১৪ /২ ০	৪ ২ ২৬	...	...	০ ০ ০	২১৩ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২১৪ মাইলের ৩০৫০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—২৮১ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২১৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেকনকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৮০	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১৪	পূর্ব্ব ...	১৪ /৩ ০	৪ ২ ২৯	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২৮২ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২১৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৮১	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১৪	পশ্চিম	১৬ ৸৩ ।	৫ ১ ১৫	...	...	০ ০ ০	২১৪ মাইলের ৩০৫০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—২১৪ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৭৯ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্টখাষ মহাল।
২৮২	ঐ	মৌজে ভগীয়ামারী ও কটীয়াঘর পরগনে দামিনীকো	২১৪	পূর্ব্ব ...	১১ ৸০ ০	৪ ০ ৩৫	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২১৪ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৮০ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৮৩	ঐ	মৌজে ভগীয়ামারি ও যমুনি পরগনে দামিনীকো	২১৫	পশ্চিম	৮ ।৪ ।	২ ৩ ৮	...	...	০ ০ ০	২১৪ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২১৫ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—২৮৫ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২১৪ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৮৪	ঐ	মৌজে কোটীয়াঘর ও যমুনি পরগনে দামিনীকো	২১৫	পূর্ব্ব ...	৮ ৩ ৸	২ ৩ ৭	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ..	উত্তর—২৮৬ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২১৪ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৮৫	ঐ	মৌজে যমুনি পরগনে ঐ	২১৫	পশ্চিম	১১ ॥০	৩ ১ ১০	...	...	০ ০ ০	২১৫ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—২১৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৮৩ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৮৬	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১৫	পূর্ব্ব ..	১১ ॥০ ।	৩ ৩ ১০	...	...	০ ০ ০	২১৫ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—২১৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৮৪ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।

তফসিল লাট নম্বর	জিলার নাম	মৌজা ও পরগনার নাম	মাইল নম্বর	রেলওয়ের কোন পার্শ্বে জমির অবস্থিতি	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমাণ		প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নীলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া গিয়াছে		লাটের আরম্ভ ও শেষ	জমির বাউণ্ডারী।
					বিঃ কাঃ ছঃ	একঃ রুঃ পোঃ	কি জন্য বাদ দেওয়া হইল	এঃ রুঃ পোঃ		
২৮৭	সাঁওতাল পরগনা	মৌজে যমুনি ও সমানই পং দামিনীকো	২১৬	পশ্চিম	১০ ৬১ ৮	৩ ২ ১২	... ...	০ ০ ০	২১৫ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২১৬ মাইলের ২৭০০ ফুটপর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—রেলওয়ে লেভেল কোরসীং। দক্ষিণ—২১৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৮৮	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১৬	পূর্ব্ব ...	১০ ৬ ।।	৩ ২ ১০	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ	উত্তর—রেলওয়ে লেভেল কোরসীং। দক্ষিণ—২১৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৮৯	ঐ	মৌজে মনসাই পং দামিনীকো	২১৬	পশ্চিম	৮ ।২ ০	২ ৩ ১৫	... ...	০ ০ ০	২১৬ মাইলের ২৭৩০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—২১৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ে লেভেল কোরসীং। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৯০	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১৬	পূর্ব্ব ...	৮ /৪ ।।	২ ২ ৩৫	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ	উত্তর—২১৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ে লেভেল কোরসীং। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৯১	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১৭	পশ্চিম	১৪ ।০ ০	৪ ২ ৩১	... ...	০ ০ ০	২১৬ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২১৭ মাইলের ২২৬০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—২১৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৯২	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১৭	পূর্ব্ব ...	১৪ ।১ ।	৪ ২ ৩৭	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—২১৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।

২৯৩	ঐ	মৌজে ভেকুয়াবাড়ি পরগনে দামিনীকো	২১৭	পশ্চিম	১৮ /০ ০	৫ ৩ ৩২	... ...	০ ০ ০	২১৭ মাইলের ২৫২০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৫১৬০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—রাস্তা। দক্ষিণ—নালা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৯৪	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১৭	পূর্ব্ব ...	২১ /১ ০	৬ ৩ ৩৬	নালা ও রাস্তা	০ ৩ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—রাস্তা। দক্ষিণ—নালা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৯৫	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১৮	পশ্চিম	১১ ৶২ ০	৩ ৩ ২৭	... ...	০ ০ ০	২১৭ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২১৮ মাইলের ১১৩০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—২১৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল
২৯৬	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১৮	পূর্ব্ব ...	১২ ।১ ০	৪ ০ ২৪	... ...	০ ০ ০	২১৭ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২১৮ মাইলের ১১৩০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—২১৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৯৭	ঐ	মৌজে পাঁচঘর ও কেল্লাবাড়ি পরগনে দামিনীকো	২১৮	পশ্চিম	৬ ৶০ ।০	২ ০ ২৮	... ...	০ ০ ০	২১৮ মাইলের ৩২৬০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—২১৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—নালা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৯৮	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১৮	পূর্ব্ব ...	৭ ।৩ ।০	২ ১ ৩২	... ...	০ ০ ০	২১৮ মাইলের ৩২৬০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—২১৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—নালা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৯৯	ঐ	মৌজে কেল্লাবাড়ি পং দামিনীকো	২১৯	পশ্চিম	৮ ৶১ ০	২ ৩ ২৬	... ...	০ ০ ০	২১৮ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২১৯ মাইলের ১১২০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—সাহেবগঞ্জ ষ্টেসনে রেলওয়ে কোম্পানির রাখিত জমি। দক্ষিণ—২১৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
৩০০	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১৯	পূর্ব্ব ...	৮ ।৪ ০	২ ৩ ২০	রেলওয়ে কোম্পানির রাখিত জমী	১ ৩ ৩৬	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—সাহেবগঞ্জ ষ্টেসনে রেলওয়ে কোম্পানির রাখিত জমি। দক্ষিণ—২১৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিমি—রেলওয়ে তারের বেড়া।

তফসিলের লাটের নম্বর	জিলার নাম	মৌজা ও পরগনার নাম	মাইল নম্বর	রেলওয়ের কোন দিকে জমির অবস্থিতি	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমাণ		প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নীলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া হইয়াছে		লাটের আরম্ভ ও শেষ	জমির বাউণ্ডরী।
					বিঃ কাঃ ছঃ	এঃ রুঃ পোঃ	কি জন্য বাদ দেওয়া হইল	এঃ রুঃ পোঃ		
৩০১	সাঁওতাল পরগনা	মৌজে কেল্লাবাড়ি পরগনে দামিনী-কো	২২০	দক্ষিণ	.৫ ।।০ ০	৫ ০ ২০	... ...	০ ০ ০	২১৯ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২২০ মাইলের ২৬৫০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাস মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—২১৯ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—৩০৩ নং লাটের পূর্ব্ব সীমানা।
৩০২	ঐ	ঐ ...	২২০	উত্তর	১৫ /১ ।০	৫ ০ ২	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাস মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—২১৯ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—৩০৪ নং লাটের পূর্ব্ব সীমানা।
৩০৩	ঐ	ঐ ...	২২০	দক্ষিণ	১১/ ০ ০	৩ ২ ২২	... ...	০ ০ ০	২২০ মাইলের ২৬৫০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাস মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—৩০১ নং লাটের পশ্চিম সীমানা। পশ্চিম—২২০ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩০৪	ঐ	ঐ ...	২২০	উত্তর	১০ ।।২ ০	৩ ১ ১	নালা ...	০ ০ ৫	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাস মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—৩০২ নং লাটের পশ্চিম সীমানা। পশ্চিম—২২০ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩০৫	ঐ	ঐ ...	২২১	দক্ষিণ	১৭ ।২ ।।০	৪ ১ ৩৯	... ...	০ ০ ০	২২০ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২২১ মাইলের ৩৭২০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাস মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—২২০ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—নালা।
৩০৬	ঐ	ঐ ...	২২১	উত্তর	১৭ ২ ।।০	৪ ১ ৩৯	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাস মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—২২০ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—নালা।

৩০৭	ঐ	ঐ	...	২২১	দক্ষিণ	৬ ৸৹ ০	২ ০ ৩৭	...	...	০ ০ ০	২২১ মাইলের ৩৭৮০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—নালা পশ্চিম—২২১ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩০৮	ঐ	ঐ	...	২২১	উত্তর	৬ ৸৹ ০	২ ০ ৩৭	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—নালা। পশ্চিম—২২১ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩০৯	ঐ	ঐ	...	২২২	দক্ষিণ	১৩ ৸৴ ।৶	৪ ২ ১৪	...	...	০ ০ ০	২২১ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২২২ মাইলের ২৮০০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—২২২ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—রাস্তা।
৩১০	ঐ	ঐ	...	২২২	উত্তর	১৩ ।।১ ।৶	৪ ১ ৩০	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—২২২ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—রাস্তা।
৩১১	ঐ	মৌজে কেল্লাবাড়ি পরগনে দামিনীকে।		২২২	দক্ষিণ	৮ ।৹০ ০	২ ৩ ১০	...	...	০ ০ ০	২২২ মাইলের ২৮০০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—রাস্তা। পশ্চিম—২২২ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩১২	ঐ	ঐ	...	২২২	উত্তর	৮ ।৹০ ০	২ ৩ ১০	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—রাস্তা। পশ্চিম—২২২ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩১৩	ঐ	ঐ	...	২২৩	দক্ষিণ	১১ ।৴ ০	৩ ৩ ০	...	...	০ ০ ০	২২২ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২২৩ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—২২৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—৩১৫ নং লাটের পূর্ব্ব সীমান।
৩১৪	ঐ	ঐ	...	২২৩	উত্তর	১১ ।০ ০	৩ ৩ ৮	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—২২৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—৩১৬নং লাটের পূর্ব্ব সীমান।

তফসিলের লাট নম্বর	জিলার নাম	মৌজা ও পরগনার নাম	মাইল নম্বর	রেলওয়ের কোন পার্শ্বে জমি অবস্থিত	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমাণ		প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নীলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া হইয়াছে		লাটের আরম্ভ ও শেষ	জমির বাউণ্ডারী।
					বিঃ কাঃ ছঃ	এঃ রূঃ পোঃ	কি জন্য বাদ দেওয়া হইল	এঃ রূঃ পোঃ		
৩১৫	সাঁওতাল পরগনা	মৌজে কেল্লাবাড়ি পং দামিনীকো ...	২২৩	দক্ষিণ	১২/ ০ ০	৩ ৩ ৩৫	... ...	০ ০ ০	২৩ মাইলের ২৬২০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—৩১৩ নং লাটের পশ্চিম সীমানা। পশ্চিম—২২৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩১৬	ঐ	ঐ ...	২২৩	উত্তর	১২/ ০ ০	৩ ৩ ৩১	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—৩১৪ নং লাটের পশ্চিম সীমানা। পশ্চিম—২২৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩১৭	ঐ	ঐ ...	২২৪	দক্ষিণ	২৩/ ০ ০	৭ ২ ১৭	... ...	০ ০ ০	২২৩ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২২৪ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—২২৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—৩১৯ নং লাটের পূর্ব্ব সীমানা।
৩১৮	ঐ	ঐ ...	২২৪	উত্তর	২২ /০ ০	৭ ১ ৪	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—২২৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—৩২০ নং লাটের পূর্ব্ব সীমানা।
৩১৯	ঐ	ঐ ...	২২৪	দক্ষিণ	১৬/ ০ ০	৫ ১ ৬	... ...	০ ০ ০	২২৪ মাইলের ২৬২০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—৩১৭ নং লাটের পশ্চিম সীমানা। পশ্চিম—২২৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩২০	ঐ	ঐ ...	২২৪	উত্তর	১৫ ॥২ ।৶	৫ ০ ২৬	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—৩১৮ নং লাটের পশ্চিম সীমানা। পশ্চিম—২২৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।

৩২১	ঐ	ঐ	...	২২৫	দক্ষিণ	১২/ ০ ০	৩ ৩ ৩৫	...	...	০ ০ ০	২২৪ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২২৫ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—২২৪ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—৩২৩ নং লাটের পূর্ব্ব সীমানা।
৩২২	ঐ	ঐ	...	২২৫	উত্তর ...	১২/ ০ ০	৩ ৩ ৩৫	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—২২৪ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—৩২৪ নং লাটের পূর্ব্ব সীমানা।
৩২৩	ঐ	ঐ	...	২২৫	দক্ষিণ	৮/ ০ ০	২ ২ ২৩	...	...	০ ০ ০	২২৫ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—৩২১ নং লাটের পশ্চিম সীমানা। পশ্চিম—২২৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩২৪	ঐ	ঐ	...	২২৫	উত্তর ...	৭ ৸১ ০	২ ২ ১৩	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—৩২২ নং লাটের পশ্চিম সীমানা। পশ্চিম—২২৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩২৫	ঐ	ঐ	...	২২৬	দক্ষিণ	৩৮ ।০ ০	১২ ২ ২৩	...	...	০ ০ ০	২২৫ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২২৬ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—২২৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—৩২৭ নং লাটের পূর্ব্ব সীমানা।
৩২৬	ঐ	ঐ	...	২২৬	উত্তর ...	২৬ ।।২ ০	৮ ৩ ৭	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ..	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—২২৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—৩২৮ নং লাটের পূর্ব্ব সীমানা।
৩২৭	ঐ	মৌজে বাঁশকোলা পরগণে দামিনী-কো		২২৬	দক্ষিণ	৩৪ [illegible] ।।	১১ ১ ৫	...	...	০ ০ ০	২২৬ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—৩২৫ নং লাটের পশ্চিম সীমানা। পশ্চিম—২২৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩২৮	ঐ	ঐ	...	২২৬	উত্তর ...	১৮ ৸০ ০	৬ ০ ৩২	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—৩২৬ নং লাটের পশ্চিম সীমানা। পশ্চিম—২২৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।

তালিকার লাট নম্বর	জিলার নাম	মৌজা ও পরগনার নাম	মাইল নম্বর	রেলওয়ের কোন্ দিকে জমির চৌহদ্দী	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমাণ		প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নীলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া হইয়াছে		লাটের আরম্ভ ও শেষ	জমির বাউণ্ডরী।
					বিঃ কাঃ ছঃ	এঃ রুঃ পোঃ	কি জন্য বাদ দেওয়া হইল	এঃ রুঃ পোঃ		
৩২৯	সাঁওতাল পরগনা	মৌজে বাঁশকোলা, লেকারবিড়া ও মুজাচৌকী পং দামিনীকো	২২৭	দক্ষিণ	১৪ ॥০ ০	৪ ৩ ৭	... ...	০ ০ ০	২২৬ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২২৭ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—২২৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—৩৩১ নং লাটের পূর্ব্ব সীমানা।
৩৩০	ঐ	ঐ ...	২২৭	উত্তর	১৩ /২ ০	৪ ১ ১৩	... ...	০ ০ ০	২২৬ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২২৭ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—২২৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—৩৩২ নং লাটের পূর্ব্ব সীমানা।
৩৩১	ঐ	মৌজে মুজাচৌকী ও টিথুরিয়া পং দামিনীকো	২২৭	দক্ষিণ	১৭ ॥২ ০	৫ ৩ ১১	... ...	০ ০ ০	২২৭ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—৩২৯ নং লাটের পশ্চিম সীমানা। পশ্চিম—২২৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩৩২	ঐ	ঐ ...	২২৭	উত্তর	১৭ ॥২ ০	৫ ৩ ১১	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—৩৩০ নং লাটের পশ্চিম সীমানা। পশ্চিম—২২৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩৩৩	ঐ	মৌজে টিথুরিয়া ও বরখুলা পং দামিনীকো	২২৮	দক্ষিণ	১৪ ./২ ॥	৪ ২ ২৭	... ...	০ ০ ০	২২৭ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২২৮ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—২২৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—৩৩৫ নং লাটের পশ্চিম সীমানা।
৩৩৪	ঐ	ঐ ...	২২৮	উত্তর	১৪ ॥২ ॥	৪ ৩ ১৪	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—২২৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—৩৩৬ নং লাটের পূর্ব্ব সীমানা।

৩৩৫	ঐ	মৌজে বরখুলা পর-গনে দামিনীকো	২২৮	দক্ষিণ	১০/ ০ ০	৩ ১ ৯	...	...	০ ০ ০	২২৮ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—৩৩৩ নং লাটের পশ্চিম সীমানা। পশ্চিম—২২৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩৩৬	ঐ	ঐ ঐ	২২৮	উত্তর ...	১৩ ৸৩ ০	৫ ২ ১৫	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—৩৩৪ নং লাটের পশ্চিম সীমানা। পশ্চিম—২২৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩৩৭	ঐ	মৌজে গোপালগঞ্জ ও সাহাবাদ পর-গনে দামিনীকো	২২৯	দক্ষিণ	৬ ।৩ ।০	২ ০ ১৯	...	...	০ ০ ০	২২৮ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২২৯ মাইলের ২৩০০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—২২৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—জিলা ভাগলপুরের পূর্ব্ব সীমানা।
৩৩৮	ঐ	ঐ ঐ	২২৯	উত্তর ...	৬ ৸০ ।০	১ ০ ১৮	...	...	০ ০ ০	২২৮ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২২৯ মাইলের ২৫০০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—২২৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—জিলা ভাগলপুরের পূর্ব্ব সীমানা।

W. HEYSHAM,
Railway Deputy Collector.

MONGHYR, RAILWAY DEPUTY COLLR.'S OFFICE,
The 9th February 1875.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below, to the undermentioned estates situate in the district of Dacca, will be put up to sale at the Dacca Collectorate on Wednesday, the 7th April 1875, corresponding with the 25th Chaitra 1281 B.S.

2. The purchasers will be subject to the following conditions of sale :—

1st.—The purchasers of these estates will be considered as the proprietors of the estates and the entire proprietary right of Government in such estates will be transferred to them, the only right reserved by Government being the right of revising the jumma at the conclusion of the term of the present settlements, and on the expiration of all future settlements. If on resettlement they should refuse to engage, they will be entitled to Malikana. The estates will be sold subject up to the year 1907 A.D., to the Government revenue against them to the highest bidder above the upset price.

2nd.—The sale to be subject to existing leases, and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings, and by the laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators, who have signed the schedule of assessment prepared by the revenue authorities.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4th.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or, if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government) and the estates to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

5th.—The purchasers will be bound to perform the duties of Putwarees as set forth in Section 33, Regulation XII of 1817.

Number in Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Pergunnah.	Approximate area in acre.			Government revenue assessed.			Upset price.	REMARKS.
			A.	R.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	
360	9244	Chur Dooby Sayber in Chur Muddun Sunker.	291	2	30	322	0	0	644	
1677	9251	Guznipoor Kowadi Moolna in Chur Muddun Sunker.	97	3	26	107	0	0	214	
1606	9889	Talook Juggunnath Sein, Pergunnah Kasipoor.	1	0	33	2	0	0	4	

DACCA COLLECTORATE, the 18th February 1875. D. R. LYALL, *Offg. Collector.*

জিলা ঢাকা ।

নীলামের বিজ্ঞাপন কাছারী কালেক্টরী জিলা ঢাকা ।

এতদ্দ্বারা সংবাদ দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে ঢাকা জিলার অন্তঃপাতি নিম্নলিখিত খাস মহাল গবর্ণমেন্টের মালিকী স্বত্ব নিম্নের লিখিতমতে ইংরেজী ১৮৭৫ সালের ৭ আপ্রিল মোতাবেক ১২৮১ সনের ২৫ চৈত্র বুধবার জিলা ঢাকার কালেক্টরী কাছারীতে বিক্রয় হইবেক ।

১ । খরিদারগণ ঐ সকল মহালের মালিক বলিয়া গণ্য হইবে এবং এই সকল মহালে গবর্ণমেন্টের যে স্বত্ব আছে তাহা তাহাদিগের প্রতি অর্শিবে । বর্ত্তমান ও ভবিষ্যতের প্রত্যেক বন্দবস্তের ম্যাদাতীতে গবর্ণমেন্টের জমা পরিবর্ত্তন করিবার মাত্র ক্ষমতা থাকিবে যদি পুনঃবন্দবস্তের সময় উপরোক্ত খরিদারগণ বন্দবস্ত গ্রহণ না করে তবে তাহাদের কেবল মালিকানার স্বত্ব থাকিবে এই সকল মহাল নিম্নলিখিত ম্যাদপর্য্যন্ত গবর্ণমেন্টের নির্দ্ধারিত সদর জমার অধীন হইয়া যে ব্যক্তি সর্ব্বাপেক্ষা ঊর্দ্ধ ডাকিবেক তাহাকে দেওয়া যাইবেক ।

২ । বর্ত্তমান পাট্টা এবং বন্দবস্তের কার্য্য কি প্রচলিত আইনমতে যে সকল স্বত্ব উৎপন্ন হইয়াছে তাহা বিক্রয়ের পরেও বাহাল থাকিবেক রাজস্ব কার্য্যকারকদিগের কৃত জমাবন্দিতে যেং খোদকস্তা রাইয়ত স্বাক্ষর করিয়াছে ক্রেতা তাহাদিগের স্বত্ব মানিতে বাধ্য হইবেক ।

৩ । এক শত টাকার অধিক মূল্য হইলে সমুদয় টাকা তৎক্ষণাৎ দিতে হইবেক ।

৪ । এক শত টাকার অধিক হইলে ডাক মূল্যের চারি অংশের একাংশ তৎক্ষণাৎ দিতে হইবেক বিক্রয়ের দিবস এক দিবস বলিয়া গণনা করিয়া বিক্রয় অন্তর পঞ্চদশ দিনের মধ্যাহ্নকালে কিম্বা সেই দিবস বন্ধের দিন হইলে তৎপরে প্রথমে যে দিনে কাছারী খোলা যায় সেই দিনের মধ্যাহ্নকালে যদি অবশিষ্ট টাকা দাখিল না হয় তবে বিক্রয় রহিত ও গচ্ছিত টাকা গবর্ণমেন্টে জব্দ হইবেক প্রথমবারের ন্ বিক্রয়ের ন্যায় পুনরায় বিজ্ঞাপন প্রকাশ করিয়া ঐ ত্রুটিকারি ক্রেতার ঝুঁকিতে সেই মহাল পুনরায় বিক্রয় হইবেক ।

৫। ১৮১৭ সনের ১৭ আইনের ৩৩ দফামতে পাটওয়ারির কার্য্য খরিদারগণ করিতে বাধ্য হইবে।

রাজ মহালের নম্বর	জিলার বহির নম্বর	মহাল ও পরগণার নাম	ভূমির পরিমাণ একর	রুড	পোল	বিক্রিত মূল্য	নীলামের প্রথম ডাক	মন্তব্য।
৩৬০	৯২৪৪	চর মদনশঙ্কর সংক্রান্ত সরকারী খাস কিসমত ভূবি গাএভর	২৯.	২	৩০	৩১২৲	৬২২৲	
১৬৭৭	৯২৫১	চর মদনশঙ্কর সংক্রান্ত সরকারী খাস গজমাইপুর কাউয়াদি মুলথা	৯৭	৩	২৬	১০৭৲	২১৪৲	
১৬০৬	৯৮৮৯	পঃ কাশীপুর তালুক জগন্নাথ সেন	১	০	গজ ৩১'২৫৮	২৲	৪৲	

D. R. LYALL, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned land, situate in the District of Moorshedabad, will be put up to sale at the Moorshedabad Collectorate on the 24th March 1875, corresponding with 11th Chait 1281.

2. The purchasers of this estate will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchasers after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plot will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders above the upset price.

Number and statement of Government estate.	Number on the district roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Upset price.	REMARKS.
			A. R. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	1920	Kismut Roopbaty, Pergunnah Kashipore ...	0 2 17	11 1 6	

MOORSHEDABAD COLLECTORATE, the 27th November 1874. W. WAVELL, Offg. Collector.

জিলা মুরশিদাবাদ।

ইহার দ্বারা সম্বাদ দেওয়া যাইতেছে য মুরশিদাবাদ জিলার মধ্যস্থিত নিম্নের লিখিত মহালের গবর্ণমেন্টের মালিকী স্বত্ব সন ১৮৭৫ সালের ২৪ মার্চ মোতাবেক ১২৮১ সালের ১১ চৈত্র বুধবারে ঐ জিলার কালেক্টরিতে নীলাম করা যাইবে।

এই মহালের খরিদারগণ নিম্নলিখিত শর্ত্তে বদ্ধ হইবেন।

১। পণের টাকা যদি ১০০৲ টাকার অধিক না হয় তবে তৎক্ষণাৎ সমুদয় টাকা দিতে হইবে।

২। পণের টাকা ১০০৲ টাকার অধিক হইলে তাহার চতুর্থাংশের এক অংশ তৎক্ষণাৎ আমানত করিতে হইবে। বিক্রয়ের দিন একদিন ধরিয়া যদি পঞ্চদশ দিবসের মধ্যাহ্ন কাল পর্য্যন্ত অথবা ঐ দিন যদি বন্দ হয় তবে তাহার পরে প্রথম যে দিনে আফিস খুলিবে সেই দিনের মধ্যাহ্ন পর্য্যন্ত বাকী টাকা দাখিল না হইলে নীলাম রদ হইবে আমানতি টাকা সরকারে জব্দ হইবে এবং প্রথম নীলামের পূর্ব্বে যেরূপ ইস্তাহার দেওয়া যায় ঐ রূপ ইস্তাহার দিয়া পূর্ব্ব খরিদদারের দায়ীত্বে পুনরায় নীলাম হইবে।

৩। এই মহাল যে কেহ ন পামের প্রথম ডাকহইতে সর্ব্বাপেক্ষা অধিক ডাকিবেন তাহাকে নিষ্কর রূপে বিক্রয় করা যাইবেক।

রাজকীয় মহালের কৈফিয়তের নম্বর।	জেলার বহিতে নম্বর।	মহালের এবং পরগনার নাম।	জমির পরিমাণ।	নীলামের প্রথম ডাকের মূল্য।	মন্তব্য।
	১৯২০	কিঃ রূপবাটী পঃ কাশীপুর	একর রুড পোল ০ । ২ । ১৭	১১/৬	

মুরশিদাবাদ কালেক্টরী ২৭ নবেম্বর ১৮৭৪। W. WAVELL, এঃ কালেক্টর।

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the under-mentioned Estates, in the district of Pubna, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 31st day of March 1875, corresponding with 18th day of Chait 1281 B.S., for arrears of revenue, which by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1875, corresponding with 29th Poush 1281 B.S. :—

Number.	Number of Towjih.	Name of Mehals and Pergunnah.	Names of Proprietors.	Sudder Jumma.	Balance due.	Remarks.
				Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	59	Turruff Malanchi, Pergunnah Shendoori.	Sheik Mahammad Naki with Mahammad Hafez, Atabannessa, wife of Moulvie Syeduddin Mahammed, Abdool Hak, Fayzel Hak, and Ambal Khayerat, wife of Moulvie Anwar. Jumma	1,634 12 1	7 12 3	The whole of this Mehal is to be sold for the arrears due—
2	62	Kismut Ghop Lilanda, Pergunnah Shendoori.	Rajkrisna Mazumdar, Dharma Narayan Lahori, Chandi Prasad Mazumdar, Raj Narayan Done, Narayan Roy, Gholam Abbass, Naziruddin Chandhuri, Mahammed Ahsam, Gupinath Sanyal, Ram Nath Sanyal, Mahammed Izrail, Kalifharan, Krishna Kanta, Ram Tanno, Kamalakanta Singh, Fakuroorooddin Mahammed, Ashan Chaudhuri, Syama Sundari, Wooma Sundari Dasya, mother of Dina Nath Sircar, Anand Mayi Dasya, mother of Durga Nath, Madhoo Soodun Mitra, minors.	1,859 10 2	516 1 3	Share of Annopurna Dasya .. ... 81 12 2 Share of Saradasundari Dasya ... ... 161 10 5 Share of Doorjadhan Sikdar, Shiva Soondari, and Kumadi Soondari . ... 35 10 6 Share of Ishan Chandra Majumdar ... 50 10 1 Share of Sarup Chandra and Prasauna Chandra Chaudhuri 7 5 1 Share of Abhoy Chandra Saha . ... 13 12 6 Share of Ram Chandra, Grish Chandra Chayduri ... ... 29 8 6 Share of Chitra Mani Dasya ... ... 1 15 6 Share of Locke Nath Majumdar . .. 13 12 6 Share of Ram Coomar Saha and Ratan Mani Dasya ... 12 14 10 The sudder jumma of the above mehals, under Act XI of 1859, are in separate accounts. Within the above mehals and except the above shares, the other portions which are in combination of the debtors, are to be sold first for the arrears due, Rs. 516-1-3.
3	67	Mouzah Shafalla, Dhopa Khola, and others.	Ram Prasad Roy, Sidhi Shwari Debya, Raj Krisna Roy, Krisna Mohan Roy, Gangadhar Biswas, Radha Mohan *alias* Ram Kumar Roy, Har Moni Debya, mother of Rhiday Nath Roy, Ballhabi Kanta Bhuttacharjee, guardian of Tarimkanta Bhuttacharjee, Hari Prasad Roy, and Badya Nath Roy.	940 6 7	0 10 3	The undermentioned mehals are separated by Batwara :— Share of Prasanna Kumar and Sashi Kumar Roy ... 47 0 4 Share of Bimala Debya ... ... 47 0 5 Share of Chandrakanta Bhuttacharjee 29 6 1 Share of Daya Mayi Debya ... ... 29 6 2 Share of Ram Chandra Roy and Juggut Mani Debya ... 47 0 4 Share of Sina Soondari Debya, wife of Golok Narayan Roy ... 23 8 2 Share of Khama and Tupura Debya ... 22 0 2 Share of Krisna Dhan Majumdar ... ... 77 2 Share of Kasi Mohun Roy, Narayani Debya 94 0 8 Share of Krisnadhan Majumdar of Annoonia ... ... 55 1 9 Except the above shares the other portions of the debtors which in combination to each other, will be sold first for the arrears due, 710-3.

PUBNA COLLECTORATE, the 2nd March 1875. W. V. G. TAYLER, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the district of Purneah will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on Saturday, the 10th April 1875, corresponding with 28th Choit 1281 B. S., for arrears of revenue which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1875.

Class I.—Permanent Settlement Estate.

No. 181.—Mehal Gungee, pergunnah Soorjapore; recorded proprietors Golam Ashghur, Khajah Torab Ali, Muniruddin, Khoram Ali, Sabdut Ali, Hamid Ali, Imdad Ali, Mussamut

Bhattun, Bhimki, Bebi Soifun, Mussumuts Monajan and Sahadman, Tasooduck Hossain, Imdad Hossain, Ozeer Ali, Belwat Hossain, Golum Mohamed, Syud Enaet Hossain, Mahomed Jannuah, Amanutullah, Aghori Buksh, Rezaullah, Meazan, Mir Meghoo, and Golap Chund Ram.

Sudder jummah, Rs. 791-3-5.

J. J. LIVESAY, *Deputy Collector, in charge.*

PURNEAH COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, the 18th February 1875.

اشتهار نامه واسطے فروخت زمینداري

سنه ۱۸۵۹ سال کے قانون ۱۱ دفعه ۶ کے مضمون مطابق بذریعه اسکے سب لوگون کو واقف کیا جاتا هی که ضلع پورنیه کے شامل محالات مندرجه ذیل ضلع مذکور کے صاحب کلکٹر کے آفس مین باقي مالگذاري اور جو سب دعوي سنه ۱۸۷۵ع ۲ جنوري تاریخ مین دین هونے سے باقي مالگذاري کے بطور مجریه آئین کے مطابق ادا هونے کا ضابطه هی اسکے ادا کے واسطے سنه ۱۸۷۵ع ۱۰ اپریل مطابق ۲۸ چیت سنه ۱۲۸۱ بنگله موافق ۲ چیت سنه ۱۲۸۲ فصلي تاریخ مین نیلام عام کے اخیر پکار مین فروخت هوگا سنه ۱۸۷۵ع تاریخ ۱۹ فبروري

تفصیل

نمبر توزیع	نام محال بقید پرگنه	نام مالك	جمع صدر	باقي
	موضع کانگي چکله موجان پور	غلام اصغر و خواجه تراب علي و منیر الدین وخورم علي وسعادت علي وحامد علي و امداد علي و مسماة ببهن و مسماة بهکي وتصدق حسین و امداد حسین و وزیر علي ولایت علي و بي بي صیفان و وغلام محمد و سید عنایت حسین ومحمد زمان و امانت الله و اگهوري و بخش و رضا الله و میانجان و میر مهگو و مسماة موم جان و مسماة سیدهن و گلاب چند رام	۲۹۱	۹۱ ۷۷۵ ۲

PURNEAH, *the 18th February* 1875. J. J. LIVESAY, *Dy. Collr. in charge.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the under-mentioned estates in the District of Mymensingh, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that District on Tuesday, the 30th March 1875, corresponding with 17th Cheyt 1281, B.S., for the arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1875.

No. on Towjee.	Name of Mehal and Pergunnah.	Names of Proprietors.	Government revenue of estates.	Amount of arrears for which the estate is to be sold.	REMARKS.
		First Class Mehals settled in perpetuity.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
4245/411	Taluk Shaker Mahmood Kishmut Dewlutpoor, Pergunnah Pookhuria.	Goluck Chunder Ghuttuck and others, holders of 7 as. 4 gs. 3 cr. share.	250 6 7	90 5 4	The 7 as. 4 gs. 3 cr. share belonging to Goluck Chunder Ghuttuck and others, will be sold for default of payment.
		Ram Chunder Sirkar, holder of 3 as. 15 gs., separated under Act XI of 1859.	137 10 4		
		Hur Chunder Bhoomick, holder of 14 gs. 1 cr. 2 cag., separated under Act XI of 1859.	24 14 0		
		Do. do, 2 gs. 10 teel, do. do. ...	4 2 2		
		Mookta Soonderee Debea, holder of 16 gs. 1 cr. 1 cag. 10 teel, do. do.	29 0 2		
		Gopal Kristo Poldar, holder of 2 as. 9 cr. 3 cag. do. do.	74 9 9		
		Govind Chunder Ghuttuck, holder of 12½ gs, do. do.	22 2 0		
		Kashi Chunder Shuttuck, holder of 12½ gs. share, do. do.	22 2 0		
		Second Class temporarily-settled Mehals.			
4965	Resumed Estate opposite chur Jail Khana, Pergunnah Alapsingh.	Hur Sundari Debea Chowdhrine and others.	2,474 0 0	290 0 0	Settled for 33 years from 1st Bysack 1281, B. S., corresponding to April 1874, to 30th Cheyt 1313, or April 1907.
	Resumed Mehal Beel Chullungi, Pergunnah Mymensingh.	Bhobo Sundari Debea Chowdhrine and others.	554 0 0	414 0 0	

R. H. PAWSEY, *Offg. Collector.*

MYMENSING COLLECTORATE, the 27th February 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, and Section 5 of Act VII of 1868, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Moorshedabad will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 24th day of March 1875, corresponding with 11th Chaitra, 1281, B.S., for arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1875:—

Serial number.	Class of Mehal.	Towjee number.	Name of Mehal and Pergunnah.	Names of Proprietors.	Sudder Jumma.	Remarks.
1	1st Class.	55	Kishmut Pergunnah Khargaon, Pergunnah Khargaon.	Tarini Proshad, Uttam Koomari, Binod Moni, Syad Moorunnobi, Komal Lochan, Gooroo Dayal, Parassa Nath, Bhoobanessari, Biswanath, Ram Doorlubh, Ram Kishore, Panchanan, Ramdhon, Shitkantho, Mohammad Mostohad, Gour Narain Chatoorjee, shebait of Iswar Lakhanessa Shib Thakoor, Khod Mooktokeshi, Mohendra Narain, Khankar Golam Rossool, guardian of Golam Robbani, Ambika Prosad Das, Beni Madhab, Ram Jadab, Iswar Chandra, Gooroo Doyal, Sharoda Prosad, Beni Prosad, Ram Doyal, Ramessar, Horish Chandra Karforma, Gooroo Doyal, Poromanundo, Kristo Koomar, Moulvie Syad Atawar Rohoman, Abdool Futab, Moulvie Syad Abdool and Thalal, son and daughter of Chowdhoori Syad Taha, deceased, Moulvie Syad Atawar Rohoman, guardian of Boshida Bibi, minor, Khobiran Nessa Bibi, Syada Bibi, and Syad Shah Mohamad Mosi (guardians, Fotehma Bibi and Teleba Bibi).	Sudder jumma Rs. 2,370-13-9, that exclusive of the sudder jumma of the shares of Tarini Prosad and Saroda Prosad, *viz.*, three annas, nineteen gundas, ten kags, and fifteen teels, sudder jumma Rs. 590-6; Uttam Koomari Debya, *viz.*, three annas, ten gundas, five kags, and four teels, sudder jumma 520-15; Ram Jadab Mookerjee, *viz.*, three gundas, three cowris, sudder jumma 27-12-6; Madhab Chandra Mookerjee, *viz.*, nine gundas, fourteen kags, and four teels, sudder jumma 73-4; Shit Kanto Mookerjee, *viz.*, nine gundas, three cowris, sudder jumma 72-4; Rameswar, Horish Chandra Karforma, Gooroo Doyal, Poroma Nund Chakrobarti, *viz.*, eighteen gundas, ten kags, thirteen teels, sudder jumma Rs. 138-4-10; Ramesswar, Karforma, *viz.*, two gundas, one kag, and ten teels, sudder jumma Rs. 15-8-3; Iswar Chandra Mookerjee, *viz.*, three gundas and seven teels, sudder jumma Rs. 22-6-5; Kristo Komar Hajra, *viz.*, two gundas, three cowris, two teels, sudder jumma Rs. 20-6-8, is Rs. 889-10-1.	The shares of Binod Moni and others, exclusive of the shares mentioned in column 6, will be sold; the sudder jumma of the saleable portion of the entire being Rs. 889-10-1.
2	Ditto	100	Kishmut Pergunnah Khargaon, Choonakhali, Pergunnah Choonakhali.	Rajkishor, Chandra Choor, Ram Koomar, Horo Prosad, Kashiswar, Moharani Shornomoi, Joy Narain, Radhakristo, Biswa Nath, Mritoonjoy, Brojo Soondari Dassia, Jibunkristo Pramanik, Hara Dhani Dassia, Shyama Soondari Dassia, Shoshowpar Chowdhoori, Pyari Soondari Dassia, Ashootosh Bosu, Charoo Chandra Basu, Rani Jomoona Koomari and Rani Shoobadra Koomari, mother of Horindra Sing, minor, Kamini Soondari, guardian of Tarangini, *alias* Lotoomani Dassia, Poolin Behari Sen, Gokoolmoni Chowdhoorani, Sharoda Prosad, *alias* Radhika Prosad Roy Chowdhoori, Shyama Charan Basu, Kandari Mul Dooli Chand, Khetro Nath Bandyopadhya, Jogendro Mohini Debia, Shoshi Bhooshun Mookherjee, Shoroshati Debia, and Ganesh Lal Roy.	Sudder jumma Rs. 3,551-7-5, exclusive of the undermentioned shares, which will not be sold, *viz.*, 9 gundas, 11 kags, 7 teels of Moharani Shornomoi, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 107-11-9; 2 annas share of Rani Jomoona Koomari and Shubadra Koomari, mother of Horindra Sing, sudder jumma Rs. 443-15 annas; 7 gundas 2 cowris, and 15 teels share of Charoo Chandra Basu, sudder jumma Rs. 83-11-1¼; 15 gundas, 1 kag, 10 teels share of Joynarain Basu, sudder jumma Rs. 167-6; 7 gundas, 2 cowris, and 15 teels share of Ashootosh Basu, sudder jumma Rs. 83-11-1¼; 9 gundas, 6 kags, and 17 teels share of Shoshodhur Chowdhoori, sudder jumma Rs. 104-9-10; 18 gundas, 1 cowrie, 1 teel share of Shyama Charan Basu, sudder jumma Rs. 201-11 annas; 5 gundas, 9 kags share of Shyama Chowdhoori and Chowdhoorani, sudder jumma Rs 62-14; 1 anna, 3 gundas, 11 kags share of Gokool Moni Chowdhoorani, mother and guardian of Akhundra Nath Chowdhoori, sudder jumma Rs. 262-12; 1 anna 3 gundas, 11 kags share of Sharada Prosad Chowdhoori, *alias* Radhika Prosad Roy Chowdhoori, sudder jumma Rs. 262-12; 1 gunda, 1 anna, 13 gundas, 1 kag share of Khetro Nath Bandyopadhya, and Jogendro Mohini Debia, sudder jumma Rs. 366-14-3; 2 cowris, 15 teels share of Hara Dhoni Dasia, sudder jumma Rs. 6-0-11¼; 7 gundas, 3 cowris, 10 teels share of Shoshi Bhooshun Mookerjee, and Shoroshwati Debia,	The shares of Jibankristo Pramanik and others, whose shares are not mentioned in column 6, are to be sold.

Serial number.	Class of Mehal.	Towjee number.	Name of Mehal and Pergunnah.	Names of Proprietors.	Sudder Jumma.	REMARKS.
					sudder jumma Rs. 86-5-11; 1 anna, 3 gundas, 5 kags, and 11 teels share of Poolin Behari Sen, sudder jumma Rs 259; 2 cowris, 15 teels s are of Kamini Soondari Dasia guardian of Tarangini, *alias* Lotoomani, sudder jumma Rs. 6-0 11½; 18 gundas, 6 kags, 1½ teels share of Gonesh Lall Roy, sudder jumma Rs. 203-15-8; total Rs 2,709-7-7, is Rs. 841-15-10.	
3	1st Class.	237	Kishmut Monzah Panootia, Pergunnah Kowarprotap.	Mathoora Nath Mookerjee ...	Rs. 558-4-0	Entire mehal will be sold.
4	Ditto	258	Taruf Fazilpore, Pergunnah Nowanagur.	Madan Mohan Mookerjee, Shyama Soondari, Shoshimookhi Debia, Mohatap Sing, Tinkori Debia, and Trilochan Mookerjee.	Rs. 1,227-11-9, exclusive of the separate share of Trilochan Mookerjee, sudder jumma Rs. 383-10-8, is Rs. 844-1-1.	The shares of Madan Mohan and others, which are not specified in column 6, are to be sold.
5	Ditto	405	Kishmut Taruf Bangshibudanpore, Pergunnah Nashkarpore.	Rani Shoorjomoni and Shorno moi.	Rs. 3,182-8-9	Entire mehal will be sold.
6	Ditto	406	Kishmut Mouzah Gopalpore Digrail, Pergunnah Bihorole.	Ditto ditto ...	Rs. 1,060-4-3	Ditto ditto.
7	Ditto	488	Kishmut Taruf Horirpara, Pergunnah Koolbaria.	Tarini Sunkar, Gooroo Prosad, self and guardian of Roghoo Nath, *alias* Rajaram Roy, Gonesh Lal Roy, Komal Moni, Shornomoi, Tara Goti, Joy Doorga, Brinda Debi, Gooroo Dasi, Dino Bandhoo Chowdhoori, Horo Soondari Dasia, Bhogobati Dasia, guardian of Kristo Promadhini, *alias* Makhan Moni, minor, Rajmohan, Horo Soondari, guardian of Lolit Mohan, Tara Prosanno Chowdhoori, Khod, Shama Soondari Chowdhoorani, Monmohan, Chandra Mohan, Mohanta Gopal Das, sebait of Sri Sri Iswar Rogho Nath Deb Thakoor, Roghoo Nath Moostoofi, Charoo Chandra Bosu, Hori Prosad Chowdhoori, minor, under the Court of Wards (manager Ishan Chandra Roy), Mookto Keshi Chowdhoorani, Ram Mohan, Chandi Charan, Shyama Prosunno Roy Chowdhoori, Radhika Prosad Roy Chowdhoori, minor (guardian, Sharoda Shoondari Chowdhoorani), and Kristo Moni Chowdhoorani.	Rs. 4,299-1-9, exclusive of 18 gundas, 1 cowri, and 1 kranti share of Hori Prosad Chowdhoori, sudder jumma Rs. 238-3-2; 13 gundas, 1 cowri, and 1 kranti share of Kristo Promadhini, *alias* Makhan Moni Dasia, sudder jumma Rs. 179-2; 1 anna, 1 gunda, 2 cowris, and 2 kranti share of Dino Bundhoo Chowdhoori, sudder jumma Rs. 291-7-7½; 13 gundas; 1 cowri, and 1 kranti share of Lolit Mohun Roy, sudder jumma Rs 179-2-1; 13 gundas, 1 cowri, and 1 kranti share of Tara Prosunno Roy Chowdhoori, sudder jumma Rs. 179-2-1; 13 gundas, 1 cowri, and 1 kranti share of Shama Soondari Chowdhoorani, sudder jumma Rs.179-2-1; 17 gundas, 3 cowris, and 1 danti share of Charu Chandra Bosu, sudder jumma Rs. 238-13-8; 12 gundas and 8 teels share of Mookto Keshi Chowdhoorani, sudder jumma Rs. 164-3-4; 13 gundas, 1 cowri, and 1 kranti share of Mon Mohan Roy Chowdhoori, sudder jumma Rs. 179-2-1; total Rs. 1,836-6-1½, the sudder jumma is Rs. 2,462-11-7½.	
8	Ditto	2,734	Debi Gobindpore, Pergunnah Sherpoor.	Mokroma Bibi, Ashooda Bibi, Ajimmutaunessa Bibi, *alias* Allarakha, wife of Moonshi Lotafut Hossain, Mahamuddaunessa Bibi, Korim Box, Mashooma Bibi, Tozdira Bibi, Shek Shomonoolla, self and guardian of Shek Nasarutholla, Syad Abdool Monak, and Abdool Shoban.	Rs. 1,560-7-6, exclusive of 4 annas, 13½ gundas share of Korim Box, sudder jumma Rs. 455-2-2; of 5 annas, 16 gundas, 3 cowris share of Ajimmutaunessa, sudder jumma Rs. 568-15-1; of 3 gundas, 1 kag share of Abdool Shoban, sudder jumma Rs. 16 4, for which separate accounts have been opened, the sudder jumma is Rs. 520-2-3.	The shares of Mokroma Bibi and others, not named in column 6, will be sold.
9	Ditto	2,751	Taruf Amaniganj, Pergunnah Ashadnagar.	Horek Chand Now Lukha ...	Rs. 533-3-1	Entire mehal will be sold.
10	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
11	Ditto	2,778	Taruf Noor Mohamadpore, Pergunnah Ashadnagar.	Narendra Narain Roy and Radha Charan Sen.	Rs. 1,370-1-7	Entire mehal will be sold.
12	Ditto	2,790	Taruf Koomrapore, Pergunnah Ashadnagar.	Zeraasoodeen	Rs. 2,060-8-9	Ditto.

W. WAVELL, *Offg. Collector.*

MOORSHEDABAD COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, the 9th February 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Midnapore will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 27th day of March 1875, corresponding with 14th Choitra, 1281, B.S., and 15th Choitra, 1282, Umli, Saturday, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1875:—

Number on the register A.	Number on the revenue roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Name of Proprietor.	Government revenue.	Arrears of Government revenue for which the estate will be sold.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
			1st Class Permanently-settled Estates.			
86	54	Alalparah, Pergunnah Gagnapore.	Goluck Chandra Masanta, Khettar Mohan Masanta, Lukhinarain Masanta, and Chowdhari Goluck Chandra Masanta.	1,196 15 2		
			Deduct separate account of Goluck Chandra Masanta.	448 13 9		
			Balance, being the joint share of the undermentioned parties, to be sold for the arrears of Government revenue, Rs. 218 11-5	478 1 5	218 11 5	
			Khettar Mohan Masanta, Luckhinarain Masanta, and Chowdhari Goluck Chandra Masanta.			
412	271	Barbansi, Pergunnah Khundar.	Lukhinarain Satpatti, Goluk Chandra Datta, Mânikram Pal, Brajamohan Mohapatra, Gungaram De, Ghasiram De, Nobin Chandra Nag, Srimati Adarmoni Debbia, Roghoonath Das Mohapatra, Luchmanprasad Das Mohapatra, Sittanath Das Mohapatra, Narhari Marik, Srimati Pearimoni Dasi, wife of Gooroo-prasad Marik, Okhoyram Jana, Modhoo-sooden Jana, Gunganarain Myti, Srimati Matangini Dasi, mother and guardian of Taraknath Myti and Bholanath Myti, minors, Srimati Jasadamoni, Srimat Rombhamoni, Srimati Surnamoni, Srimati Tillatamamoni, Okhoynarain Bera, Ramkrista Chakerbutty, Radhamohan Myti, Becharam Acherja, Modhoosooden Mana, Lalmohan Mykap, Indramohan Mykap, Bhoobanmohan Mykap, Bhooban Chandra Bandopadhia, Radhamohan Pal, Khettermohan Pal, Lalmohun Pal, Mohindranath Pal, and Thakoordas Pal.	19,156 13 1		
			Deduct separate accounts of the undermentioned parties, which will not be sold:— Rs. A. P.			
			Srimati Adarmoni Dasi ... 6,385 9 8			
			Srimati Pearimoni Dasi, wife of Gooroopransad Marik . 1,233 13 0			
			Narhari Marik 389 14 8			
			Gunganarain Myti 2,347 10 10			
			Okhoyram Jana 248 10 8			
			Nobin Chandra Nag ... 2,946 8 8	13,552 3 6		
			Balance, being the joint share of the following parties, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue, Rs. 93-9-5:—	5,604 9 7	93 9 5	
			Lukhinarain Satpatti, Goluk Chandra Datta, Manikram Pal, Brajamohan Mohapatra, Gungaram De, Ghasiram De, Roghoonath Das Mohapatra, Luchmanprasad Das Mohapatra, Sittanath Das Mohapatra, Modhoosooden Jana, Srimati Matangini Dasi, mother and guardian of Taraknath Myti and Bholanath Myti, minors, Srimati Jasadamoni, Srimati Rombhamoni, Srimati Surnamoni, Srimati Tillatamamoni, Okhoynarain Bera, Ramkrista Chakerbutty, Radhamohan Myti, Becharam Acherja, Modhoosooden Mana, Lalmohan Mykap, Indramohan Mykap, Bhoobanmohan Mykap, Bhooban Chandra Bandopadhia, Radhamohan Pal, Khettermohan Pal, Lalmohan Pal, Mohindranath Pal, and Thakoordas Pal.			
663	393	Bhiturbinad, Pergunnah Tuppe Balisitta.	Mahamed Abdoolah, father and guardian of Abdoolkadar and Mia Sidhik Ahamed.	2,396 13 0	0 2 0	

Number on the register A.	Number on the revenue roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Name of Proprietor.	Government revenue.	Arrears of Government revenue for which the estate will be sold.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1122	620	Goomai, Pergunnah Kasijorah.	Kasimatan Nessa, Moochni Bibi, mother of Barkhordar Hoosen, Baktubedar Hoosen, Srimati Fatema Bibi Syed Ebarool Hoosen, Syad Isrool Hoosen, Syad Elamool Hoosen, and Ramtaruk Rai Chowdhari.	570 0 9		
			Deduct separate account of Ramtaruk Rai Chowdhari.	101 3 0		
			Balance, being the joint share of the following parties, to be sold for the arrears of Government revenue, Rs. 28-7-11:— Kasimatan Nessa, Moochni Bibi, mother of Syad Barkhordar Hoosen, Baktubedar Hoosen, Srimati Fatema Bibi, Syad Ebarool Hoosen, Syad Isrool Hoosen, and Syad Elamool Hoosen.	468 13 9	28 7 11	
			1st Class Temporarily-settled Estates.			
1425	128	Jellamootah, &c., Pergunnah Jellamootah.	According to the register, Baboo Gazendra Narain Rai and Kuor Narain Rai; according to the summary settlement, Baboo Gazendra Narain Rai and Haripria Debbia.	09,227 8 0	21,498 15 3	Summary settlement of this estate runs from 1873-74 to the time of its regular settlement.
			1st Class Permanently-settled Estates.			
1467	813	Kodalah, Pergunnah Kasijorah.	Oroon Chandra Burdhan and Nobin Chandra Burdhan.	1,472 1 3	506 4 0	
1823	986	Mohapore, Pergunnah Kasijorah.	Gooroopprasad Myti	3,443 13 6	1,182 7 2	
			1st Class Temporarily-settled Estates.			
1941	184	Majnamootah, Pergunnah Majnamootah, &c.	Srimatia Chowdharani Bramhomoi, wife of deceased Chowdhari Nundalal Rai, Chowdhari Anundalal Rai, Srimatia Chowdharani Sytubhama, wife of deceased Chowdhari Soroop Narain Rai, Srimati Rammohini Debi, wife of Hariprasad Rai Chowdhari, Joynarain Giri, Brindabun Chandra Mundal, Oomesh Chandra Mundal himself, Romesh Chundra Mundal, and Sarat Chandra Mundal, minor sons under the guardianship of their mother Srimati Harimoni Dasi.	1,16,378 2 8	....	Ditto.
			The following shares of the shareholders will be sold for their respective arrears:—			
			Srimatia Chowdharani Bramhomoi, wife of deceased Nundalal Rai.	25,861 13 3	16,222 2 8	
			Chowdhari Anundalal Rai	25,861 13 3	12,121 11 4	
			Srimatia Chowdharani Sytubhama, wife of deceased Chowdhari Soroop Narain Rai	25,861 13 3	16,032 0 5	
			Srimati Rammohini Debi, wife of Hariprasad Rai Chowdhari.	10,396 5 5	1,093 14 5	
			Joynarain Giri	9,698 2 9	3,348 1 6	
			Brindabun Chandra Mundal, Oomesh Chandra Mundal himself, Romesh Chandra Mundal, and Sarat Chandra Mundal, minor sons under the guardianship of their mother Srimati Harimoni Dasi.	9,698 2 9	596 1 10	
2050	213	Narooamoota Jalpye, Khaspatil, Balijora Jalpye, Suriffabad Jalpye, Majnamootah Jalpye, Khaspatil Kusba Hidgeli Jalpye, Khaspatil.	Radhika Prasano Chandra	10,230 12 0	6,210 14 0	The summary settlement of this estate runs from the year 1867 to the year 1880.
2451	1337	Sridharbasan, *alias* Dhoolarah, Pergunnah Kasijorah.	Chowdhari Gunganarain Masanta, Becharam Das, Kasidatan Nessa, Mohindranath Masanta, Lalmohan Das, Joynarain Myti, and Haniffa Bibi, well known as Hinikhatun, wife of Hemaut Ali.	1,456 13 6		
			Deduct separate accounts of the following persons, which will not be sold:— Rs. A. P.			
			Gunganarain Masanta ... 593 13 8			
			Mohindranath Masanta ... 282 8 4	876 6 0		
			Balance, being the joint share of the undermentioned parties, to be sold for the arrears of Government revenue ... 2 7 0	580 7 6	2 7 0	
			Becharam Das, Kasidatan Nessa, Lalmohan Das, Joynarain Myti, and Haniffa Bibi, well known as Hinikhatun, wife of Hemaut Ali.			

Number on the register A.	Number on the revenue roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Name of Proprietor.	Government revenue.	Arrears of Government revenue for which the estate will be sold.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
2760	1519	Ootur Oosootpore, Pergunnah Kasijorah.	Bykunto Nath Koondoo, Peari Moni Debbia, Srinarian Myti, Srinath Churn Nundi, Lukhinarain Patra, Srimatia Soondari Dasi, Mohun Patra, Soondari Dasi, Srimatia Mohamaia Dei, wife of Gorachand Mohapatra, and Srimatia Janki Dei, wife of Bhagbat Churn Chattopadhia.	3,505 3 1		
			Deduct joint and separate accounts of the following persons, which will not be sold :— Rs. A. P.			
			Bykunto Nath Koondoo ... 957 5 0			
			Srinarain Myti 331 0 6			
			Srinath Churn Nundi ... 44 8 1			
			Lukhinarain Patra and Srimatia Soondari Dasi ... 300 12 9			
			Mohan Patra and Bhajahari Patra and Soondari Dasi .. 327 14 6			
			Srimatia Mohamaia Dei, wife of Gora Chand Mohapatra.. 214 11 8			
			Srimatia Janki Dei, wife of Bhagbat Churn Chattopadhia 48 14 7	2,225 3 1		
			Balance, being the separate share of Peari Moni Debbia, to be sold for the arrears of Government revenue, Rs. 145-12-3.	1,280 0 0	145 12 3	

H. L. HARRISON, B.A., *for Collector.*

MIDNAPORE COLLECTORATE, the 20th February 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in the district of Gya will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 25th March 1875, or 4th Chyet 1282 Fusley, Thursday, for the arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1875.

Towjee No.	Name of the Mehal and Pergunnah.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	Names of the proprietors.	REMARKS.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
2525	Burrawan, pergunnah Samoi.	1,383 1 0 Mal 1,184 5 0 Malikana 178 12 0 1,363 1 0	66 12 0 Mal 58 0 0 Malikana 8 12 0 66 12 0	Eedul Singh ..	In this mehal the separate sharers under Act XI of 1859, of which the sudder jumma is Rs. 113-9-0; and the ijmalee share, of which the sudder jumma is Rs. 583-13 0, have been paid; but Eedul Singh's share, of which the sudder jumma is Rs. 533-13-0, which has also been separated under the above Act, and for which a separate account has been opened, is in arrear, and will be sold.
3081	Hatheeswan, pergunnah Urwal.	960 0 0	11 0 0	Thakoor Pershad	The ijmalee shareholders have paid the instalment; but Thakoor Pershad's share, of which the sudder jumma is Rs. 60, and for which a separate account has been opened under Regulation XIX of 1815, has fallen into arrears, and will be sold.

DHANESH CHUNDRA ROY, *Dy. Collector, for Collector.*

GYA COLLECTORATE, the 27th February 1875.

بحکم انچارج کلکٹر بہادر ضلع گیا

کچہری کلکٹری ضلع گیا

اشتہار نیلام مطابق دفعہ ٦ ایکٹ ١١ سنہ ١٨٥٩ مسیحیہ

واضح ہوکہ یہہ محال مندرجہ ذیل بابت باقي مالگذاری سرکار اور دوسري دعوي کا جو مطابق آئین و قانون مجاریہ کے باقي مالگذاري سرکار کے طرح وصول ہونا چاہئے جو بتاریخ ١٢ جنوري سنہ ١٨٧٥ مسیحیہ کو پایا تہا بتاریخ ٢٥ مارچ سنہ ١٨٧٥ مسیحیہ مطابق ٣ ماہ چیت سنہ ١٢٨٢ فصلي روز پنجشنبہ کو اس ضلع کے صاحب کلکٹر کے کچہري مین بلا عذر حضار عام مین نیلام ہوگا

قسم محال	نمبر توزیع	نام محال بقید پرگنہ	جمع صدر	نام مالکان باقیداران	کیفیت
دایمي	٢٥٢٥	بدرا نوان پرگنہ شنماسے	١ ١٣٦٣ مال ٥ ١١٨٤ مالکانہ ٢. ١٧٨	ایدل سنگہ	محال هذا مین اور حصہ یعنی ١١٣-٩ جمع صدر بموجب ایکٹ ١١ سنہ ١٨٥٩ع کے تفریق رول ہوا ہی اور ٧١٥-١١ جمع صدر صیغہ اجمال ہی وہ سب بیباق ہی علاوہ اوسکے مبلغ ٥٣٣-٠٣ جمع صدر حصہ ایدل سنگہ کا بموجب ایکٹ ١١ سنہ ١٨٥٩ مسیحیہ تفریق رول ہوا ہي و تحصیل وصول اوسکا علیحدہ ہوتا ہی اوسمین مبلغ ٦٦-١٢ باقي چاہئے وہ نیلام ہوگا مال ٥٥ مالکانہ ٩-١٢
دایمي	٣٠٨١	ہنارا پرگنہ ارول	١١ ٩٦٠	تہاکر پرشاد	محال هذا مین اور حصہ بصیغہ اجمال ہی وہ بیباق ہي علاوہ اوسکے حصہ تہاکر پرشاد شامل کا جمع صدر مبلغ ٦٠ از روي آئین ١٩ سنہ ١٨١٤ع تحصیل وصول علیحدہ ہوتا ہي کہ بحصہ مذکور مبلغ ١١ باقي چاہئے وہ نیلام ہوگا

تحریر تاریخ ١٥ فبروري سنہ ١٨٧٥ع

DHONESH CHUNDER ROY, *Deputy Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in the district of Jessore, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 25th day of March 1875, corresponding with the 12th Chaitro 1281 (B.S.), for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realised in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1875:—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estate.

No. 4575.—Pergunnah Bhatla; recorded proprietor Rajah Burdcant Roy, Bahadoor; sudder jumma, Rs. 5,087-1-7⅝; will be sold for arrears of Government revenue—annas 10½.

No. 5023.—Seventeen-and-a-half gunda share of pergunnah Shilmabad; recorded proprietors Nukoolessur Roy, Gocool Chunder Bose, Bissesser Roy Chowdhury, Grish Chunder Ghose, Mohima Chunder Roy, Kristo Kamini Chowdhurani; the sudder jumma of the entire estate is Rs. 5,784-6-6. The estate will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 310-12-2½, after deducting the first, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth shares of the proprietors Nukoolessur Roy, Bissessur Roy Chowdhury, Grish Chunder Ghose, Mohima Chunder Roy, and Kisto Kamini Chowdhurani; sudder jumma, Rs. 840-8-9, Rs. 840-8-9, Rs. 1,446-1-7½, Rs. 885-11-9½, and Rs. 885-11-9½ respectively.

No. 5045.—Mouzah Chapra, pergunnah Mamoodshahi; recorded proprietors Nilakanto Biswas, Rajcoomar and Suroop Chunder Mazoomdar, and Anund Chunder Shaha; sudder jumma, Rs. 655-10-10; will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to 10 anuas 3 pie.

Class II.—Temporarily-settled Estate.

No. 5048.—Abadkari right of lot 223, in the Soonderbuns; recorded proprietors Mr. David Begg and Mr. Morrell; farming lease to 1953 A.D.; present sudder jumma Rs. 562-8-0, progressively rising in 1904 A.D. to full jumma of Rs. 2,250; will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 70.

JESSORE COLLECTORATE, the 15th February 1875. A. SMITH, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI, Act XI of 1859, that the under-mentioned Estates in the district of Hooghly will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 25th day of March 1875, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 12th day of January 1875 :—

Number of the Mehal	Name of the Mehal and Pergunnah.	Name of the defaulting Proprietor.	Sudder Jumma.	Amount of Arrears due.	REMARKS.
	1st Class Permanently-settled Estate.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A P.	
9	Dowlutpore, Pergunnah Pandooah.	Golam Mojmale and Syod Alli Mahomad of Pandooah, Pergunnah Pandooah ..	1,132 0 2	49 2 10	
11	Salaupore, Pergunnah Pandooah.	Hoydur Alli and Meer Abdool Wahed and Shajada Bibee of Kosba, Pandooah ...	707 6 2	35 11 5	
54	Thoyporah, Pergunnah Pandooah.	Mollah Abdool Hakim, Syod Ahamod, Syod Golam Hoydur, Syod Johoor Nobee of Chowghoriah, Pergunnah Banihati, Zillah Burdwan, Sophunah Bibee of Kosba, Pandooah, Pergunnah Pandooah	1,060 1 0	211 8 6	
55	Chapahatee, Pergunnah Pandooah	Golam Suppur Chowdoory, Mohomed Alli Chowdoory, Golam Mostofee of Pandooah, Pergunnah Pandooah	581 2 2	8 5 7	
59	Makhal Dihee, Pergunnah Pandooah.	Obhoy Churn Nundee, &c.	722 15 1		
		Deduct 9as. 9g. 2k. share of the mehal belonging to Obhoy Churn Nundee and Opendro Narain Nundee, &c., of Shahagunge, Zillah Hooghly, for which separate accounts under Act XI of 1859 have been opened, the sudder jumma of which is	428 2 0		
		Remains 6as. 10g. 2k. share of the mehal belonging to Mraja Abed Alli, Syod Ahamod Box, Mraja Mogoljan, Abdool Hamid, Fojole Nobee of Kosba, Pandooah, Pergunnah Pandooah	294 13 1	11 10 2	
67	Goorbarree, Pergunnah Chowmooha	Mangobindo Biswass, &c.	2,6.5 15 0		
		Deduct the share of the mehal belonging to Mangobind Biswass of Dusghora, Pergunnah Havili, the sudder jumma of which is ...	500 6 5		
		Deduct the share of the mehal belonging to Boroda Dassy of Khonyan, Zillah Hooghly, the sudder jumma of which is	692 2 9		
		Separate accounts of these have been opened under Act XI of 1859.			
			1,282 9 2		
		Remaining shares of the mehal belonging to Prankisto Biswass of Dusghora, Pergunnah Havili, Zillah Hooghly, to Joggessur, Essur Chunder, Nocoor Chunder, and Makhone Laul Ghose of Katgorah, Pergunnah Chowmooha, Zillah Hooghly, to Troyloko Moni Dassy of Hridoyrampore, Pergunnah Chowmooha, Zillah Hooghly, to Radha Kanto Chowdoory of Goorbarree, Pergunnah Chowmooha, Zillah Hooghly, and to Gopeekissen Bose of Farasdanga, Pergunnah Boro Sabaet of Modona Mohone Jew Tacoor, the sudder jumma of which is .	1,413 6 10	99 11 9	

HOOGHLY, 6th February 1875. F. H. PELLEW, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in the district of Tipperah will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 25th day of March 1875, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 12th day of January 1875 :—

Permanently-settled estates to be sold for arrears of revenue.

No. 310.—One anna 5 gandas hissa of mouzah Chapitola in the 10 annas 13 gandas 1 kowry 1 kranty hissa of pergunnah Bardakhat—Government revenue Rs. 1,693-12, road cess Rs. 17—is to be sold for arrears of revenue amounting to Rs. 45-7-6. The recorded proprietor of the 1 anna 5 gandas hissa is Koonjo Mohun Padder, and jumma of it is Rs. 132-5-2, and road cess Rs. 1-5-3.

The entire estate is under partition, and the allotment of the above 1 anna 5 gandas, hissa is being made, and it is therefore now advertised for sale.

No. 686.—Jatrapore Joar in the 10 annas 13 gandas 1 kowry 1 kranty hissa of Bardakhat—Government revenue amounting to Rs. 784-14, road cess Rs. 7-14—is to be sold for arrears of revenue amounting to Rs. 67-0-9. The recorded proprietors are Bhairub Chundro Ghose, Ram Chandra Nandi, Tree Loochna Chandro Roy, Ram Das Dher, Ramdoyal Dher, Monirutton Dher, Sree Moty Tara Sundary, Doorga Charan Dher, Hara Nath Chowdry, and Krisna Charan Dutta.

No. 758.—Kalya Char No. 43, resumed under Regulation II of 1819, in pergunnah Amirabad—Government revenue Rs. 1,510-12, road cess Rs. 15-1—is to be sold for arrears of revenue amounting to Rs. 512. The recorded proprietor is Sree Nath Bondopadya.

TIPPERAH COLLECTORATE, the 12th February 1875. A. MANSON, *Covtd. Dy. Collr. in charge.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in the district of Nuddea, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 26th day of March 1875, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 12th day of January 1875.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 17.—Dehi Alfa, pergunnah Bagwan; recorded proprietors Shanteram Rai and others; sudder jumma of the entire estate Rs 8,670-5-3, and police Rs. 96-3-7. The share of Shanteram and others in the estate, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 4,046-2-2½, and police Rs. 44-14-8, will be sold for recovery of Rs. 28-15-5 on account of arrears of Government revenue. The shares of the other proprietors, Bama Soonderi Burmania and others, the total sudder jumma of which is Rs. 4,624-3-0½ and police Rs 51-4-11, will be exempted from sale, as separate accounts have been opened, and the portion of Government revenue due from them has been paid.

No. 22.—Pergunnah Belgong, pergunnah Belgong; recorded proprietors Tarini Persad Ghose and others; sudder jumma Rs. 6,054-3-8, and police Rs. 73-11-11. The entire estate will be sold for recovery of Rs. 28-1-0 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 40.—Taraf Betaye, pergunnah Rajpore; recorded proprietors Denonath Mukerjee and others; sudder jumma of the entire estate Rs. 8,805-7-2 and police Rs. 110-13-5. The share of Shakhimoni Debya in the estate, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 3,302-0-8, and police Rs. 41-9-1, regarding which separate account has been opened in No. 40-1, will be sold for recovery of Rs. 1,576-14-0 on account of arrears of Government revenue..

No. 62.—Dehi Buxipore, pergunnah Rajpore; recorded proprietors Noni Mohan Mukerjee and others; sudder jumma of the estate Rs. 21,116-5-6. The share of Noni Mohan Mukerjee and others in the estate, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 5,276-6-11, will be sold for recovery of Rs. 657-0-3 on account of arrears of Government revenue. The share of the other proprietors, Rhedoy Moni Debia and others, the total sudder jumma of which is Rs. 15,839-14-7, will be exempted from sale, as separate accounts have been opened for them, and the Government revenue due on them has been paid.

No. 117.—Dehi Chandi, pergunnah Pajnour; recorded proprietors Mr. John Cockrane, Official Assignee, and others; sudder jumma of the entire estate Rs. 10,246-2-8, and police Rs. 129-2-4. The share of Mr. John Cockrane and others in the estate, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 4,422-6-10, and police Rs. 55-12-2, will be sold for arrears of Rs. 142-11-0 on account of Government revenue. The share of the other proprietors, Shurendronath Paul Chowdhry and others, the total sudder jumma of which is Rs. 5,823-11-10, and police Rs. 73-6-2, will be exempted from sale, as they have opened a separate account and paid the Government revenue due from them.

No. 423.—Dehi Peerpore, pergunnah Munsibpore; recorded proprietors Moonshi Fuzlell Korim and others; sudder jumma of the entire estate Rs. 4,463-9-5, and police Rs. 48-13-1. The share of Moonshi Fuzlell Korim and others, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 3,032-9-5½ and police Rs. 33-1-11¼, will be sold for recovery of Rs. 219-2-1 on account of Government revenue. The share of other proprietors, Doya Mohi Debia and others, sudder jumma Rs. 1,430-15-11¼, and police Rs. 15-11-1¾, will be exempted from sale, as they have separate accounts, and have paid the Government revenue due.

No. 433.—Mouzah Rai Bali, pergunnah Bagwan; recorded proprietors Khudiram Rai and others; sudder jumma Rs. 747-11-9, and police Rs. 17-1-1. The share of Khudiram Rai and others, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 75-10-7½ and police As. 15 5¾, will be sold for recovery of Rs. 16 15-3 arrears of Government revenue. The share of other proprietors, Dwarkanath Biswas and others, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 672-1-1½, police Rs. 16 1-7¼, will be exempted from sale, as they have separate accounts, and have paid the Government revenue.

No. 438.—Taraf Ranaghat, Taraf Ranaghat; recorded proprietors Issur Chandra Paul Chowdhry and others; sudder jumma of the entire estate Rs. 1,359-14-3, and police Rs. 15-10-3. The share of Issur Chandra Paul Chowdhry and others in the estate, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 364 14-10 and police Rs 3-15-1, will be sold for recovery of Rs. 7-15-10 on account of arrears of Government revenue. The share of the other proprietors, Radhamoya Dey Chowdhry and others, the total sudder jumma of which is Rs. 994-15-5 and police Rs. 11-11-2, will be exempted from sale, as they have opened separate accounts, and have paid the Government revenue.

No. 491.—Dehi Sadipore, pergunnah Rajpore; recorded proprietors Madhub Goti Mitra Mustafi and others; sudder jumma of the entire estate Rs. 18,263-14 9. The share belonging to Messrs. Hills, Savi & Co. in the estate, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 168-2-1, will be sold for recovery of Rs. 24 arrears on account of Government revenue. The share of other proprietors, Bhubanjoy Acharji and others, the total sudder jumma of which is Rs. 18,095-12-8¾, will be exempted from sale, as separate accounts have been opened and the Government revenue paid

Class II.—Temporarily-settled Estates.

No. 870.—Chur Udoy Chandrapore, pergunnah Bagwan; recorded proprietors Gour Mohun Rai and others; sudder jumma of the entire estate Rs. 640-10-3. The share of Gour Mohun Rai and others, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 427-1-5, will be sold for recovery of Rs. 133-5-4 arrears of Government revenue. The share of Bama Sundery Burmanya and others in the estate, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 213-8-10, will be exempted from sale, as separate accounts have been opened and the Government revenue paid.

No. 870.—Chur Udoy Chandrapore, pergunnah Bagwan; recorded proprietors Gour Mohun Rai and others; sudder jumma Rs. 640-10-3. The share of Gour Mohun Rai, regarding which a separate account has been opened in No. 870-2, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 66-11-9, will be sold for recovery of Rs. 20-13-2 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

Class I.—Permanently settled Estate.

No. 3192.—Pergunnah Bhur Futeyjungpore, pergunnah Bhur Futeyjungpore; recorded proprietors Shitul Chunder Ghose and others; sudder jumma Rs. 2,433-1-0. The entire estate will be sold for recovery of Rs. 270-10-4 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

KISHNAGHUR, the 22nd February 1875. C. C. STEVENS, *Collector.*

Notice.

THE undermentioned Estate, or lot of waste lands in Chittagong, will be put up to public sale at the office of the Collector of that district on Tuesday, the 20th day of April 1875, at noon, for arrears of interest payable by the 15th May 1874 and balance of purchase-money, agreeably to Section 6, Act XI of 1859, on account and at the risk of the defaulter.

No. of Lot.	Name of defaulting proprietor.	Thana in which situated.	Area in acres.	Arrears of interest money.	Balance of purchase-money.	REMARKS.
				Rs.	Rs.	
97	Durga Mohun Roy ...	Putia ...	708	52	520	

T. M. KIRKWOOD, *Offg. Collector.*

Government Stationery Office.

NOTICE.

THE Store Department of the Stationery Office will be closed for the Annual Stock-taking, and Stationery will not be issued from the 1st to the 14th proximo, both days inclusive.

J. B. ROBERTS, *Superintendent of Stationery.*

GOVT. STATIONERY OFFICE, the 17th March 1875.

বিজ্ঞাপন।

এতদ্দ্বারা সর্ব্বসাধারণকে জ্ঞাত করান যাইতেছে জেলা ঢাকার অধীন মুনশীগঞ্জ মহকুমার সংলগ্ন ধলেশ্বরী নদীর তীরে যে প্রতি বৎসর বিখ্যাত কার্ত্তিক বারুণীর মেলা হইয়া থাকে তাহা ভবিষ্যতে মেলা আরম্ভের তারিখহইতে এক মাস কালমাত্র স্থায়ী হইবেক, এক মাসের অধিক থাকিবে না, আর আগামি মেলা ইং ১৮৭৫ সনের ১৩ নবেম্বর মোতাবেক বাঙ্গলা ১২৮২ সনের ২৮ কার্ত্তিকহইতে আরম্ভ হইয়া ঐ সনের ১৩ ডিসেম্বর অর্থাৎ ২৮ অগ্রহায়ণ তারিখে ভঙ্গ হইবেক। বাণিজ্য ব্যবসায়ী ইত্যাদি লোক সকল এই এক মাসের মধ্যে ক্রয়বিক্রয় সমাধা করিবেক ইতি।

D. R. LYALL,
জেলা ঢাকার মাজিষ্ট্রেট সাহেব।

اشتہار

بذریعہ اسکے شہرت عام دیجاتي هی که ضلع ڈھاکه کے متعلق محکمه منشي گنج کے قریب دهلسري دریا کے کنارے پر جو ہرسال اك مشہور کاتك بارني کا میلا هوا کرتا هی وہ میلا اغزکي پہلي تاریخ سے فقط ایك هي مہینیکا زمانہ تك قایم رهیگا اك مہینے کا اوپر نہین رہنے پایگا آیندہ میلا سنه ۱۸۷۵ عیسوي کي تیرهوین ۱۳ نومبر مطابق سنه ۱۲۸۲ بنگلےکا اٹھائیسوین ۲۸ کاتك سے شروع هوکر وهي سن کا تیرهوین ۱۳ دجمبر مطابق اٹهائیسوین ۲۸ اگهن کو شکست هوجایگا تجارت پیشے وغیرہ لوگون کو اسي اك مہینیکا درمیان خرید و فروخت سے فراغت کرني هوگي فقط

D. R. LYALL,
صاحب مجسٹریٹ ضلع ڈھاکه

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following Packages, landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned ships, have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act :—

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	No., Mark, and Description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1875.			
Mar. 18th ...	2 Cases, [A J F]	... Order	... S. S. Rajpootana.
" 18th ...	2 Cases, [315] A. B. & Co.	... "	... Ditto.
" 18th ...	2 Cases, [430] A. B. & Co.	... "	... Ditto.
" 18th ...	1 Case, [315] A. B. & Co.	... "	... Ditto.
" 18th ...	1 Case, [B C D]	... "	... Ditto.
" 18th ...	11 Packages, B C D	... "	... Ditto.
" 18th ...	4 Casks, C M	... M. Mackenzie & Co...	Ditto.
" 18th ...	2 Packages, [B C D]	... Order	... Ditto.
" 18th ...	1 Case, [4131]	... "	... Ditto.
" 18th ...	6 Casks, Revd. E Davis	... Addressed	... Ditto.
" 18th ...	488 Bundles Rod Iron, no mark ...	Order	... Ditto.
" 18th ...	397 Bundles, Hoop Iron, 1 in red or blue, or Calcutta	"	... Ditto.
" 18th ...	1 Case, [J J C]	... "	... Ditto.
" 18th ...	1 Case, [71] M. C. & Co.	... "	... Ditto.
" 18th ...	3 Cases, [M C D]	... "	... Ditto.
" 18th ..	1 Case, [140] M. C. & Co.	... "	... Ditto.
" 18th ...	28 Cases, [P]	... Order	.. Ditto.
" 18th ...	1 Case, H. P. Smith, Esq.	... Addressed	... Ditto.
" 18th ...	27 Cases, W L A	... Order	... Ditto.
" 18th ...	1 Sample Parcel, Messrs. Ramraum Chuttyer	... Addressed	... Ditto.
" 13th ...	373 Pigs Iron, no mark	... Order	... S. S. Queen Victoria.
" 13th ...	165 Pigs Iron, broken pieces	... "	... Ditto.
" 17th ...	2 Cases, B C	... "	... S. S. Chancellor.
" 17th ...	33 Bales, G S	... "	... Ditto.
" 17th ...	2 Packages, J N F C	... J. Nicol, Fleming & Co.	Ditto.
" 17th ...	20 Cases, K. T. & Co. or no mark	Kerr, Tarruck & Co...	Ditto.
" 17th ...	3 Kegs, no mark or K. T. & Co.	"	... Ditto.
" 17th ...	24 Cases, [R. D. & Co.]	... Order	... Ditto.
" 17th ...	10 Bales, S. & Co.	... "	... Ditto.
" 17th ...	1 Case, [W C M]	... "	... Ditto.
" 17th ...	1 Sample Parcel, Ker Dods & Co.	Addressed	... Ditto.
" 17th ...	1 Sample Parcel, A. Wright & Co.	"	... Ditto.
" 17th ...	1 Sample Parcel, Hoare Miller & Co.	... "	... Ditto
" 17th ...	1 Sample Parcel, Greesh Chunder Roy	... "	... Ditto.
" 17th ...	1 Sample Case, Kerr, Tarruck & Co.	... "	... Ditto.
" 17th ...	1 Sample Truss, W [M] C	... Order	... Ditto.

W. DUFF BRUCE, *Vice-Chairman.*

CALCUTTA, *the 20th March* 1875.

Notice.

UNDER orders of the Collector of Customs, Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Company will sell by public auction, at the Exchange Hall, at 3 P.M., on Monday next, the 29th instant,

Ex Surat,

P. T. & Co., 27648-707—60 Cases of White Mulls,

taken over on account of Government under the provisions of Section 27 of Act VI of 1863.

T. B. LANE, *Offg. Collr. of Customs.*

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE, the 22nd March 875.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
7696	L/49 53403 to „ 53401	50 each	Messrs. Colvin and Co.
7730	L/45 48623	50	Horiprosad Chunder.
7731	A/35 84612	500	Messrs. Steel, McIntosh and Co.
	„ 84613	500	
	„ 81614	500	
	„ 81615	500	
	„ 84616	500	
	„ 84617	500	
7732	L/46 68350	20	Madhub Chunder Sen.
	„ 68351	20	
	„ 55783	20	
	„ 69801	20	
	„ 81498	20	
	„ 83473	20	
	„ 85811	20	
	„ 07228	20	
	„ 58548	20	
	„ 52861	20	
	„ 62088	20	
	„ 66045	20	
	„ 03133	20	
	„ 73961	20	
	„ 88463	20	
	„ 99873	20	
	„ 66953	20	
	„ 99875	20	
	L/20 46537	5	
7733	L/60 38752	100	Shaik Solimoodeen, Orfa, Kanoo.
7734	L/49 38304	50	The Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
	„ 70114	50	
	„ 98074	50	
7736	L/46 97614	50	Baney Madhub Bhuttacharjee.
7739	L/36 25108	20	The Post-Master-General, North-Western Provinces, Allahabad.
7745	L/7 34214	20	Koylash Chunder Sen.
	L/10 03806	5	
7750	A/55 36441	1,000	Mirza Mahomed Jeelall-ooddeen.
7757	A/88 90933	1,000	Imam Bux.
	„ 90934	1,000	
	„ 90935	1,000	
	„ 90936	1,000	
7759	L/47 37326	20	W. B. Chardon.
	L/42 65064	10	
	„ 65065	10	
	„ 65066	10	
7760	L/49 57550	50	Alfred Cleamens.
	„ 57551	50	
	„ 57552	50	
	„ 57553	50	
7761	L/61 50170	100	Messrs Whitney Brothers & Co.
	„ 50171	100	
7762	L/16 27502	50	Paran Chunder Roy.
7769	L/40 52260	50	Horendra Nath Mookerjee.
7770	L/20 87254 to „ 87270	50 each	Khètter Mohun Sandale.
7774	L/66 02348	50	Doorga Dass Ghose.

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
7775	L/49 99309	50	H. Connors.
7783	L/77 60820	20	The Post Master General, Bengal.
	L/17 61356	5	
7788	L/48 39999	20	R. Darling.
7790	L/79 64729	50	Ram Chunder Paul.
7796	A/55 87066	50	Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co.
7797	L/50 76878	100	The Deputy Commissioner, Julpigoree.
	„ 89393	100	

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
7726	L/35 90965	20	Nundo Lal Bose.
	L/35 93197	10	
7727	A/80 78483	500	Hassim Ariff Brothers.
	„ 34412	500	
7728	L/49 47886	50	G. C. Shaw and Brothers.
	L/40 56279	10	
7729	L/20 20814	5	C. E. Johnson.
7735	L/41 00538	10	Keshub Chunder Bose.
	„ 00549	10	
	L/20 29441	5	
	„ 29649	5	
	„ 29650	5	
7737	L/40 46340	10	Soorjo Narain Mullick.
	„ 46339		
7738	A/64 95776	20	Roma Nath Dhur.
	A/59 25575	20	
	L/4 23978	10	
	L/40 13069	10	
	„ 80822	10	
	L/4 23977	10	
	L/9 64702	5 each	
	„ 52009		
	„ 30386		
	„ 34018		
	„ 30389		
	„ 34015		
	L/16 64502		
	„ 64507		
	L/10 53171		
	„ 74867		
	L/15 86012		
7740	L/35 85576	10	Doorga Churn Nundy.
	„ 85579		
	L/11 56268	5	
	„ 56267		
7741	L/16 29271	20	Gopaul Chunder Banerjee.
7742	L/71 78297	20	Arthur Barker, for Messrs. Scott and Co.
	L/12 33827		
7743	L/46 32853	20	The Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
7746	A/44 23601	20	Shaik Moobinuddeen.
	„ 23613		
7747	A/44 38886	20	Sungum Lal Lalpal dum.
7748	L/49 79311	20	J. Pereira.
7749	L/17 85527	5	Mutty Lal Roy.
	„ 85512		
7751	L/45 34823	20	Debacur Surmah.
	L/40 03814	10	
	L/9 91138	5	
7752	A/96 17620	10	Bonomally Seal.
	„ 17621		
7753	L/20 06032	5	Kumud Chunder Mookerjee.
7754	L/42 08038	10	Oopoy Churn Addy.
7755	L/14 92460	20	Preogopaul Sircar.
	„ 19377		
7756	A/61 28544	100	Messrs. Madeley & Co.

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
7758	A/93 61080 ...	10	... Capt. R. B. McEwen.
7763	A/98 93255 ...	20	... Rohimooddeen.
	,, 93257 ...		
7764	A/98 43087 ...	10	... The Chief Pay Master E. I. Ry.
	,, 43086 ...		
7765	L/47 29072 ...	10	... John Botelho.
7766	A/94 97168 ...	20	... Hem Chunder Paul
	A/95 86218 ...		
	A/97 28981 ...	10	...
	,, 28982 ...		
	L/9 17455 ...	5	...
	,, 17458 ...		
7767	L/15 75802 ...	5	... Messrs. Brown and Co.
	,, 75814 ...		
7768	A/89 83083 ...	500	The Manager of the National Bank of India Limited, Calcutta.
7768	L/51 47112 ...	100 each ...	The Manager of the National Bank of India Limited
	,, 47113 ...		
	,, 47114 ...		
	,, 47115 ...		
	,, 28175 ...		
	,, 03243 ...		
	,, 37000 ...		
	,, 45226 ...		
	,, 45225 ...		
	,, 45224 ...		
	,, 45223 ...		
	,, 41034 ...		
	,, 42508 ...		
	,, 42581 ...		
	,, 42539 ...		
	,, 32114 ...		
	,, 28454 ...		
	,, 45185 ...		
	,, 45184 ...		
	,, 42540 ...		
	,, 42091 ...		
	,, 42092 ...		
	,, 45081 ...		
	,, 45082 ...		
	,, 45083 ...		
	,, 46941 ...		
	,, 42584 ...		
	,, 45064 ...		
	,, 42543 ...		
	,, 42541 ...		
	,, 42598 ...		
	,, 28863 ...		
	,, 12289 ...		
	,, 36608 ...		
	,, 06632 ...		
	,, 06633 ...		
	,, 32340 ...		
	,, 12246 ...		
	,, 30098 ...		
	,, 30097 ...		
	,, 14572 ...		
	,, 32341 ...		
	,, 07923 ...		
	,, 39249 ...		
	,, 41056 ...		
	,, 28313 ...		
	,, 13849 ...		
	,, 33999 ...		
	,, 28317 ...		

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
7768	L/37 13682	100 each	The Manager National Bank of India Limited.
	„ 34281		
	„ 38677		
	„ 27413		
	„ 27412		
	„ 12416		
	„ 34261		
	„ 43022		
	„ 35330		
	„ 36737		
	„ 3673[illegible]		
	„ 36738		
	„ 14116		
	„ 03747		
	„ 80298		
	„ 42224		
	„ 37626		
	„ 39638		
	„ 42075		
	„ 13505		
	„ 36740		
	„ 36741		
	„ 39625		
	„ 39624		
	„ 39623		
	„ 39622		
	„ 38901		
	„ 42934		
	„ 16280		
	„ 13702		
7771	L/43 79888	10	The Supdt. of the Hooghly Bridge.
	„ 79889		
7772	L/14 24638	20	Digumber Mitter.
	L/34 91207	10	
	A/96 39966	10	
7773	L/45 68805	20	Murli Dhur.
	„ 68806		
7776	L/17 45290	5	Gooroodos Chuckerbutty.
	„ 45289		
	L/88 27632	10	
7777	L/40 16245	10	Alexander Stern.
	„ 16244		
7778	L/13 57209	20	Surruj Mull.
	„ 57206		
	A/69 61022	10	
	A/[illegible] 23109		
7779	L/7 49087	20	Kasi Nath Gooho.
	„ 49089		
7780	L/20 29706	5	Abdoorazag.
	„ 29709	5	
7781	L/15 75122	5	Madhub Kissen Ghose.
7782	A/31 83323	10	Hurrydas Dutt.
	„ 83322		
	L/17 29648	5	
	„ 29649		
	L/73 51044	10	
	„ 18491	10	
	L/9 58113	5	
7784	L/9 78167	5	Upendra Nath Sen.
7785	L/37 35375	20	Rakhal Chundra Mittra.
	„ 35376		
7786	L/16 39706	20	Bussanto Chunder Dass.
7787	L/88 86964	100	Malapooree.
	„ 86965		
7791	L/5 06327	10	Dookhun Lall.
	„ 06326		
	L/16 04163	5	

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
7792	L/18 63966	5	Madhub Chunder Chatterjee.
7793	L/13 22801	20	Woomesh Chunder Ghose.
	„ 22802	20	
7794	L/18 00457	20	E. E. Joshua.
	L/15 02838	20	
	L/44 01222	20	
7795	L/45 49901	20	Messrs. Scott and Co.
	„ 49910		
7799	L/37 84031	20	Kubeer Chunder Shaw.
7800	L/40 09546	10	Maddat Khan, Gunner.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
The 23*rd March* 1875.

L. BERKELEY,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Wanted,

To fill the post of Assistant to the Superintendent of the Narora Workshops, Lower Ganges Canal, a Mechanical Engineer possessing a thoroughly practical knowledge of the duties of his profession, with the capacity for managing work-people. Salary Rs. 350 per mensem.

Application, with full and complete testimonials, to be made to the undersigned, Allahabad.

W. JEFFREYS, *Major*, R.E.,
Supdg. Engineer, 4th Circle, I. W., N. W. Provinces.

Wanted,

Two temporary Computers to bring up Astronomical work. Must thoroughly understand the use of logarithm and computing from formulæ. Salary Rs. 100 per month.

Apply, with certificates of competency, to

The 5th March 1875. LIEUT.-COL. TENNANT, R.E., *Roorkee.*

Notice.

A THOROUGHLY competent Native Road Overseer and Engineer is wanted for completion of certain relief-works in the Julpigoree district. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem. None need apply unless they can show good certificates of previous service.

R. C. MONEY, *Capt., Depy. Commr., Julpigoree.*

JULPIGOREE, the 11th March 1875.

Notice.

WANTED an Assistant Manager for the Court of Wards' Estates in Sarun. Salary Rs. 70 a month. Candidates must possess a thorough knowledge of English and Hindustani,—"Behari" preferred. Applications, with copies of testimonials, will be received up to the 15th of April 1875.

J. S. DRUMMOND, *Collector.*

Notice.

WANTED a good Native Surveyor on Rs. 150, and two Ameens on Rs. 50 each, for survey of tea lands in Western Dooars. None need apply unless he can produce satisfactory testimonials.

R. C. MONEY, *Dy. Commr., Julpigoree.*

Bhagirutty River.

Weekly Water Report showing the Least Depth of Water in the Bhagirutty River, for the week ending Friday, the 19*th March* 1875.

Names of Places, &c.	Least depth of water. Ft.	In.	REMARKS.
Entrance below Chourasia	3	6	
Thence to Noorpore junction, 6 miles	3	0	
„ to Jungipore, 9 miles	3	0	
From Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles	2	6	
From Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles	2	3	
From Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles	2	3	Boats drawing 2¼ feet can pass throughout the river without difficulty.

Height of water on gauge at Berhampore on the 22nd March 1875, above zero, 1 foot 8¾ inches.

T. H. WICKES, C.E., *Exe. Engr., Nuddea Rivers Division.*

BERHAMPORE, the 22nd March 1875.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of interest in London, under deduction of amount retransferred to India, and outstanding in the books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th March 1875.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. loan of 1853-54.	4 Per Cent Loans: of 1824-25.	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	5 per cent. loan of 1856-57.	4½ Per Cent. Loans: of 1870.	of 1871.	of 1872.	5½ per cent. loan of 1859-60.	5 Per Cent. Debentures for 10 years. Repayable June 1877.	5 Per Cent. Debentures for 15 years. Repayable June 1882.	Total amount.
Balance of 28th February 1875	55,600	33,173	2,346	15,51,786	32,06,300	1,64,05,300	1,11,22,400	1,26,95,100	1,05,100	37,93,700	2,45,000	3,25,98,100	5,10,17,500	34,56,000	35,79,000	13,98,66,405
ADD—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th March 1875	...	...	...	62,400	7,400	53,500	67,300	5,300	...	9,000	...	...	......	......	......	2,04,900
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th March 1875	...		...	...	...	2,000	1,000	5,000	...	3,00,000	...	...	4,17,500	...	.....	7,25,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th March 1875	...	....	...	...	...	1,29,900	45,700	12,200	...	...	...	20,500	3,00,000	...	...	5,08,300
TOTAL .	55,600	33,173	2,346	16,14,186	32,13,700	1,65,90,700	1,12,36,400	1,27,17,600	1,05,100	41,02,700	2,45,000	3,26,18,600	5,17,35,000	34,56,000	35,79,000	14,13,05,165
DEDUCT—																
Amount written off in the London Registers ...	...	...	...	...	3,600	65,400	1,43,600	5,800	11,100	...	......	65,000	9,000	...	15,000	3,18,500
Balance on 15th March 1875 ...	55,600	33,173	2,346	16,14,186	32,10,100	1,65,25,300	1,10,92,800	1,27,11,800	94,000	41,02,700	2,45,000	3,25,53,600	5,17,26,000	34,56,000	35,64,000	14,09,86,605

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Jan 1875—Enfaced from India 2,109 lakhs: retransferred from London 2,049 lakhs.
" 16th Jan. 1875 to 31st " " " " 7 " " " 7 "
" 1st Feb. " to 15th Feb. " " " 5 " " " 7 "
" 16th " " to 28th " " " " 10 " " " 2 "
" 1st March " to 15th March " " " 14 " " " 3 "

2,145 | 2,068
2,068

Balance against India ... ... 77 lakhs.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 19th March 1875

(131—1)

Bank of Bengal.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal, General Treasury, and Public Debt Office, will be closed on the following days:—Good Friday, the 26th, and Saturday, the 27th instant, in conformity with Government Notification No. 3464 of 29th October 1867.

By order of the Directors,

CALCUTTA, the 18th March 1875. (121—1) H. HARDIE, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

Nauthpore Indigo Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the third call of Rs. 10 per share is now made, and is payable to the Managing Agents on the 8th April next. Share certificates must be sent in for endorsement.

CALCUTTA, the 9th March 1875. (106—3) STEEL MCINTOSH AND CO., *Managing Agents.*

Muttuck Tea Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 17th April next, at 3 P.M., to receive the Directors' Report, to pass the accounts, and to transact such other business as may be brought forward.

CALCUTTA, the 10th March 1875. (107—3) C. N. KERNOT, M.D., *Managing Director.*

India General Steam Navigation Company, "Limited."

The Half-Yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Fairlie Place, at noon of Wednesday, the 24th day of March 1875.

The Share Transfer Book of the Company is closed from this date until the 24th instant.

By order of the Directors,

CALCUTTA, the 10th March 1875. (111—2) G. J. SCOTT, *Secy., I. G. S. N. Co., Ld.*

Jokai Assam Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 103, Clive Street, at 12 o'clock noon, on Wednesday, the 31st day of March 1875, to receive the Directors' Report, pass the Accounts to 31st December 1875, and transact such other business as may be brought forward.

BALMER, LAWRIE AND CO., *Managing Agents.*

CALCUTTA, the 15th March 1875. (114—3)

Bishnath Tea Company, "Limited."

WE hereby beg to give notice that the Twenty-third Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, New China Bazar Street, on Wednesday, the 31st instant, at 4 o'clock P.M. precisely, to receive the Directors' and Manager's Reports, pass the Accounts, to declare a further dividend, and transact such other business as may be necessary.

The Transfer Register of Shares will be closed from 18th to 31st March 1875.

By order of the Board,

CALCUTTA, the 15th March 1875. (116—3) WILLIAMSON, MAGOR AND CO., *Secretaries.*

Holta Tea Company, "Limited."

ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Fourth Half-yearly General Meeting of Shareholders of the Holta Tea Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office, No. 1, New China Bazaar Street, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 31st March 1875, at noon, to receive the Directors' and other Reports, pass Accounts, declare a Dividend, and to transact such other business as may be brought forward.

The Share Register of this Company will be closed from the 25th instant to the 2nd proximo inclusive.

By order of the Board,

CALCUTTA, the 15th March 1875. (124—2) B. SMYTH AND CO., *Secretaries.*

Bengal Tea Company, "Limited."

THE Twenty-ninth Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office, No. 7, Church Lane, at 4 P.M., on Wednesday, the 31st March, to receive Directors' Report and Accounts to 31st December 1874, the declaration of a further Dividend, and for such other business as may be brought forward.

The 20th March 1875. (128—2) A. H. BLECHYNDEN, *Secretary.*

Chandypore Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eighth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 104, Clive Street, on Wednesday, the 31st current, at 3 P.M., to receive the Directors' Report, pass the Accounts to 31st December last, and transact any other business that may be brought forward.

(126—2) BORRADAILE, SCHILLER AND CO., *Secretaries.*

Cocheela Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 104, Clive Street, on Tuesday, the 30th current, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Accounts to 31st December last, and declaring a final Dividend.

And further notice is hereby given that a resolution will be proposed that the 26th Article of Association be altered by striking out the words "representing not less than one-fourth of all the issued shares of the Company," and by inserting the word "five" between the words "quorum of" and the word "members."

(127—1) BORRADAILE, SCHILLER AND CO., *Managing Agents.*

Kalacherra Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 104, Clive Street, on Monday, the 29th current, at 3 P.M., to receive the Directors' Report, pass the Accounts to 31st December 1874, and transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 16th to 29th instant, both days inclusive. BORRADAILE, SCHILLER AND CO., *Secretaries.*

CALCUTTA, the 15th March 1875 (117—2)

Tukvar Company, "Limited."

THE Ordinary Half-yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, New China Bazaar Street, on Monday, the 29th March 1875, at 4 P.M., to receive the Report of the Directors, pass the Accounts for the half-year ending 31st December 1874, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

The Share Register Books of this Company are closed until the 29th March 1875.

By order of the Directors,

CALCUTTA, the 18th March 1875. (123—1) R. S. STAUNTON, *Secretary.*

Hoolungooree Tea Company, "Limited."

THE Ordinary Half-yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, New China Bazaar Street, on Tuesday, the 30th March 1875, at 12 A.M., to receive the Report of the Directors, pass the Accounts for the half-year ending 31st December 1874, declare a Dividend, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

The Share Register Books of the Company are closed until the 30th March 1875.

By order of the Directors,

CALCUTTA, the 19th March 1875. (122—1) R. S. STAUNTON, *Secretary.*

Notice.

MR. HUGH WALKER TULLOCH is no longer authorised to sign for our firm, Nicol, Fleming & Co.

The 11th March 1875. (132—3) NICOL, FLEMING & CO.

Notice.

I HEREBY give notice that Mr. James G. McRae ceased to have any interest in my business from the thirty-first day of March 1874.

R. RICHARDSON,

(101—3) *Chemist, Druggist, and General Merchant, Mean Meer*

Notice.

At 3 P.M., on Monday next, the 29th March current, at the Exchange Hall, to the highest bidders, on account of whom it may concern, a portion of the cargo recovered from the wreck of the *City of Edinburgh*, comprising 5,175 pieces British Piece-goods, Grey Shirtings, Jaconets, Mull Mulls, &c. (129—1)

To BE SOLD pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in suit No. 40 of 1873 [wherein Amy Grob Bennett is plaintiff and Robert Starling Staunton is defendant], dated the twenty-third day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, by the Registrar of the said High Court, in his sale-room, on the middle floor of the Court-house, on Thursday, the fifteenth day of April one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, all that 14-16th, (the whole into 16-16 being considered as divided) of and in all those undermentioned several parcels of land collectively known as the Grob Concern, or tea garden and a like share in the property immoveable and moveable appertaining thereto, that is to say—

In all those waste lands in mouzah Deprapar in zillah Seebsaugar, Upper Assam, estimated to contain one thousand and sixty-eight acres (of which three hundred acres or thereabouts are under cultivation of tea), and which lands are now generally called and known as "Dessoie," and are held under a pattah granted by the Deputy Commissioner of zillah Seebsaugar out of the Deputy Commissioner's office, and dated twenty-eighth day of December one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three for ninety-nine years, from the first day of March one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, subject to the payment of certain rent or revenue to Government, and to the observance of certain rules and performance of certain covenants and conditions therein contained: Also in all those other waste lands comprising four hundred acres, more or less, and known as lot 54, situate, lying and being at mouzah Obhypore Barasallee, in the province of Assam and district of Seebsaugar, and which are now commonly called and known as "Sonari" (and of which one hundred and sixty acres or thereabouts are under cultivation of tea), and are held under a conveyance granted by the Secretary of State for India through the Officiating Deputy Commissioner out of the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Seebsaugar, dated twenty-seventh day of April one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, subject to certain terms and conditions therein stated: Also in all those other waste lands comprising nine hundred and seventeen acres, more or less, and known as lot 23, situate, lying and being at mouzah Obhypore Barasallee, in the district of Seebsaugar, in the province of Assam, and which is now commonly called and known as "Kanoo," and of which about ninety-three acres are under cultivation of tea, and are held under a conveyance granted by the said Secretary of State through the Officiating Deputy Commissioner out of the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Seebsaugar, also dated twenty-seventh day of April one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, subject to certain terms and conditions therein stated: Also in all those other waste lands situate, lying and being about fourteen miles north of Jyapore, in the district of Seebsaugar, in Upper Assam, estimated to contain about sixty-seven acres, all under cultivation of tea, and which are now called and known as "Barasallee," and are held under certain rent-paying pattahs, or documents in the nature of pattahs, subject to payment of the rent reserved and the conditions mentioned therein:

Together with all the estate and interest of the said John Melchior Grob, deceased, of and 14-16th parts or shares, the whole into 16-16th parts or shares being considered as divided, of and in all plantations and tea or other gardens upon the said lands hereinbefore described or any part thereof respectively, and of and in all messuages, tenements, dwelling and other houses, bungalows, stables, godowns, sheds, buildings, erections, fixtures, engines, steam-engines and boilers, fixed and moveable machinery, apparatus, tools, implements, and utensils of every kind upon or belonging to the said land, tea gardens, and premises, or any of them or any part thereof, and of and in all elephants, horses, bullocks, buffaloes, carts, carriages, boats, vessels, boxes, tea, lead, stores, wares, chattles, live and dead stock, and merchandize in, upon or belonging to the said lands, plantations, gardens, hereditaments, and premises, or appertaining thereto, and of and in all tea trees, plants, seedlings, tea ungathered and unmanufactured, or which may have been gathered and may be in process of manufacture for the present season of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, that is to say, from the first of January last, and of and in all tea seed crops growing and to be grown on the said lands or any of the same, and all benefit of and in all contracts or engagements for labour or hire of coolies and others in respect of the said land, gardens, and premises, and every or any part thereof, and also of and in all balances, debts, rents, sum and sums of money, dennah and pownah, and accounts as taken, struck, and estimated as on and from the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

The whole or entire 16-16th of the above-mentioned lands, tenements, hereditaments, premises, and property moveable and immoveable, stands and is now mortgaged to the Agra Bank, Limited, and the said sale by the Registrar will be subject to the said mortgage and to the payment by the purchaser of all monies due thereunder to the said Bank, and subject to the rights of the parties as declared by the said decree.

Three out of the four parcels of land above mentioned were formerly comprised in larger grants which were subsequently reduced, and large quantities of land given up to Government, leaving the quantities above mentioned in the possession of the owners of the Grob tea gardens, such muniments of title as relate to the said grants of land are in the custody of the Agra Bank as such mortgagee as aforesaid.

Intending purchasers will be permitted to inspect such munements of title at the office of Messrs. Chauntrell, Knowles, and Roberts, the Solicitors of the said Bank.

The conditions upon which the said 14-16th share of the said property or concern will be sold will be open to inspection at the Registrar's office in the High Court, and at Mr. Paliologus' office on and after the first day of April next, and the same will be produced at the time of sale. For further particulars apply to Mr. Nicholas Paliologus, the plaintiff's Solicitor, No. 2, Garstins' Buildings, Calcutta. (130—4)

PURSUANT TO A DECREE of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Original Civil Jurisdiction, in a suit No. 120 of 1873, wherein Suttya Lall Shaw and others are plaintiffs and Mokoondo Moorary Shaw and others are defendants, and dated the 25th day of February 1874, the creditors of Janardun Shaw, late of Calcutta, who died in the month of March 1871, are, on or before the 24th day of April 1875, to come in and prove their debts or claims before the Honorable Mr. Justice Pontifex, one of the Judges of the said Court at the Court-house, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree. Saturday, the 1st day of May 1875, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the said Court-house is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the said claims.

HIGH COURT, O. O. C. JURISDICTION,
The 22nd March 1875.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16th March 1875.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' capital, paid-up ...		2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		16,05,525	13	1
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ...	Rs. 1,13,53,454 4			
General Treasury Balance at Branches ...	„ 1,71,89,049 2	2,85,42,503	6	7
Other Deposits at Head Office Branches ...		2,72,64,051	8	10
Bank Post Bills, &c. ...		6,27,820	5	0
Sundries		6,26,764	13	4
Total		8,06,66,665	14	10

ASSETS.		Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities		1,65,89,414	1	4
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches		75,99,950	0	0
Accounts of credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches		37,50,370	15	6
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches		2,09,31,155	0	7
Dead Stock		10,80,288	10	3
Stamps		13,184	5	11
Balances with other banks ..		2,82,414	7	9
Sundries		22,412	5	4
Bullion		48,031	0	8
		5,02,67,820	14	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	Rs. 1,13,63,631 9 1			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ..	„ 1,90,35,213 6 10	3,03,98,844	15	11
Total		8,06,66,665	14	10

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 18th March 1875

J. GORDON,
Chief Accountant & Deputy Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

(120—1)

Stolen in Course of Transit.

THE upper half of the Government Promissory Note, No. 7, of the $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1859-60, for Rs. 500, standing in the name of Miss Emily S. Judge, the original proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any one.

The payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietress.

Interest Draft for 14th to 31st half years, amounting to Rs. 246-15-0, in favour of Miss Emily S. Judge, has also been lost with the above upper half of Note.

For and on account of Emily S. Judge.

(119—3) J. WINDRAM, *Manager, National Bank of India, Limited.*

For Sale.

AT the Meteorological Office, No. 22, Chowringhee, the following official publications:—

					Rs.	A.	
Meteorological Report of		1867	..	..	0	12	per copy.
Ditto	ditto	1868	..	..	1	8	„
Ditto	ditto	1869	..	..	2	4	„
Ditto	ditto	1870	..	..	2	6	
Ditto	ditto	1871	..	..	2	8	
Ditto	ditto	1872	..	..	3	0	
Ditto	ditto	1873	..	..	3	0	
Administration Report of		1870-71	..	..	0	4	
Ditto	ditto	1871-72	..	..	0	4	
Ditto	ditto	1872-73	..	..	0	4	„
Ditto	ditto	1873-74	..	..	0	4	„
A table of the average monthly and annual rainfall at 98 Stations in Northern India			..	..	0		„

The above are also to be obtained at the same prices at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., No. 5, Government Place.

HENRY F. BLANFORD, *Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal,*

CALCUTTA, the 22nd September 1873.

Publications for Sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

The Bengal Administration Report for 1873-74. Price . Rs. 4 0 0
The Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73. „ . „ 7 8 0
Map of Bengal, 1873, price, if taken with the Report . „ 1 0 0
Ditto, separately ... . „ 2 0 0

Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872. By H. Beverley, Esq., C.S., Registrar General of Bengal ... ... Rs. 10 0 0

Rules for the Sale of Waste Lands. Price 4 *annas.*

Act VII (B.C.) of 1873 (Labor Districts Emigration), the Government Resolution thereon, and the Rules and Forms under the Act, bound up together in pamphlet form, 8 annas per copy, or, including postage .. .. Rs. 0 10 0
Ditto ditto in Bengali, 8 as. per copy, or including postage ... „ 0 10 0

Papers Regarding the Tea Industry in Bengal. Price Rs. 3.

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Jute in Bengal, and on Indian Fibres available for the Manufacture of Paper, with map. By HEM CHUNDER KERR, Deputy Magistrate on special duty. Price ... ... Rs. 8 0 0

A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History, and its Commerce. (Second Edition. Revised and Corrected). By J. WESTLAND, ESQ., C.S., late Magistrate and Collector of Jessore. Price ... ... Rs. 3 0 0

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burmah, and on the Upper Brahmapooter. Price ... ... Rs. 5 0 0

Selections from Divisional and District Annual Administration Reports, 1872-73, with the Government Resolutions on them. Price ... ... Rs. 5 0 0

Progressive Colloquial Exercises in the Lushai Dialect of the Dzo or Kuki Language. With Vocabularies and Popular Tales (notated). By Captain THOMAS HERBERT LEWIN, B.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hills. Price ... ... Rs. 6 0 0

Selections from the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, 1871 *to* 1874. Price ... ... Rs. 2 8 0

Report on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, &c., in Indian and Australian Snake-poisoning; and the Physiological, Chemical, and Microscopical Nature of Snake-Poisons. By the Commission appointed to investigate the subject. Price ... ... Rs. 3 0 0

A Manual of Family Medicine for India. By W. J. Moore, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; Fellow of the University of Bombay; Surgeon-Major H. M. Indian Medical Service, Bombay Establishment; Surgeon to the Rajpootana Political Agency; and Superintendent-General of Dispensaries and Vaccination for Rajpootana. Price:

To Government Officers (except those mentioned below), and to the Public at large ... Rs. 4 0 0
To all officers employed in the Forest, Customs, Opium, Surveys, Public Works, and other Government Departments, who are in receipt of salaries under Rs. 500 per mensem; but in such cases a certificate to be furnished declaring that the book is required only for the personal use of the Officer ... ... Rs. 3 0 0

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to the 1st of January 1875. Price Rs. 3, postage 8 ans.

Apply to E. M. LEWIS, Bengal Secretariat Press, 28, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

Rates of Subscription to the Calcutta Gazette

FROM 1ST JANUARY 1872.

Payable in advance.

For one year wihout postage .. .. .. Rs. 15 0 0
Ditto with postage .. .. .. „ 20 0 0

When Postage Stamps are remitted in payment of subscription, half an anna in the rupee should be added for discount.

Central Provinces' Gazetteer.

EDITION OF 1870 in one VOL.

A LIMITED number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to—

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING, *Bombay*,
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK & CO., *Calcutta*, or
SUPDT., CHIEF COMMR.'S OFFICE, *Nagpúr*.

☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent, Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street. No orders can be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamp for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

Books required on the public service are only supplied when authorized by the Department under whose orders they are published.

A Manual of Family Medicine for India. By W. J. Moore, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; Fellow of the University of Bombay; Surgeon-Major, Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service, Bombay Establishment; Surgeon to the Rajpootana Political Agency; and Superintendent-General of Dispensaries and Vaccination for Rajpootana. *Price*—

To Government officers (except those mentioned below) and to the public at large. *Rs.* 4.

To all officers employed in the Forest, Customs, Opium, Surveys, Public Works, and other Government Departments, who are in receipt of salaries under Rs. 500 per mensem, on a certificate being furnished declaring that the book is to be purchased only for the personal use of the officer. *Rs.* 3.

Packing and postage, per copy, 10 *annas.*

Army List—New Number.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is appended the Civil Service Gradation List, the War Services of Officers, &c., corrected up to 1st January 1875. *Price Rs.* 4; *packing and postage,* 8 *annas.*

Public Works Department Classified List, corrected up to 1st October 1874. *Price, Rs.* 2; *packing and postage,* 4 *annas.*

Rules for the Qualification, Admission, and Enrolment of Pleaders and Mooktears in Mofussil Courts. *Price* 4 *annas; by post,* 5 *annas.*

Rules for Admission of Vakeels in the High Court. *Price* 4 *annas; by post,* 5 *annas.*

New authorized edition corrected up to 1st December 1873; royal 8vo., limp covers, with every alternate page blank for entering notes and alterations.

The Civil Pension Code. *Price, Re.* 1-4; *packing and postage,* 4 *as.*
The Civil Leave Code. *Price, Re.* 1; *packing and postage,* 3 *as.*
The Acting Allowance Code. *Price, As.* 8; *packing and postage,* 2 *as.; or*
The Three Codes bound in one vol. *Price, Rs.* 2-8; *packing and postage* 8 *as.*

A Report on the Expedition to Western Yunan *viâ* Bhamo. By John Anderson, M.D., Medical Officer and Naturalist to the Expedition. *Price Rs.* 8.

Report of the Commissioners appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the Origin, Nature, &c., of Indian Cattle Plagues. With Appendices, Calcutta, 1871. Fol. pp. xxx and 999, with Maps. *Price Rs.* 10; *packing,* 4 *annas.*

Selections from Unpublished Records of Government for the years 1748 to 1767 inclusive. Relating mainly to the social condition of Bengal. With a Map of Calcutta in 1784. By the Rev. J. Long, Member of the Government Record Commission. *Price Rs.* 5; *packing and postage* 1 *Re. extra*

Selections from Calcutta Gazettes of the years 1816 to 1823 inclusive, showing the political and social condition of the English in India upwards of fifty years ago. By Hugh David Sandeman, C.S., Accountant-General, Bengal, and Member of the Record Commission. *Volume I, Rs.* 3, *and Volumes II, III, IV, and V, at Rs.* 5 *each; packing and postage Re.* 1 *extra*

Revised (Indian) Army Regulations, Regulations and Orders for the Army of the Bengal Presidency. Published by authority. Royal 8vo., cloth boards. *Price, Rs.* 4; *packing and postage, Re.* 1. *Interleaved copy, Rs.* 6; *packing and postage, Re.* 1-12.

Book of Forms referred to in the above. Foolscap folio, enclosed in stiff covers. *Price, Rs.* 2; *packing and postage, Re.* 1-8

The Thanatophidia of India, being a description of the venomous snakes of the Indian Peninsula, with an account of the influence of their poison on life, and a series of experiments By J. Fayrer, M.D., C.S.I., F.R.S.E., Honorary Physician to the Queen, Surgeon-Major, Her Majesty's Bengal Army, Professor of Surgery and Senior Surgeon in the Calcutta Medical College and its Hospital, Fellow of the University of Calcutta, and late President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. *Price Rs.* 80 *per copy, packing and postage, Rs.* 2-4.

The older Statutes in force in India, edited, with Notes and an Index, by Whitley Stokes, Esq. *Price Rs.* 5; *packing and postage,* 3 *annas.*

A collection of Statutes relating to India passed between the years 1855 and 1870, both inclusive, being a Supplement to the Law relating to India and the East India Company, fifth edition, edited, with an Index to the Statutes relating to India not expressly repealed in August 1867, by Whitley Stokes, Esq. *Price Rs.* 10; *packing and postage,* 12 *annas.*

Vocabulary of Ordnance Stores, for adoption throughout British India: prepared, under the orders of the Government of India, by Ensign J. Tanner, Deputy Assistant Commissary, Bengal Ordnance Department, and rated in the Office of the Examiner of Ordnance Accounts, Fort William. *Price Rs.* 6; *packing and postage, Re.* 1-8 *extra.*

The Hymns of the Rig-Veda, in the Samhita and Pada Text, by Professor F. Max Müller, M.A., in two Volumes. *Price Rs. 24; packing and postage, Re. 1-12.*

*** The Rig-Veda, the oldest book of Indian literature, has very properly been made one of the principal class-books for those who study Sanskrit in the schools and colleges in India, and though at present a scholar-like knowlege of the Vedic hymns is in the examinations required of the more advanced students only, yet, as soon as editions, translations, grammars, and dictionaries shall have rendered the study of these ancient documents more accessible, I doubt not that the time will come when no one in India will call himself a Sanskrit scholar who cannot construe the hymns of the ancient Rishis of his country.—*Extract from Preface.*

The Acts of the Government of India from 1854 to date, with Indexes and lists of Titles, each separately available.

In Two Vols., foolscap folio.

Correspondence relating to the Famine in Bengal and Behar, from October 1873 to May 1st, 1874. *Price Rs. 2-8 per vol.; packing and postage Re. 1-4 extra per vol.*

CONTENTS:—Vol. I, the principal official correspondence relating to the Famine. Vol. II, Special Narratives and Minutes by the Hon'ble Sir R. Temple, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Report on the production of Tobacco in India, by J. E O'Connor. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Note on Lac, by J. E. O'Connor. Revised edition. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Vanilla: its cultivation in India, by J. E. O'Connor. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 1 anna.*

Cultivation of Silk in India—some account of Silk in India, especially of the various attempts to encourage and extend sericulture in that country Compiled by J. Geoghegan, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce. Foolscap folio, in stiff cover. *Price Rs. 2; packing and postage, 7 annas.*

Report on the Fresh Water Fish and Fisheries of India and Burma. By Surgeon-Major Francis Day, F.L.S. & F.Z.S., Inspector-General of Fisheries in India. *Price Rs. 2; packing and postage, 10 annas extra.*

Published by Authority.

Royal 8vo. illustrated with numerous Maps, cloth, lettered.

A Record of the Expeditions undertaken against the North-West Frontier Tribes: compiled from the Military and Political Despatches, Lieutenant-Colonel McGregor's Gazetteer, and other official sources, by Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Paget, Commandant, 5th Punjab Cavalry. *Price, Rs. 5; packing and postage, Re. 1.*

Code of Regulations for the Public Works Department. Third edition, revised and corrected up to 1st January 1870. *Price, Rs. 4; packing and postage, Re. 1 extra: interleaved copies, Rs. 5; packing and postage, Re. 1-6.*

Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

New Criminal Procedure Code.

OFFICERS under the Bengal Government, who wish to have copies of the New Criminal Procedure Code *for sale*, are requested to apply to the Superintendent of Government Printing, Calcutta.

Postal Notices.

SEA OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer.
Madras, Ceylon, and the intermediate ports	7 P.M. ...	24th Mar. 1875	*Conara.*
Madras and Ceylon ...	7 „ ...	24th „ „	*Malwa.*
Rangoon and Moulmein ...	7 „ ...	28th „ „	*Dacca.*
Chittagong and Akyab ...	7 „ ...	28th „ „	*Sir John Lawrence*
Akyab ...	7 „ ...	28th „ „	*Arabia.*
Persian Gulf ...	7 „ ...	30th „ „	*From Bombay.*
Ceylon and the Australian Colonies ...	7 „ ...	31st „ „	*Ditto.*

The next Overland Mail, *viâ* Bombay, will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 26th March 1875.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 25th idem.

N.B.—The Letter-Box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid, and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, up to 8 P.M.

CALCUTTA, the 23rd March 1875. M. PERCY, *Offg. Post-Master.*

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 23rd March 1875.

Barnes, Miss.
Baron, T.
Battye, D.
Beatson, Miss J.
Berrington, E.
Bright, A.
Boring & Co.
Browne, G. A.
Casey, J.
Christian, A.
Dignun, O.
Dusina, K.
Faulkner, Miss.
Gormley, J. A.
Harrison, J. H. C.
Henriques, Mrs.
Hordem, Captain.
Inglis, G. D. Mrs.
Johnson, Mr.
Jones, Mrs.
Joseph, C.
Kings, Mrs. E.
Lochner, J. H. G.
Lucas & Co., A.
Lungley, Captain R. B.
Lynch, Miss B.
Macleod, W.
Mendonca, J.
McAlpine, J.
McKenna, J.
McNerma, J.
Mills, H. F.
Moncrieff, Miss.
Monkman, J. W.
Nagalingam, S
Papaspinpulo, D.
Parr, K. J. Major.
Pemberton, Captain E. A.
Pettman, Miss E.
Pickford, C. E.
Portal, W. W.
Power, W.
Rill, E.
Rodrigues, Mrs. A. M.
Samuel, J. H.
Shiell, Mrs. J. L.
Simon, A. J.
Smith, Surgeon Major S.
Stewart, H.
St. Clair, Miss A.
Thacker, J. G. A.
Tottenham, J.
Townsend, E. S.
Vache, H.
Wace, A. A.
Wade, A. R.
Walcott, Miss.
Walker, R.
Want, A. M.
Warren, Thomas.
Watson, William.
Wetherall, Miss C.
Williams, W.
Wood, E. H.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Adams, A. G.
Alexander, Hon. C.
Alunwalla.
Anderson, R.
Armstrong, Surgeon J.
Bainbridge, F. C.
Barness, T.
Barbase, W. C.
Bills, Capt. J. W.
Bourne, J. H.
Brewster, J.
Browne, T. W. B.
Brownlow, A.
Burton, W. E.
Chisam, W.
Closin, E. G.
Coote, T., Jr.
Croghan, W.
Cumming, W.
Davis, E. C.
Deverally, Captain.
Dixon, W.
Dominey, H.
Editor, "National Budget."
Elworthy, F.
Falding, Dr.
Fazulbhoy.
Ferguson, Miss.
Fernandez, J. F.
Fitzgerald, J. F.
Forster, Captain C. H.
George, Mrs. P.
Glover, Rev. F. R. A.
Graham, C.
Gray, Mrs. T.
Greig, J.
Grinshaw, N.
Hall, Mrs. H. De J.
Hansun, G. Captain.
Heberlett, A. F.
Hill, H. H.
Hogendorp, Baron.
Hohne, H. F.
Holmes, Miss E.
James, C. F.
Johans, Mr.
Jones, Miss.
Jones, J. J.
Kent, Mrs. S.
Lamm, S.
Lady Howard de Walden.
Lance, C. E.
Latham, C.
Lesterman, W.
Levie, D.
Luigi, G.
MacIntyre, A.
Maclagan, G. C.
M. De L. Madame.
Nash, A. M.
Neustead, E. V. Wd.
O'Donoghue, C. R.
Owen, L. R.
Palmer, A. H.
Pepys, Hon. F.
Perra, T. R.
Phillips, R.
Philbin, J.
Rainey, J. R.
Ralphs, H. J.
Rayson, P.
Rea, Mrs. W.
Reid, E. B.
Roberts, H.
Rosenbergy, W.
Ryan, W. E.
Samuel, J. H.
Shearman, ., Driver.
Sorge, H.
Southorn, R.
Stephen, C.
Taylor, C.
Temple, G. W.
Templer, G.
Tuson, E.
Tytler, Capt. R. C
Watts, F.
Weir, H.
Whyte, J. B.
Wilson, E. A. H.
Wolfers, L.
Wright, A.
Young, F. W.

M. PERCY, *Offg. Post-Master.*

INSOLVENCY NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that in the event of no claim being established to the unclaimed dividends hereunder mentioned within six months from this date, the same will be paid into Court.

Estate, C. FORNARO (Fornaro and Huni).

No.	Names of Creditors.	Amount of Claim. Rs.	A.	P.	2nd Dividend at 11 as. per cent. Rs.	A.	P.
3	Gebhardt and Company	4,400	0	0	30	4	0
15	Rehder and Company	128	12	8	0	14	2
16	T. Wieler	18	12	0	0	2	0
17	Bourjeau, Hubener and Company	114	8	0	0	12	7
22	F. C. Mears and Company	1,926	2	11	13	3	10
25	W. A. Waller	166	8	0	1	2	3
30	Austrian Lloyd Steam Company	228	8	0	1	9	1
37	Vernias de Sulzer Wart and Company	1,358	0	0	9	8	4
38	Th. C. Mohrhard...	73	5	0	0	8	0
43	Fr. Eichel	3,439	8	3	23	10	3
49	Fr. Webendorfer	1,568	15	6	10	12	8
52	Louis Lindner and Sons	32	9	0	0	3	7
55	Aug Meller and Company	907	13	0	6	3	10
56	Montheuil Francfils Aine	125	4	0	0	13	9
64	Wiulleumier Robert and Company	34	11	3	0	3	9
65	Guerin and Jouault	8,417	13	0	57	13	11
66	Ed. Deville	555	6	0	3	13	1
67	Raalte-Behrend	146	9	3	1	0	2
70	Tiden Nordenfelt and Company	78	15	3	0	8	8
71	Hy. Montieth	5,084	5	6	34	15	3
73	Frat. Pratolongo	4,877	2	6	33	8	6
81	Abel Will and Company	1,796	14	0	12	5	8
82	Scott Thomson and Company, Limited	12	0	0	0	1	3
83	Captain Phalp	200	0	0	1	6	0
87	Golam Rohoman	1,511	7	4	10	6	3
88	Poyath Rohim	829	8	0	5	11	3
89	Rajoo and Akber	897	5	6	6	2	8
90	Golam Nosoruth	1,460	4	6	10	0	7
91	Golam Baree	565	2	9	3	14	2
93	India General Steam Navigation Company, Limited ...	781	10	3	5	5	11
94	William Moran and Company	8,104	15	9	55	11	6
95	Hugo Martin	28	2	6	0	3	1
100	G. Zeigler and Son	20	1	3	0	2	2
102	Fred. Huth and Company	112	9	4	0	12	4
104	Alexander Pirjuntz	304	7	0	2	1	5
111	A. Coppenrath and Company	82	12	0	0	9	1
113	Dickmann, Barckhausen and Company	651	13	11	4	7	8
135	Edwin Wachter	6 337	4	0	43	9	1
138	Landsteen and Company	12,925	9	5	88	13	9
143	Theodor, Bock and Company	4,777	0	0	32	13	5
150	Langstaff and Ehrenberg	73	0	0	0	8	0
151	Voss and Delius	34	0	0	0	3	8
153	E. Henke	20	8	0	0	2	3
154	Post-office, Zurich	6	2	0	0	0	8
156	F. Cathrein	303	0	0	2	1	3
159	Hardy, Nathan and Sons	213	14	11	1	7	6
160	G. Garben	200	0	0	1	6	0
161	The Secretary of State for India in Council, Government Telegraph Department	16	0	0	0	1	9

Estate, ALEXANDER WALLACE AND CO.

Names of Creditors.	Amount of Claim. Rs.	A.	P.	2nd Dividend at 10 per cent. Rs.	A.	P.
Commercial Bank of India	13,370	7	1	1,337	0	8
Thomas Pain and Company	7,194	3	4	719	6	8
William Henderson	300	0	0	30	0	0
W. Johnson...	120	0	0	12	0	0
Henderson, C. P.	22,105	10	8	2,218	9	0

Estate, DHUNPUT SING, an Insolvent.

No.	Names of Creditors.	Amount of Claim. Rs.	A.	P.	1st Dividend at 9 per cent., 5th May 1874. Rs.	A.	P.
8	Bachoo Ostagur	4	1	0	3	10	6
29	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India	100	0	0	90	0	0
3	Daby Sing Loli Sing	40	4	0	36	3	7
4	Gunness Sing Bhogoban Sing	43	7	9	39	2	2
17	Gopalchunder Sircar	60	14	0	54	12	7
9	Hurrloll Roy	33	15	6	30	9	2
27	Johurmull Bucktwarchund	16	0	0	14	6	5
21	Laika Sing	57	15	3	52	2	6
11	Mookoondram Sibpersaud	30	0	0	27	0	0
13	Moheschunder Doss	18	12	0	16	14	0
28	Muttyloll Day	100	0	0	90	0	0
26	Poorunchund Debnally Sing	94	2	0	84	11	5
22	Sittaram	30	10	6	27	9	5
5	Tarra Sing Luchmun Sing	2	14	3	2	9	7

Estate, THOMAS MAUGHAM LAWSON, an Insolvent (Separate Estate).

No.	Names of Creditors.	Amount of Claim. Rs.	A.	P.	1st Dividend a 2½ per cent., 5th May 1874. Rs.	A.	P.
1	W. S. Seton Kerr	3,241	0	0	81	0	5
2	R. Maugham	220	9	0	5	8	2

Estate, BERNHARDT, HOWARD, ROBERT, CARR, and ROBERT, HOWARD (HOWARD BROTHERS), Insolvents.

No.	Names of Creditors.	Amount of Claim. Rs.	A.	P.	1st Dividend at Re. 1-12 per cent., 5th May 1874. Rs.	A.	P.
4	Buldeo Doss Chutterbhooj Doss .	13,548	13	3	237	1	8
7	Beejraj Bharamull	3,700	0	0	64	12	0
11	Bahadoor Mull Bissessur Doss ..	5,000	0	0	87	8	0
17	Bholanauth Kaseenauth	5,000	0	0	87	8	0
26	Bulbhudder	33	9	3	0	9	6
33	Boijnauth Ramnauth	10,000	0	0	175	0	0
34	Bindrabun Loknauth	2,500	0	0	43	12	0
44	Bheekunchund Sooruj Mull	2,500	0	0	43	12	0
51	Burn & Co.	67	8	0	1	2	11
29	Chatoo and Loll Beharry	228	2	0	3	15	10
39	Chunderbhan Beharceloll	2,500	0	0	43	12	0
48	Deputy Commissioner, Nagpore	670	0	0	11	11	7
49	Ernsthausen and Oesterley	1,786	15	1	31	4	4
50	Elgin Mill Company	1,167	5	3	20	6	10
6	Gosain Rambetgeer Mohunt Pursramgeer Joyramgeer	5,000	0	0	87	8	0
8	Gungoololl Juggernauth	2,500	0	0	43	12	0
12	Gopauldoss Manickchund	1,200	0	0	21	0	0
24	Guneshee and Pubaroo	26	9	9	0	7	5
25	Gowrie Juttaha	4	1	6	0	1	2
27	Goolkanee	4	2	6	0	1	2
45	Ghameer Mull	27	0	0	0	7	7
10	Hurreedoss Narain Doss	1,500	0	0	26	4	0
13	Hurreekishn Khutree	1,500	0	0	26	4	0
30	Juggun Hurmohun	29	1	0	0	8	2
32	Jumna Doss Berham Dutt	7,500	0	0	131	4	0
23	Mooswa	2	12	0	0	0	9
42	Mansook Doss	1,000	0	0	17	8	0
47	Manisty and Fletcher	147	0	0	2	9	2
35	Phoolchund Kedernath	2,500	0	0	43	12	0
1	Ramdhun Bhowaneeram	2,500	0	0	43	12	0
5	Ramloll Paleeram...	5,000	0	0	87	8	0
18	Ramsookh Doss Hurnund Roy	2,500	0	0	43	12	0
19	Ramgopal Ramjees	1,500	0	0	26	4	0
40	Ramloll	1,200	0	0	21	0	0
41	Ramkissen Doss Khoosalchund	5,000	0	0	87	8	0
52	Reuter's Telegram Company, Calcutta	79	0	0	1	6	1
2	Sewaram Budleo Doss	15,000	0	0	262	8	0
14	Seetulpersaud Mattabheek	3,000	0	0	52	8	0

Estate, BERNHARDT, HOWARD, ROBERT, CARR, and ROBERT, HOWARD (HOWARD BROTHERS), Insolvents.

No.	Names of Creditors.	Amount of Claim.			1st Dividend at Rs. 1-12 per cent., 5th May 1874.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
15	Salikram Bhugwan Doss	2,500	0	0	43	12	0
16	Sewaram Khoosalchund	11,200	0	0	196	0	0
20	Seetaram Baboo	1,500	0	0	26	4	0
21	Sumput Roy Jowalur Mull	156	3	9	2	11	9
22	Surjoopersaud Sookool	25	11	3	0	7	2
28	Sibold, C. J.	97	3	3	1	11	3
38	Sewaram Khoosialchund	10,500	0	0	183	12	0
9	Thakoormun Bhuggut Guneshram	4,980	3	0	87	2	5
43	Uttumchund Ghamoormull	5,000	0	0	87	8	0
55	Staunton and Company	58,921	0	0	1,031	1	10
56	Schoene, Kilburn and Company	1,05,000	0	0	1,837	8	0

Estate, ANN LYDIA PARLEBEAN, an Insolvent.

No.	Names of Creditors.	Amount of Claim.			1st Dividend at 23 per cent., 7th July 1874.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
9	Bathgate and Company	130	0	0	29	14	5
6	Culleepnauth Sing and Kishewer Sing	22	0	0	5	0	11
20	Gungaram and Ameena Bebee	400	0	0	92	0	0
4	Hurry Sing	130	0	0	29	14	5
10	Kullian Sing	200	0	0	46	0	0
8	Macnamara, Dr., F. N.	300	0	0	69	0	0
7	Obhoychurn Mullick	160	0	0	36	12	10
5	Panchoo Dutt	130	0	0	29	14	5

Estate, EDWARD ALLAN D'CRUZ, an Insolvent.

No.	Names of Creditors.	Amount of Claim.			1st Dividend at 24 per cent., 7th July 1874		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
22	Allercett, C. H., Jr.	40	0	0	9	9	7
57	Allee	5	0	0	1	3	2
58	Athen	4	0	0	0	15	4
59	Atkinson and Company	4	0	0	0	15	4
28	Bissonath Ghose	24	0	0	5	12	2
29	Biswas and Company	24	0	0	5	12	2
32	Bhoobun	24	0	0	5	12	2
40	Black and Murray	16	0	0	3	13	5
47	Deefholts, R. H.	10	0	0	2	6	5
16	Flewry, E.	50	0	0	12	0	0
7	Great Eastern Hotel Company	120	0	0	28	12	10
15	Greenway, W.	50	0	0	12	0	0
30	Gilbert and Company	24	0	0	5	12	2
48	Gobindchunder Seal	9	0	0	2	2	7
26	Ghunundy, sweeper	8	0	0	1	14	9
36	Harley and Company	17	0	0	4	1	3
50	Hamilton and Company	7	0	0	1	10	11
23	Joseph and Company	40	0	0	9	9	7
20	Kallychurn Dass	40	0	0	9	9	7
39	Khyrum	16	0	0	3	13	5
53	Koyam	6	0	0	1	7	0
2	Lallahs Lutchmeedeen and Suttadee	497	0	0	119	4	6
11	Muddoosoodun Mullick and Company	83	0	0	19	14	8
25	Mohunhur	30	0	0	7	3	2
35	Nilmoney Holdar	18	0	0	4	5	2
56	Newman and Company	5	0	0	1	3	2
37	Osler and Company	17	0	0	4	1	3
46	Orphan	10	0	0	2	6	5
49	Peary Mohun Dass and Company	8	0	0	1	14	9
27	Raihamuddeen	28	0	0	6	11	6
55	Ramjoy Sing and Company	6	0	0	1	7	0
8	Smith, Stanistreet and Company	110	0	0	26	6	5
42	Solomon and Company	12	0	0	2	14	1
62	Shaik Abdool	7	0	0	1	10	11
24	Watson and Sumner	32	0	0	7	10	11
54	Wyman and Company	6	0	0	1	7	0
51	Young, E.	6	0	0	1	7	0

Estate, WILLIAM MUSGRAVE and SONS, Insolvents.

No.	Names of Creditors.	Amount of Claim. Rs.	A.	P.	1st Dividend at 9 per cent., 4th March 1874. Rs.	A.	P.
27	Andrews, S. J.	6	8	9	0	9	5
13	Berens, H. & A.	44	9	0	4	0	2
22	Conwell, D.	6	8	9	0	9	5
7	Gopaulchunder Mondle	159	0	3	14	4	11
18	Gubboy, E. S.	271	5	9	24	6	9
21	Herrold, H. M.	22	5	6	2	3	1
24	Hickson, J. A.	70	5	0	6	5	3
29	Hodgkinson, G. J. S.	20	8	0	1	13	6
16	Indian Daily News Proprietor	21	0	0	1	14	3
23	Jehangeer and Company	8	14	9	0	12	10
25	Irvine, W. H.	4	9	0	0	6	7
26	Johnson, O. D.	10	6	0	0	14	11
9	Mahomed Suddeek and Mahomed Ismael	167	0	0	15	0	6
11	Mackenzie, Lyall & Company...	85	8	0	7	11	2
15	Mudhoosoodun Paul and Company	38	7	0	3	7	4
20	Marshall, H.	49	12	6	4	7	8
12	Newton and Company, W.	62	0	0	5	9	3
14	Ramkanye Mundle	30	0	0	2	11	2
28	Self, C. T.	41	10	0	3	11	11
30	Smith, Stanistreet and Company	9	4	0	0	13	4
19	Thomson and Company, T. E.	12	8	0	1	2	0
	Total ...				102	15	5

Estate, TROYLUCKO NAUTH ROY, an Insolvent.

No.	Names of Creditors.	Amount of Claim. Rs.	A.	P.	1st Dividend at 10 per cent., 4th March 1874. Rs.	A.	P.
26	Balucknauth Rakhaldass Pramanick	115	8	3	11	8	10
33	Bhoobun Mohun Roy	1	6	0	0	2	2
13	Bahadoor Sing Pertaub Sing, Roy Lutchmeepud Sing	7,221	0	0	722	1	7
17	Chundee Money Dassee	500	0	0	50	0	0
56	Chooramoney Paul	64	2	3	6	6	8
22	Debnarain Coondoo, Modoosoodun Coondoo ...	6	7	0	0	10	3
59	Doorgadass Doss, Kallydoss Doss	5,544	7	9	554	7	2
4	Gooroochurn Kally Kisto Pramanick	592	8	6	59	4	6
9	Goopeenath Roy, Janokeenath Roy	1,648	2	0	164	13	0
23	Gooroochurn Tarrucknauth Pramanick	26	2	3	2	9	10
38	Gopeenauth Doss, Nobinchunder Doss ...	482	7	0	48	3	11
42	Greeschunder Mookerjee	1	0	0	0	1	7
48	Gopeenath Doss	172	6	0	17	3	10
57	Gobindchunder Baboo	10,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
15	Honoomandoss Mahata	500	0	0	50	0	0
34	Hurronundo Roy Ramprotab	5	0	0	0	8	0
5	Hurrynarain Mookopadhya	1	0	0	0	1	7
6	Janookeedoss Baboo	282	12	6	28	4	5
12	Issurchunder Coondoo, Chundercoomar Coondoo ...	7,544	13	0	754	7	8
19	Johurmull Ramloll	4,000	0	0	400	0	0
44	Jodoonauth Mookopadhya	100	0	0	10	0	0
52	Joynarain Seal, Jadubchunder Dey	1	0	0	0	1	7
62	Johurryloll Doss	1,600	0	0	160	0	0
41	Koosum Koomaree Dabee	115	0	0	11	8	0
46	Kassynauth Dutt, Ramgopaul Dutt	311	1	0	31	1	8
1	Modoosoodun Sett	71	8	0	7	2	4
18	Mahya Sing Megraj	93	4	3	9	5	2
20	Modoosoodun Bhobotarun, Ramprosono Nundy ...	463	6	6	46	5	5
21	Mohabharut Chunder	124	1	6	12	6	6
30	Modunmohun Roy, Toyluckonauth Roy	5,269	11	9	526	15	7
31	Modunmohun Roy, Prosonocoomar Roy	7	2	0	0	11	5
32	Modoosoodun Coondoo, Pauchcowry Coondoo ...	1,050	1	0	105	0	1
11	Nundoram Moutee	1,000	0	0	100	0	0
14	Noyan Sing, Indrochund	1,547	6	3	154	11	10
43	Okoychunder Bose	0	11	0	0	1	1

No.	Names of Creditors.	Amount of Claim.			1st Dividend at 10 per cent., 4th Mar. 1874.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
40	Panchcoury Coondoo ...	218	5	0	21	13	4
8	Roychurn, Cheeneebash, Janokeenauth Roy ...	5,138	6	0	513	13	4
58	Roychurn Roy, Gorachund Roy ...	3,863	14	0	386	6	1
5	Shibchunder Dutt ...	728	14	9	72	14	3
55	Toyluckonauth Roy, Dwarkanauth Ghose ...	239	4	3	23	14	10

Estate, WILLIAM WOOLSTON GREEY, an Insolvent.

No.	Names of Creditors.	Amount of Claim.			2nd Dividend at 3 per cent., 14th April 1874		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
5	Burn and Company ...	162	8	0	4	14	0
7	Baldwin, Captain ...	21	2	6	0	10	2
13	Crawley, T. ...	98	0	0	2	15	0
26	Commercial Union Assurance Company ...	38	15	9	1	2	9
21	Delhi Gazette Proprietor ...	98	12	0	2	15	5
19	Holloway, Captain E. G. V. ...	40	8	0	1	3	5
16	Jakyle Duff ...	85	8	0	2	9	0
20	Jubbulpore Chronicle Proprietor ...	125	13	0	3	12	5
28	LeMesurier, Captain A. ...	950	0	0	28	8	0
12	Moses, Jacobs ...	17	3	9	0	8	2
25	Newman and Company ...	582	10	0	17	7	8
9	Olpherts, W. ...	146	14	0	4	6	7
22	Pioneer Proprietor (Allahabad) ...	357	2	3	10	11	5
3	Robinson, T. M. ...	3,250	0	0	97	8	0
14	Ranken, Colonel ...	32	6	3	0	15	7
17	Royal Artillery Mess ...	270	8	0	8	1	10
24	Shibkisto Daw and Company ...	4	0	6	0	1	11
10	Thompson, Dr. ...	22	5	6	0	10	9
29	Thacker, Spink and Company ...	15	0	0	0	7	2
31	Foy, E., Agent to Howard Brothers and Company ...	16	0	0	0	7	8
11	Wilkins, Captain H. ...	163	14	0	4	14	8

CALCUTTA, the 12th March 1875. (134—2) A. B. MILLER, *Official Assignee.*

INSOLVENT NOTICES.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

IN the matter of ALBERT EVERSON HOOD, an Insolvent.

On Monday, the 8th day of March instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 4th day of May next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

S. J. Leslie, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 16*th day of March* 1875.

IN the matter of JODOOMADUB SEN, of Colootollah Street, in Calcutta, writer, but at present a prisoner for debt in the Presidency Jail at Calcutta, an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chap. XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Saturday, the 20th day of March instant, and by and order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

H. H. Remfry, *Attorney.*

IN the matter of HENRY GIBBONS, of No. 1, Commercial Buildings, in the Town of Calcutta, formerly Deputy Superintendent of the Jetties of the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Town of Calcutta, now an Assistant of the said Commissioners in the Harbour Master's Department, an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic, Chap. XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Friday, the 19th day of March instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Gray, Sen, and Farr, *Attorneys.*

IN the matter of JOSEPH WOODFORD SMITH ROGERS, an insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 2nd day of March instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 4th day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

IN the matter of HENRY GIBBONS, an Insolvent.

On Friday, the 19th day of March instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 4th day of May next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Gray, Sen, and Farr, *Attorneys.*

IN the matter of JUGGUT CHUNDER BONNERJEE, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 16th day of March instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 4th day of May next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

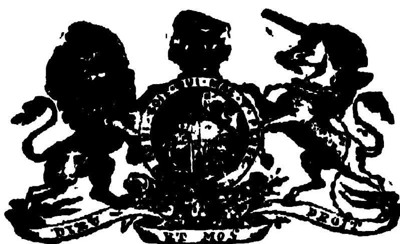
Juggesh Chunder Chowdry, *Attorney.*

IN the matter of JUGGUT CHUNDER BONNERJEE, late an Assistant in the Financial Department of the Government of India, residing at No. 28, Nawubdee Ostaghur's Lane, in the Town of Calcutta, an Insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chap. XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Tuesday, the 16th day of March instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Juggesh Chunder Chowdry, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 23rd day of March 1875.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1875.

PART III.

Act of the Bengal Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, received the assent of His Honor on the 10th March 1875; and having been assented to by His Excellency the Governor-General on the 15th idem, is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. II OF 1875.

An Act to amend the Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act, 1872.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act, 1872; It is enacted as follows:—

Repeal of sections of Bengal Act II of 1872.

1. Sections nine, ten, and fourteen of the Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act 1872, are hereby repealed.

Amendment of Section 7 of Bengal Act II of 1872.

2. For section seven of the Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act, 1872, the following shall be substituted (namely):—

"**7.** Any person proposing to use any land for the purposes of a jute warehouse within the town of Calcutta shall send to the Justices a plan of such land and all the buildings thereon prepared in such manner as the Justices may direct, and it shall be within the discretion of the Justices at a special meeting to grant or refuse a license to establish the same.

Every license for a jute warehouse to be granted under this section shall be subject to the following conditions, namely:—

(1.) That no loose jute, jute rejections or cuttings, or cotton shall be stored, or screwed, or pressed, save within a building constructed of such materials, and on such a plan as may be approved of by the Justices.

(2.) That no loose jute, jute rejections or cuttings, or cotton shall be combed or dried except within an enclosure approved of by the Justices.

Provided that the top or roof of any building or of any hut shall not be used for such combing or drying.

(3) That space shall be reserved on land appertaining to the jute warehouse for the loading or unloading of carts.

(4.) That no portion of the jute warehouse shall be used as a residence, and no artificial light (other than one duly and thoroughly protected), or lucifer matches shall be introduced therein, and no person shall smoke therein.

(5.) That the jute warehouse shall at all times be open to the inspection of officers duly appointed by the Justices.

(6.) That the engines and furnaces used in the jute warehouse shall be placed as may be considered necessary by the Justices.

(7.) That an annual fee, as the Justices at a special meeting may think fit, shall be imposed in respect thereof at one of the following rates (namely) :—

Rupees	..	.. 1,000
"	..	.. 750
"	..	.. 500
"	..	.. 250

and shall be paid in such instalments as the Justices may direct.

In fixing the amount of fee to be paid in respect of any jute warehouse, the Justices at such special meeting shall have regard to the annual value thereof as it is for the time assessed, to the payment of municipal taxes, to the size and position of the jute warehouse, to the number and excellence of the pressing machines erected, or proposed to be erected, in such jute warehouse, and to the probable income derived from such jute warehouse by its owner or occupier.

The Justices may from time to time, as they shall think fit, at a special meeting, alter the amount of the fee, in accordance with the rates hereinbefore mentioned, to be paid in respect of any jute warehouse."

Certain provisions of last section may be applicable to old licenses.

3. The Justices shall, at the option of the holder of any license heretofore granted for any jute warehouse, exclude from the conditions of such license so much of clause (1) of section seven of the Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act, 1872, as relates to combing and drying, and also clause (3) of the same section, and in lieu thereof insert clauses (2) and (4) of the same section as amended by the last preceding section of this Act.

The Justices may, from time to time, at a special meeting alter the amount of fee, in accordance with the rates heretofore specified, to be paid in respect of any jute warehouse for which a license has been heretofore granted.

On change of occupation in warehouse, occupier to give notice.

4. On a change in the occupation of any jute warehouse, the person entering into occupation of the same shall, within two weeks of his so entering into occupation, give notice in writing to the Justices of such change of occupation, and shall thereupon pay to the Justices a fee of two rupees; and his name shall accordingly be entered in such license as the occupier in the place of the name of the person going out of occupation.

If any jute warehouse is let out in portions, the person so letting it out and entitled to the rent shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the occupier.

Cancelment or suspension of license.

5. It shall be in the discretion of the Justices at a special meeting to cancel or to suspend for such time as they shall think fit the license of any jute warehouse in respect of which any one or more of the conditions under which such license is held shall appear to them to have been broken, or in respect of which the provisions of the last preceding section have been broken.

Municipal Commissioners to have same power as the Justices.

6. In regard to any jute warehouse situated or used, or any land proposed to be used as a jute warehouse out of the town of Calcutta and within the limits of the operation of the Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act, 1872, and of this Act, the powers and duties conferred and imposed by Part II of the Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act, 1872 and the powers and duties conferred by this Act on the Justices, or on the Justices at a special meeting, shall be exercised and discharged by the Municipal Commissioners at a meeting within whose jurisdiction such warehouse or land is situated.

The annual fee in respect of any license granted by the said Municipal Commissioners for a jute warehouse may be at the rate of one hundred rupees, or at such other rates not exceeding one thousand rupees, or less than one hundred rupees, as the said Municipal Commissioners may direct.

The said Municipal Commissioners may from time to time, at a meeting, alter the amount of the fee to be paid in respect of any jute warehouse, for which a license has been heretofore, or for which a license may hereafter, be granted.

Addition to Section 25 of Bengal Act II of 1872.

7. To section twenty-five of the Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act, 1872, the following words shall be added (namely) :—

"and shall be applied by the Justices for the benefit of the town of Calcutta and the suburbs thereof in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may direct;

and in the case of the Municipality of Howrah, the balance of such monies after payment of the said expenses shall be paid to the credit of the Municipal Commissioners of Howrah, and shall be applied by them for the purposes of a Fire-brigade, or for such other purposes for the benefit of the Municipality of Howrah as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may direct."

Penalty on occupier in case of breach of conditions of license.

8. Whenever any of the conditions under which a license is held in respect of any jute warehouse have been broken in such jute warehouse, the person whose name appears on the license as the occupier of such jute warehouse shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees in respect of any one condition so broken.

Penalty on any person in case of breach of conditions of license.

9. Whoever breaks any of the conditions under which a license is held in respect of any jute warehouse shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for any one such offence, and in default thereof to imprisonment not exceeding one month.

Penalty for omitting to give notice on change of occupation.

10. If on a change in the occupation of any jute warehouse, the person entering into occupation shall fail to give the notice required by section four of this Act, such person

shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Provisions applicable to all warehouses.

11. Sections four, five, six, eight, nine and ten of this Act shall apply to every jute warehouse in respect of which a license has been granted under the Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act, 1872, or may be granted under this Act, or both of them.

Except as in this Act expressly provided, nothing in this Act contained shall affect anything done under the Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act, 1872.

Form of license.

12. Every license granted under the Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act, 1872, and this Act, shall, as far as possible, be in the form in the schedule to this Act annexed.

Saving of places of manufacture or retail trade.

13. Nothing in the Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act, 1872, or in this Act, shall be deemed to apply to places wherein small quantities of jute, not exceeding four maunds at any one time, are deposited for the purpose of any manufature or retail trade.

Construction of Act.

14. This Act shall be construed as one with the Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act, 1872.

SCHEDULE.

(See Sections 2 and 12 of this Act.)

License under Bengal Acts II of 1872 and II of 1875.

No. *of* 187 .

THE Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta hereby grant unto

this License under Bengal Acts II of 1872 and II of 1875 to store and press Jute in premises No.

Calcutta, subject to the conditions noted on the back; and they hereby acknowledge to have received the sum of Rupees , being the License Fee due by the said from to 187 in respect of the aforesaid premises at the rate of Rupees per annum.

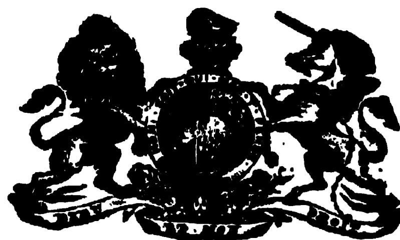
Name of owner

Name of occupier

Secy. to the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta.

The *day of*

H. MILLETT,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Legislative Department.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1875.

PART IV.

Bills of the Bengal Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

THE following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 6th March 1875, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon in one month :—

A Bill to provide for the survey of land and for the establishment and maintenance of boundary marks.

WHEREAS it is expedient, with a view to the definition and identification of lands, the better security of landed property, and the prevention of encroachments and disputes, to provide for the survey of lands and for the establishment and maintenance of marks to distinguish the boundaries thereof ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Commencement.

1. This Act shall come into force at once.

Interpretation clauses.

2. In this Act—unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

(1.) "Lieutenant-Governor" means the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the time being, or the person acting in that capacity.

(2.) "Board" means the Board of Revenue for the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

(3.) "Collector" includes any Collector of land revenue, and any officer either generally or specially vested with the powers of a Collector of land revenue for the purposes of this Act.

(4.) "Estate" includes—

(*a*). Any land subject to the payment of revenue, for the discharge of which a separate engagement has been or may be entered into with Government.

(*b*). Any land which is entered on the revenue-roll as separately assessed with the public revenue, although no engagement has been entered into with Government for the amount of revenue so separately assessed upon it as a whole, as in cases in which the estate may be directly managed by a tehsildar on the part of Government.

(*c*). Any rent-free land which is entered in the General Register of revenue-free tenures as a separate estate.

(5.) "Tenure" includes all permanent interests in land, with the exception of estates as above defined, and with the exception of those of ryots having a right of occupancy only.

(6.) "Mouzah" includes every village, hamlet, tolah, and similar sub-division of an estate by whatever name such sub-division may be known.

(7.) "Section" means section of this Act.

(8.) "Zamindar" means the holder of an estate.

(9.) "Owner" means any zamindar, as above defined, or tenure-holder.

(10.) "Occupant" means any person in possession of any estate, or tenure, and includes every ryot in occupation of lands.

PART II.

SURVEY AND DEMARCATION OF BOUNDARIES.

Lieutenant-Governor may order survey.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor may, whenever he shall deem fit, order that a general survey and demarcation of boundaries shall be made of the lands situated in any district, or in any part of a district,

or that a survey be made of any specified tract of country for any special purpose;

and that the boundaries of estates, tenures, mouzahs, or fields, be demarcated on the lands so to be surveyed, and that in case of dispute such boundaries be determined as hereinafter provided.

Collector may enter upon land.

4. In pursuance of any direction made under the last preceding section, the Collector and any persons acting under his authority may enter upon such lands, and do all things necessary for effecting the survey and demarcation of the boundaries thereof.

Notice of survey to be served on occupants.

5. Notice shall be served on the occupants of any land which is about to be surveyed, and of the conterminous land, requiring them to attend, either personally or by agent, at such places and at such times as shall be stated in such notice, during the demarcation and survey of the land, for the purpose of pointing out the boundaries, of setting up, or repairing, or of rendering such aid and labor as may be necessary in setting up or repairing, under the supervision of the Government officers, such boundary marks as may be required, and of affording such assistance and information as may be required for the purposes of this Act.

The Collector may also by a special notice require the attendance of any putwaree, naib, gomashtah or other person employed in the management of land for the same purposes.

Collector may require occupants to clear boundary lines.

6. The Collector may, by a notice in writing, require any occupant of land to clear any boundary or other line which it may be necessary to clear for the purposes of the survey by cutting down and removing any trees, jungle, fences, or standing crops.

Provided that reasonable compensation shall be made to every occupant in respect of such requisition for the work done by him and the damage thereby accruing to his property.

Substituted service of notice.

7. If the person to whom any notice is addressed under any of the preceding sections cannot be found, the notice shall be posted in a conspicuous place in some village within which any lands in respect to which the notice is issued are situated,

and also at any mal-cutcherry or other place within some such village at which rents are ordinarily received on behalf of such person

and at his residence if it be on the lands in respect to which the notice is issued;

and such service shall be deemed to be sufficient, notwithstanding that it may afterwards appear that the occupants were not named, or were not correctly named or designated in the notice.

PART III.

BOUNDARY MARKS.

Collector may require occupants to erect temporary boundary marks.

8. The Collector may require any occupant of land to erect temporary boundary marks of such materials, and in such numbers and manner as he may direct, on any lands to be surveyed under this Act,

and to maintain and keep in repair such marks or any boundary marks,

until any survey operations shall be concluded and a final award given as to any disputed boundary, or until permanent boundary marks may be erected in lieu thereof as hereinafter provided.

Collector may require occupants to erect permanent boundary marks after completion of survey.

9. After the completion of the survey of any land, the Collector may require any occupant of land to erect permanent boundary marks of such materials, and in such number and manner, as he may determine to be sufficient to distinguish the limit of the estate, tenure, mouzah, or field for which the same are to be erected.

All zamindars are bound to maintain and keep in repair the permanent boundary marks lawfully erected on their respective estates, or on the boundary between their own and any other estate; and in default the Collector may at any time require them to do so.

Procedure when occupant fails to maintain boundary mark.

10. If any occupant fails to erect any boundary mark, or to maintain or keep in repair any temporary or other boundary mark when required to do so under sections eight and nine,

or if any zamindar fails to maintain or keep in repair any permanent boundary mark, when required so to do under the last preceding section,

the Collector may erect boundary marks of such materials, and in such numbers and manner, as with the sanction of the Board he may think fit;

or maintain or keep in repair any boundary mark hereinbefore directed to be maintained and kept in repair by the zamindar or occupant (as the case may be);

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be recovered as an arrear of Government revenue from the person failing to erect, maintain, or keep in repair any such boundary mark after being required to do so.

Apportionment of expenses where Collector erects boundary marks.

11. If the Collector does not think fit to require any occupant to erect any boundary marks, which under this Act he may require an occupant to erect, he may erect boundary marks of such materials, and in such numbers and manner, as, with the sanction of the Board, he may think fit;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be apportioned among, and levied from, the owners in manner hereinafter provided.

PART IV.

ASCERTAINMENT OF EXPENSES AND APPORTIONMENT AND RECOVERY OF THE EXPENSES.

Person erecting boundary marks to present account of expenses incurred.

12. After the erection of any boundary marks under this Act, the person erecting the same shall present to the Collector an account of the expenses thereby incurred by him.

The Collector shall accordingly examine the same; and if it appear to him that the account

is correct and that the sum therein alleged to be due is reasonable, he shall certify to that effect.

13. As soon as possible after the completion of the erection of boundary marks on any tract of land of which the survey may have been ordered, or on any convenient portion thereof, the Collector shall prepare a statement of all expenses incurred in respect of such boundary marks, whether by himself or any other person, as hereinbefore mentioned.

Collector to prepare statement of all expenses incurred in respect of boundary marks.

The statement shall show the names of the estates, tenures, and mouzahs within which any lands have been distinguished by such marks It shall, when prepared, be kept in the office of the Collector, and notice shall be served for every estate and tenure of which the owner may, in the opinion of the Collector, be liable to contribute to the payment of the amount, to the effect that such statement is open to inspection by any person interested.

If within thirty days from the service of such notice any interested person shall object to the statement on the ground either that the work charged for has not been performed, or that the whole sum charged has not been expended, or that the rates of charge are unreasonably high, the Collector shall inquire into such objection, and may pass any order thereon, subject in any case to an appeal by the objector to the Commissioner of the Division, whose decision shall be final.

14. As soon as the total sum payable has been ascertained as provided in the last preceding section, the Collector shall pay to each occupant the expenses he has incurred, and shall proceed to apportion the total sum expended as hereinafter provided.

Occupant to receive expenses incurred.

15. As soon as the total sum mentioned in the last preceding section, including any sum which may have been paid as compensation under section six for work done, or for damage in clearing lines, has been ascertained, the Collector shall cause a notice to be served for every estate or tenure, of which he may consider the owner to be liable to contribute to the payment of the same.

On ascertainment of total sum of expenses, Collector to serve notice of inquiry.

Every such notice shall specify the estate and tenure aforesaid, and that an enquiry will be held at a day and place therein named for the purpose of apportioning amongst the owners thereof the said total sum with interest and the cost of apportionment.

16. On the day fixed in the notice, which shall not be less than thirty days later than the date of service of the same, the Collector shall proceed to make the enquiry.

On date fixed in the notice enquiry to be made.

In making the enquiry he shall receive such evidence as may be tendered by or on behalf of the said owners, and by or on behalf of any other persons who may claim to be interested in the matter.

17. In making the enquiry, the Collector shall take down in writing the names of all persons who may claim, or who may be alleged by any party interested to be owners of any estate or tenure mentioned in the notice.

What to be done in making the enquiry.

In default of the appearance in person or by agent of any person whom the Collector may have reason to believe to be any such owner, the Collector shall issue and serve a further notice calling on him to appear at a date and place therein mentioned, and to show cause against being included in the order of apportionment to be made therein, and shall adjourn the enquiry until such date.

18 At such or any subsequently adjourned enquiry, the Collector, if there be only one estate liable, shall charge the zamindar thereof with the total sum payable; and if two or more estates be liable, he shall apportion the same amongst the zamindars thereof rateably in proportion to the cost of the boundary marks erected for the purpose of demarcating the lands of each estate, and shall make an order declaring the sum apportioned on each estatl to be due to the Government.

Collector to apportion in respect of estates the sum due to Government.

19. The Collector shall, within thirty days from the order of apportionment under the last preceding section, serve, for every estate therein mentioned, a notice similar to the one to be served under section fifteen, stating, in addition, the sum with interest due in respect thereof, and that the same is payable to him, and the date or dates on which such sum or instalments thereof shall become payable to him

Notice of apportionment in respect of estates.

Every such sum shall be payable to the Collector by the zamindars of the estates named in such notice respectively.

20. If such sum as is mentioned in the last preceding section, or instalment thereof, be not paid pursuant to the order mentioned in the last preceding section, the same, with interest, shall become, and be recoverable as, an arrear of Government revenue.

Sum apportioned in respect of estates how to be recovered.

21. As soon as the Collector shall have made an order under section eighteen, he shall proceed in like manner to apportion the sum declared to be payable to the Government in respect of each estate amongst all the tenures therein, rateably in the proportion to the cost of the boundary marks erected for the purpose of demarcating the boundaries of lands included in each tenure, first deducting therefrom such sum as on the like principle of proportion is payable in respect of such portion of the estate as is not included within any tenure, and also such sum as the Collector may deem to be finally payable by the zamindar in respect of his interest in such portion of the estate as is included within any tenures.

Collector to apportion in respect of tenures the sum due to Government.

The Collector shall then make an order declaring the sum so apportioned on each tenure to be due by the tenure-holders to the zamindar within whose estate such tenure is situated.

22. All lands held without payment of rent, not being estates entered in the General Register of revenue-free tenures, shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be tenures forming part of the estates within the local boundaries of which they are included; and if they are not included within the local boundaries of any estate, then to be tenures forming part of such conterminous estate as the

Lands not subject to rent to be deemed to be part of a tenure.

Collector, in whose district such conterminous estate is situated, shall by an order under his seal and signature declare.

Notice of apportionment in respect of tenures.

23. The Collector shall, within thirty days from the date of the order of apportionment under section twenty-one serve, for every tenure therein mentioned, a notice similar to the one to be served under section fifteen, stating, in addition, the sum with interest due in respect thereof, and that the same is payable to the zamindar of the estate of which the tenure is a part, and the date or dates on which such sum or the instalments thereof shall become payable to him.

Every such sum shall be payable to the zamindar by the owners of the tenures named on such notice respectively.

Recovery of sums payable to zamindar.

24. Every zamindar to whom any sum or instalment thereof is payable under the order mentioned in the last preceding section, may recover the same with interest as aforesaid in the manner provided by any law for the time being in force for the recovery of arrears of rent in respect of putnee tenures, or any other permanent tenures:

Provided that the right or interest of any person holding from the proprietor of such tenure shall not be affected by any sale held in pursuance of this section.

Sums due to Government and to zamindar to be payable in equal instalments.

25. Every sum declared to be due to the Government on account of an estate under section eighteen, or to a zamindar on account of a tenure under section twenty-one, shall be payable in equal instalments on such days as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct: Provided that no instalment shall exceed four annas for every acre of land in respect of which the same is payable, and that no more than four instalments shall be payable in any one year.

Interest shall be charged on the unpaid portion of the sums due from the date of the same becoming due until payment thereof at such rate, not exceeding five per cent. per annum, as the Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time determine.

PART V.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

When in course of survey dispute appears to exist, Collector may decide as under Regulation VII of 1822.

26. If it shall come to the notice of the Collector in the course of a survey under this Act that a dispute exists within the tract of which the survey has been ordered relative to any boundary, the Collector may enquire into and decide the same with all and the like powers as are vested in a Collector by Bengal Regulation VII of 1822, or any other law for the time being in force with reference to the decision

...ssession of lands as the
section thirty-four of
...vestigate and decide
...ht before him by

concerning
is brought
the Collec-
...r what-
to any
...idary,
...petent

may enquire into and decide the same in the same manner as he may enquire into and decide a dispute under the last preceding section.

In certain cases, Collector may require occupant of conterminous lands to erect marks.

28. Whenever the Collector shall have decided a boundary and the order shall have become final,

and whenever a boundary which has been supplied by the survey officers, or has been determined under this Act, has been altered by a decree of the Civil Court,

and whenever it shall come to the notice of the Collector that any boundary has been determined by a competent Court or authority,

he may require any occupant of the conterminous lands to erect such marks as he may think fit in order to secure the boundary permanently, and the provisions of Parts III and IV shall, as far as possible, be applicable to boundary marks which are required to be erected under this section, and to the cost thereof.

PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Joint zamindars to be subject to every liability imposed on single zamindars.

29. Whenever any estate or tenure is held jointly by two or more zamindars or tenure-holders, every such zamindar and tenure-holder shall be jointly and severally liable in respect of every liability imposed on zamindars or tenure-holders respectively by this Act.

Power to Collector to enforce attendance of witnesses.

30. For the purpose of any enquiry under this Act, the Collector shall have power to summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel the production of documents by the same means (as far as may be) and in the same manner as is provided in the case of a Court under the Code of Civil Procedure.

Appeal.

31. Notwithstanding anything contained in sections twenty-six and twenty-seven of this Act, or in any other Regulation or Act, except as hereinafter provided, an appeal shall lie to the Commissioner of the Division from the order of the Collector deciding any boundary dispute, if the same be presented within thirty days from the date of the passing of such order.

Limitation.

32. Every suit brought to set aside an order of a Collector, or of a Commissioner of Division made on appeal under this Act, shall be brought within six months from the date of such order, and every suit instituted for such purpose after the expiration of the said period shall be dismissed although limitation has not been set up as a defence.

Appeals and suits to be subject to certain provisions of Act IX of 1871.

33. The appeals and suits mentioned in the two last preceding sections shall, as far as possible, be subject to the provisions of sections five to twenty-six (inclusive) of the Indian Limitation Act, 1871.

Penalty for removing boundary marks.

34. Any person convicted before a Collector of wilfully erasing, removing, or damaging any boundary mark (not being a landmark fixed by the authority of a public servant within the meaning of section four hundred and thirty-four of the Indian Penal Code) which has been lawfully erected, may be ordered by the convicting officer to pay such sum, not exceeding twenty

rupees, for each mark so erased, removed, or damaged, in addition to such sum as may be necessary to defray the expense of restoring the boundary marks so erased, removed, or damaged, and of rewarding the informer through whom the conviction was obtained.

A fine under this section may be levied as far as possible in the manner provided in sections three hundred and seven and three hundred and eight of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

When person removing boundary mark cannot be found, Collector may repair.

35. Whenever the person erasing, removing, or damaging any such mark cannot be discovered, or if for any other reason it is found impracticable to recover from him the sum which he has been so ordered to pay, the mark shall be re-erected or repaired by the Collector, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the occupants of such of the conterminous lands as to the Collector seems fit.

The expenses so incurred may be recovered as an arrear of Government revenue.

Recovery of sums expended by Government since 1st November 1874.

36. All sums expended by the Government since the first day of November one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four in erecting boundary marks, shall be recoverable from the zamindars and tenure-holders respectively, as provided in Part IV of this Act.

Proceedings under Act to be subject to the control of the Board.

37. All proceedings and orders of revenue officers under this Act, excepting decisions in boundary disputes, shall be subject to the control and supervision of the Board.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

MUCH of the value of the survey operations which have been carried on in Bengal has been lost owing to the boundaries of mouzahs and estates, as ascertained and settled at the time of survey, not having been secured by permanent marks. In every other province such marks are erected at the cost of the landholders, who are bound to maintain them when erected. There is no reason that those provinces should form an exception to this general rule, and should remain longer without the benefits which its enforcement will secure. The Bill therefore provides for the erection of marks to secure the boundaries which may be ascertained by future surveys, and for the apportionment of the cost thereof on landholders.

2. Provision is also made for the recovery of certain sums which have been expended during the last field season by Government in erecting such marks, on the understanding that they should be recovered from the landholders.

3. The opportunity has been taken to remove the doubts which have hitherto existed as to the legal power of the Government to authorise its servants to enter upon any land in order to make a survey, otherwise than for the purposes of a settlement. The Bill also provides that the Lieutenant-Governor may order a survey of any land to be made for any purpose.

H. L. DAMPIER.

The 25th February 1875.

H. MILLETT.

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Legislative Department

[Second Publication.]

THE following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 13th March 1875, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon in six months:—

A Bill to make better provision for the Partition of Estates paying Revenue to Government in the Lower Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Partition of Estates paying Revenue to Government; It is enacted as follows:—

Laws repealed.

1. From the date of the passing of this Act, the Regulations and Acts shown in Schedule A to this Act annexed to the extent noted against each shall cease to have effect in the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, except as to the partition of any estate which shall be pending at the time of the passing of this Act. Unless as hereinafter provided, the partition of any estate which shall be pending at the time of the passing of this Act shall be proceeded with and completed in the same manner as if this Act had not been passed.

2. In this Act the following words shall have meanings as given below, except where such meaning is repugnant to the context:—

"Lieutenant Governor" means the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the time being or the person acting in that capacity.

"Board" means the Board of Revenue for the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

"The Collector" means the Collector of the district on the revenue-roll of which the estate under partition, or which it is proposed to bring under partition, is borne; and shall include any officer who is generally or specially vested with the powers of a Collector for the purposes of this Act.

"Deputy Collector" includes any Assistant-Collector or Sub-Deputy Collector whom the Collector may appoint to effect a partition and allotment of assessment under this Act. All powers and functions which are assigned to a Deputy Collector by this Act may also be exercised and discharged by the Collector.

"Estate" means any land which is borne on the Registers of the Collector as liable for the payment of one and the same demand of land revenue.

"Section" means a section of this Act.

Future partitions to be made under provisions of this Act.

3. Except as directed in Section all partitions of estates which shall be ordered to be made after the passing of this Act, shall be made under the provisions of this Act, whatever may be the tenure of the estate ordered to be divided.

What parties entitled to partition.

4. Subject to the provisions of the section next following and of section thirty-five every recorded proprietor of a joint undivided estate paying revenue to Government, or of any portion thereof, whether such estate is held in common tenancy or otherwise, is entitled to

Collector, in whose district such conterminous estate is situated, shall by an order under his seal and signature declare.

23. The Collector shall, within thirty days from the date of the order of apportionment under section twenty-one serve, for every tenure therein mentioned, a notice similar to the one to be served under section fifteen, stating, in addition, the sum with interest due in respect thereof, and that the same is payable to the zamindar of the estate of which the tenure is a part, and the date or dates on which such sum or the instalments thereof shall become payable to him.

Notice of apportionment in respect of tenures.

Every such sum shall be payable to the zamindar by the owners of the tenures named on such notice respectively.

24. Every zamindar to whom any sum or instalment thereof is payable under the order mentioned in the last preceding section, may recover the same with interest as aforesaid in the manner provided by any law for the time being in force for the recovery of arrears of rent in respect of putnee tenures, or any other permanent tenures:

Recovery of sums payable to zamindar.

Provided that the right or interest of any person holding from the proprietor of such tenure shall not be affected by any sale held in pursuance of this section.

25. Every sum declared to be due to the Government on account of an estate under section eighteen, or to a zamindar on account of a tenure under section twenty-one, shall be payable in equal instalments on such days as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct: Provided that no instalment shall exceed four annas for every acre of land in respect of which the same is payable, and that no more than four instalments shall be payable in any one year.

Sums due to Government and to zamindar to be payable in equal instalments.

Interest shall be charged on the unpaid portion of the sums due from the date of the same becoming due until payment thereof at such rate, not exceeding five per cent. per annum, as the Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time determine.

PART V.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

26. If it shall come to the notice of the Collector in the course of a survey under this Act that a dispute exists within the tract of which the survey has been ordered relative to any boundary, the Collector may enquire into and decide the same with all and the like powers as are vested in a Collector by Bengal Regulation VII of 1822, or any other law for the time being in force with reference to the decision of such disputes for the possession of lands as the Collector is authorized by section thirty-four of the said Regulation to investigate and decide without complaint being brought before him by one of the parties.

When in course of survey dispute appears to exist, Collector may decide as under Regulation VII of 1822.

27. If any dispute or doubt concerning any boundary is brought to the notice of the Collector in any manner whatever with regard to any land on which any boundary mark may have been erected, the Collector may enquire into and decide the same in the same manner as he may enquire into and decide a dispute under the last preceding section.

When any dispute as to boundary is brought to notice of the Collector, he may decide as in the last section.

28. Whenever the Collector shall have decided a boundary and the order shall have become final,

In certain cases, Collector may require occupant of conterminous lands to erect marks.

and whenever a boundary which has been supplied by the survey officers, or has been determined under this Act, has been altered by a decree of the Civil Court,

and whenever it shall come to the notice of the Collector that any boundary has been determined by a competent Court or authority,

he may require any occupant of the conterminous lands to erect such marks as he may think fit in order to secure the boundary permanently, and the provisions of Parts III and IV shall, as far as possible, be applicable to boundary marks which are required to be erected under this section, and to the cost thereof.

PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

29. Whenever any estate or tenure is held jointly by two or more zamindars or tenure-holders, every such zamindar and tenure-holder shall be jointly and severally liable in respect of every liability imposed on zamindars or tenure-holders respectively by this Act.

Joint zamindars to be subject to every liability imposed on single zamindars.

30. For the purpose of any enquiry under this Act, the Collector shall have power to summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel the production of documents by the same means (as far as may be) and in the same manner as is provided in the case of a Court under the Code of Civil Procedure.

Power to Collector to enforce attendance of witnesses.

31. Notwithstanding anything contained in sections twenty-six and twenty-seven of this Act, or in any other Regulation or Act, except as hereinafter provided, an appeal shall lie to the Commissioner of the Division from the order of the Collector deciding any boundary dispute, if the same be presented within thirty days from the date of the passing of such order.

Appeal.

32. Every suit brought to set aside an order of a Collector, or of a Commissioner of Division made on appeal under this Act, shall be brought within six months from the date of such order, ande very suit instituted for such purpose after the expiration of the said period shall be dismissed although limitation has not been set up as a defence.

Limitation.

33. The appeals and suits mentioned in the two last preceding sections shall, as far as possible, be subject to the provisions of sections five to twenty-six (inclusive) of the Indian Limitation Act, 1871.

Appeals and suits to be subject to certain provisions of Act IX of 1871.

34. Any person convicted before a Collector of wilfully erasing, removing, or damaging any boundary mark (not being a landmark fixed by the authority of a public servant within the meaning of section four hundred and thirty-four of the Indian Penal Code) which has been lawfully erected, may be ordered by the convicting officer to pay such sum, not exceeding twenty

Penalty for removing boundary marks.

rupees, for each mark so erased, removed, or damaged, in addition to such sum as may be necessary to defray the expense of restoring the boundary marks so erased, removed, or damaged, and of rewarding the informer through whom the conviction was obtained.

A fine under this section may be levied as far as possible in the manner provided in sections three hundred and seven and three hundred and eight of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

When person removing boundary mark cannot be found, Collector may repair.

35. Whenever the person erasing, removing, or damaging any such mark cannot be discovered, or if for any other reason it is found impracticable to recover from him the sum which he has been so ordered to pay, the mark shall be re-erected or repaired by the Collector, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the occupants of such of the conterminous lands as to the Collector seems fit.

The expenses so incurred may be recovered as an arrear of Government revenue.

Recovery of sums expended by Government since 1st November 1874.

36. All sums expended by the Government since the first day of November one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four in erecting boundary marks, shall be recoverable from the zamindars and tenure-holders respectively, as provided in Part IV of this Act.

Proceedings under Act to be subject to the control of the Board.

37. All proceedings and orders of revenue officers under this Act, excepting decisions in boundary disputes, shall be subject to the control and supervision of the Board.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

MUCH of the value of the survey operations which have been carried on in Bengal has been lost owing to the boundaries of mouzahs and estates, as ascertained and settled at the time of survey, not having been secured by permanent marks. In every other province such marks are erected at the cost of the landholders, who are bound to maintain them when erected. There is no reason that these provinces should form an exception to this general rule, and should remain longer without the benefits which its enforcement will secure. The Bill therefore provides for the erection of marks to secure the boundaries which may be ascertained by future surveys, and for the apportionment of the cost thereof on landholders.

2. Provision is also made for the recovery of certain sums which have been expended during the last field season by Government in erecting such marks, on the understanding that they should be recovered from the landholders.

3. The opportunity has been taken to remove the doubts which have hitherto existed as to the legal power of the Government to authorise its servants to enter upon any land in order to make a survey, otherwise than for the purposes of a settlement. The Bill also provides that the Lieutenant-Governor may order a survey of any land to be made for any purpose.

H. L. DAMPIER.

The 25th February 1875.

H. MILLETT.

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department

[Second Publication.]

THE following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 13th March 1875, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon in six months:—

A Bill to make better provision for the Partition of Estates paying Revenue to Government in the Lower Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Partition of Estates paying Revenue to Government; It is enacted as follows:—

Laws repealed.

1. From the date of the passing of this Act, the Regulations and Acts shown in Schedule A to this Act annexed to the extent noted against each shall cease to have effect in the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, except as to the partition of any estate which shall be pending at the time of the passing of this Act. Unless as hereinafter provided, the partition of any estate which shall be pending at the time of the passing of this Act shall be proceeded with and completed in the same manner as if this Act had not been passed.

2. In this Act the following words shall have meanings as given below, except where such meaning is repugnant to the context:—

"Lieutenant Governor" means the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the time being or the person acting in that capacity.

"Board" means the Board of Revenue for the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

"The Collector" means the Collector of the district on the revenue-roll of which the estate under partition, or which it is proposed to bring under partition, is borne; and shall include any officer who is generally or specially vested with the powers of a Collector for the purposes of this Act.

"Deputy Collector" includes any Assistant-Collector or Sub-Deputy Collector whom the Collector may appoint to effect a partition and allotment of assessment under this Act. All powers and functions which are assigned to a Deputy Collector by this Act may also be exercised and discharged by the Collector.

"Estate" means any land which is borne on the Registers of the Collector as liable for the payment of one and the same demand of land revenue.

"Section" means a section of this Act.

Future partitions to be made under provisions of this Act.

3. Except as directed in Section all partitions of estates which shall be ordered to be made after the passing of this Act, shall be made under the provisions of this Act, whatever may be the tenure of the estate ordered to be divided.

What parties entitled to partition.

4. Subject to the provisions of the section next following and of section thirty-five every recorded proprietor of a joint undivided estate paying revenue to Government, or of any portion thereof, whether such estate is held in common tenancy or otherwise, is entitled to

claim partition under this Act Provided that such proprietor be under an engagement with Government for payment of revenue. Provided also, that no application for separation shall be entertained the result of which would be to form one or more separate estates each liable for an annual amount of land revenue less than ten rupees, until the proprietor of the share or shares which would bear such revenue agrees to the redemption, under the provisions hereinafter contained, of the amount of revenue for which his estate would be liable,

Interest alienated with special condition as to revenue liability.

5. No proprietor or shareholder in an estate, and no representative of any proprietor or shareholder in an estate who, since the settlement of the estate, has alienated any portion of his interest in the estate, or any specific lands of the estate, by private contract, with the condition that the transferee, shall be liable in respect of the interest acquired by him, to pay a specified portion of the land-revenue for which the estate is liable, neither more nor less, shall be entitled to claim a separation under this Act of the share which he continues to hold in the estate; and no such transferee as aforesaid, and no representative of such transferee as aforesaid, shall be entitled to claim a separation of the interest he has so acquired: Provided always that a separation of such shares may be made, if each of the parties concerned agree to waive the conditions of the contract as regards the proportion of revenue for which each shareholder is liable, and to hold the estate which may be allotted to him by the partition, subject to the payment of such proportion of the total amount of land-revenue for which the undivided estate is liable as may be assessed upon it by the revenue authorities under this Act

Parties desirous of partition, to apply to Collector in writing.

6. When any one or more of the recorded proprietors of an estate, as described in the last preceding section, shall desire to have his or their shares of the estate separated, in order that he or they may hold the same as a separate property, or as separate properties, such proprietor or proprietors shall make a written application for the purpose to the Collector of the District on the Revenue Roll of which the estate is borne. Any two or more proprietors may apply to have their shares separated, and to hold the same as a joint estate.

Application to be signed, and certain particulars specified.

7. The application shall be signed by the party or parties applying for the partition, and shall supply the following information in regard to the estate sought to be divided :—

(a.) Nature of the tenure of the estate.

(b.) The names of all the co-sharers

(c.) The nature and extent of each share, so far as the same may be known to the applicant or applicants, or can be ascertained by him or them.

(d.) The nature and extent of any undertenures in the estate, whether shikmi, patni, mokarrari, taluks under Section 7 of Regulation 44 of 1793, lakhiraj holdings, or as the case may be.

(e.) The nature and extent of any lands held in common by all or any of the proprietors of the estate sought to be divided, with all or any of the proprietors of other estates.

Otherwise may be rejected.

If the application does not contain the particulars above mentioned, the Collector may reject it.

Procedure of Collector on receipt of application.

8. The Collector, on the receipt of an application for partition, shall, if the application be in order, and not open to objection on the face of it, publish a Notification of the same at his office, and at some conspicuous place on the estate to which the application relates, and shall invite any party in possession, who may not have joined in the application, and who may object to the partition applied for, to appear before him, either in person or by a duly constituted agent, on a day to be specified in the Notification, not being less than fifteen, or more than thirty days from the date of the Notification, and state his objection. If the application for partition shall not have been made by all the recorded proprietors of the estate, notice of the application shall be served, in the manner usual in the District for serving notices of the Revenue Officers, on such of the recorded proprietors of the estate as shall not have joined in the application.

Notice to proprietors who have not joined therein.

In case of valid objection being made within time allowed, application may be refused.

9. If any objection be made to the partition by any party in possession, within the time allowed, and the Collector, on a consideration of such objection, be of opinion that there is any good and sufficient reason, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, why the partition should be absolutely disallowed, he may refuse the application, recording the grounds of his refusal.

Procedure if question of title, or of proprietary right, be raised.

10. If the objection raise any question of title or of proprietary right, other than a question connected with a boundary dispute, which shall not appear to have been already determined by a Court of competent jurisdiction, the Collector may either decline to grant the application until the question in dispute shall have been determined by a competent Court, or he may call on the objector to give security that he will, within a month from the date of such call, bring a suit in the Civil Court to try the question of title or of proprietary right. The amount of security shall be fixed by the Collector. If no security be given within ten days, or if security having been given no order from the Civil Court to stay the division reaches the Collector by a date not later than forty days from the date of his call for security, he will proceed with the division. Provided that the objector, having failed to bring a suit within the time above allowed for the trial of his grounds of objections, shall be precluded from ever raising the same question again before any Court.

Notification on partition being ordered.

11. When the Collector, after disposing of the objections (if any) taken to the partition, shall order a partition to be made, he shall cause a notification to be published in his own office, in the District Court, at the head-

quarters of every sub-division within which any lands appertaining to the estate to be divided are situate, and at some conspicuous place on the estate, intimating his intention to proceed with the partition after thirty days from the date of the notification, and calling on all the proprietors of the estate to file, by a certain date, copies of their rent-rolls for the three preceding years. Provided that any two or more of such proprietors may file joint rolls. If any proprietor shall omit to file rent-rolls as above described, he shall be liable to such daily fine as the Collector, upon consideration of the case and of the circumstances in life of such proprietor, may impose until production of said rent-rolls; and such fine shall be deemed to have been imposed under the provisions of Act XX of 1848, (*An Act for better enforcing the attendance of proprietors, and farmers of land before Collectors of Land Revenue in the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency.*)

Subsequent application for separation of another share.

12. If at any time after the Collector has made an order under the last preceding section, that a partition be made, any sharer in the estate other than the original applicant for partition, shall apply for the separation of his share to be held as a separate estate, the Collector may either order that the proceedings for effecting such separation shall be carried on simultaneously with those for separating the share of the original applicant, or if he consider that such a course would entail delay in the completion of the original proceedings, he may order that the subsequent application shall not be acted on until after the proceedings for the separation of the original applicant's share shall have been completed. In the latter case all or any of the rent rolls, measurements, and other proceedings which were taken in respect of the separation of the original applicant's share, may be adopted, as far as they are applicable, in respect of the separation of the shares as to which subsequent application has been made.

Assessment and levy of costs incurred in making partition.

13. The estimated expense of making the partition, and the allowances of the establishment necessary for the measurement and survey of the lands, for the testing of the measurement and rates, for the preparation of papers, and any other charges, shall be fixed by the Collector. The amount shall be leviable from all the proprietors of the estate in proportion to their share or interest in the same, and shall be paid under such rules as may from time to time be laid down by the Board with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, and, in default of payment, may be realized as arrears of revenue. After the final completion of the partition the Collector shall hold a proceeding declaring what the total expense has been. The account shall then be adjusted either by returning to the proprietors any sums they may have paid in excess, or by levying from them under the provisions above noted, any sums remaining due.

Officer appointed to make partition may order measurement, &c.

14. After the expiration of the period mentioned in the notification referred to in Section ten the Collector may appoint a Deputy Collector to make the partition and to allot the assessment. Such officer shall examine the rent-rolls filed in accordance with the call made under the provisons of Section ten, and may, if necessary, cause a measurement of all lands comprised in the estate to be made, and a rent-roll of the same to be prepared by an Amin in the manner hereinafter provided in the twenty-second and following sections.

Examination of the parties and their papers.

15. The Deputy Collector may examine any persons on solemn affirmation in regard to the papers produced before him, whether by the proprietors, the Amin deputed to make the measurement, or otherwise. He shall also allow any shareholder to examine the papers so produced, and to take a copy of the same, and after such examination he shall hear any objections which any of the shareholders may make in respect to such papers, and shall decide whether any and, if any, which of the papers as they stand, or with such modifications as he may think necessary to direct, shall be accepted as correct for the purposes of the partition.

Option of settlement by private agreement. Procedure in case of refusal or default.

16. The Deputy Collector, on the completion of the inquiry allowed by the last preceding Section, shall, on the receipt of a petition to that effect signed by all the shareholders, allow them the option of making a private partition of the estate and allotment of the public Revenue amongst themselves within such time as he may fix, or of referring the partition of the estate, and the apportionment of the public Revenue, to an arbitrator or arbitrators to be appointed by them. The Deputy Collector may also offer the parties the option of referring any point arising in the course of a partition to arbitration. If the parties having elected to make a private partition, shall fail to make such partition within the time fixed by the Deputy Collector, and shall not then apply to refer the partition to arbitrators, the Deputy Collector may allow a further period of time for the completion of the private partition, or may by a proceeding declare the attempt at a private partition to have failed, and make the partition himself. The partition and allotment of the public Revenue made by the parties, or by arbitrators appointed by them, shall be subject to the confirmation of the Collector, and the orders of the superior Revenue Authorities.

If parties cannot agree as to arbitrators, latter may be appointed by Collector

In case of equality of votes, Collector to act as umpire.

17. If the parties apply to refer the partition of the estate, and the allotment of the public Revenue, or any point arising in the course of the partition, to arbitration, but cannot agree amongst themselves as to the arbitrator or arbitrators to be appointed, the Collector may, with the consent of all the shareholders, appoint two or more persons to be arbitrators in the case. If the arbitrators are equally divided in opinion, the Deputy Collector shall act as umpire, and the partition made by the arbitrator or arbitrators with whom the Deputy Collector shall concur, shall be the partition in the case. The same rule shall apply in respect of any point arising in the course of a partition, which shall be referred to arbitration.

18. If any person, on being appointed an arbitrator, shall refuse to act, or, after accepting the appointment, shall die or become incapable of acting, another person shall be appointed arbitrator in his stead, in the same manner in which the first person was appointed.

Appointment in place of arbitrator refusing, or being unable, to act.

19. After the arbitrators shall have accepted the appointment, the Deputy Collector shall transmit the whole of the papers to them, and it shall be competent to the Deputy Collector to exercise towards the arbitrators the same powers and authority for securing their attendance, and the due completion of their award, which he is competent to exercise towards witnesses summoned before him when acting judicially, for the purpose of compelling them to attend and give evidence. The Deputy Collector shall also fix a time within which the arbitrator or arbitrators shall deliver the paper of partition. On sufficient cause shown, the Deputy Collector may extend such period.

Powers of Collector with regard to arbitrators.

20. The arbitrators shall deliver a full and complete paper of partition, in such form as may be prescribed by the Board for partitions made by the Collector or Deputy Collector.

Particulars to be specified in partition paper.

21. The arbitrators, on delivering the paper of partition as aforesaid, shall be entitled to reasonable fees for their services, the amount to be fixed by the Collector, and to be considered as expenses of making the partition under section thirteen.

Remuneration of arbitrators.

22. If the paper of partition be not delivered within the time fixed by the Collector, or within any further period to which the time may have been extended, the Collector may order that the partition shall be referred to another arbitrator or arbitrators, to be chosen in the same manner and subject to the same rules as the first.

In default of award by first arbitrators, partition may be referred to others.

23. If the partition of the estate is not made by the parties themselves, or by arbitration, under the foregoing rules, and if a detailed measurement is deemed necessary, the Deputy Collector shall issue a proclamation at the mal-cutcherry of the estate, or at the mal-cutcherry of each shareholder who may have a separate mal-cutcherry on the estate, and in a conspicuous place in one or more villages appertaining to the estate, requiring the several proprietors of the estate to attend in person, or by agent, upon the Amin deputed to make the measurement during the time that such measurement is being made, and shall transmit to the Amin for his guidance the rent-roll accepted as correct under section fourteen. If no one of the rent-rolls filed by the shareholders appears correct, the Deputy Collector may order the Amin to ascertain for himself the rates at which each parcel of land is held.

Detailed measurement may be ordered by the Deputy Collector.

Who shall summon proprietors by proclamation to attend proceedings.

24. The Amin's duty will be limited to making a detailed measurement and map corresponding; to preparing a rent-roll and such other necessary papers as may be prescribed by the Board.

Duty of Amin.

25. The Deputy Collector shall, as soon as possible after completion of the Amin's work, test on the spot that officer's measurements and rent-roll, and shall, after such testing, accept or correct or reject altogether one or both. If he reject, he may allow the same Amin to do the work over again, unless the error be one of measurement, in which case the measurement work must be done by another Amin.

Deputy Collector to test Amin's work.

26. When the Collector is finally satisfied that any measurement papers and rent rolls before him are correct, he shall fix a day on which to determine the manner of partition, and shall issue a notification to that effect, calling on all the shareholders to be present Such notification shall be published at the Collector's office, the Deputy Collector's office, at the Head-quarters of every sub-division within which any lands appertaining to the estate under partition are situated, and at some conspicuous place in one or more (if any) of the largest villages on the estate, and, as far as possible, a notice to the same effect shall be served on each proprietor or his agent. The date fixed in such notification shall be not less than fifteen, nor more than thirty days after the order for issue of the notification. It shall be lawful, however, for the Deputy Collector, any time before issue of the notification, if all or a majority of the shareholders are present, to hold a proceeding stating what shareholders are present, and to proceed to make a partition in the manner enjoined in the next section, without issuing any notification.

Notification of date for deciding the mode of partition.

27. On the day fixed, the Deputy Collector shall consult orally each shareholder present, and shall endeavour as far as possible, with the concurrence of the shareholders, to arrange a mode of partition which shall be in accordance with the requirements of this Act. After hearing what each shareholder present may urge, the Deputy Collector shall hold a proceeding, ordering the partition to be made in the manner he thinks best with regard to the position of the lands to be allotted to each sharer, and shall then make over the papers to the Amin or to some officer of his own or other establishment to have all the details of the allotment, as ordered, carried out.

Deputy Collector to settle mode of partition.

28. When the lands forming the estate are held partly in common, and partly in severalty, the portion of the common land falling by the partition to the shares of the several co-sharers shall be added to the lands held by them in severalty, and the several estates thus formed shall be assessed and declared separate estates. Provided that it shall be in the discretion of the Collector to cause any transfer of lands, agreed to by the parties, to be made, and the

Division of lands held in common.

Proviso.

new estate shall be declared subject to the transfer so made.

Collector may refuse to separate lands in certain cases.

29. The Collector may refuse to declare any lands held in severalty a separate mehal, if the lands be so intermixed with other properties as to render the formation of a compact estate impossible, and if the parties affected by the partition refuse to agree to the transfers necessary for curing such defect.

Where no lands held in common, lands in severalty may be declared a separate estate.

30. Where there may be no lands held in common, the lands in severalty, held by the applicant for partition, or assigned to him by the Collector under the provisions of this Act, shall be assessed and declared a separate estate. Provided that it shall be in the discretion of the Collector to cause any transfer of lands, agreed to, or directed by his order, as provided in section twenty-seven, to be made previous to such declaration, and the new estate shall be declared subject to the transfer so made.

Proviso as to transfers.

Proprietor of undivided share in specific lands of estate may obtain partition.

31. When a recorded proprietor in an estate holds only an undivided share in certain specific portions of an estate, such as a village or mouzah, and applies for a separation of such share, the Deputy Collector shall first ascertain the proportion of the Government revenue of the whole estate payable by the village or villages in which the applicant owns a share, and shall then separate off to the applicant from the lands of those villages, lands representing the share of the Government revenue payable by him. Provided that no specific portion of an estate, such as a village or mouzah, shall be separated from the estate of which it forms a part, except on the application of all the proprietors of such specific portion.

Lands held in common between the proprietors of two or more estates how to be dealt with.

32. Whenever any lands are held in common between the proprietors of two or more estates, one of which is under partition in accordance with the provisions of this Act, the Deputy Collector shall first allot to the estate under partition a portion of such common lands, of which the produce is in proportion to the interest which the proprietors of that estate hold in the said common lands; and all the rules prescribed in this Act in respect of the allotment, between the shareholders in an estate, of lands which are held jointly by such shareholders, shall as far as possible apply to the allotment of the proportionate share of such common lands to the estate under partition; and in respect of the service of notices, hearing of objections, and all other procedure in view to such allotment, the registered proprietors of all estates who have an interest in the said common lands shall be deemed to be registered proprietors of the estate under partition.

The portion of such common lands assigned to estate under partition how to be dealt with.

33. As soon as the proportionate share of the common lands shall have been allotted to the estate under partition as provided in the last preceding section, the lands so allotted shall be dealt with in every respect as if they were held jointly by the proprietors of the estate under partition in proportion to their respective interests in the estate.

Disputed boundary.

34. If at any time before the partition is confirmed a dispute as to boundary shall be found to exist between the estate under division and a neighbouring estate, the Deputy Collector shall inquire into the fact of possession. If possession is, in his opinion, with the neighbouring estate, he shall report the case to the Collector, and the Collector may, either order that the proceedings for partition be quashed, in which case no second application for a partition of such estate shall be accepted until the applicant can show that the dispute has been decided by the Civil Court, or has been amicably settled; or he may order that the proceedings for partition shall proceed, leaving out of consideration the disputed lands. Provided that if at any time after any partition proceedings have been so completed, the disputed lands or any part of them shall be declared, by order of a competent Court, to have appertained to the estate of which the partition has been so completed, such lands shall be held by the sharers in the said estate or their representatives jointly in proportion to the interest which each sharer held in the original estate before its partition, the share of every such shareholder in such lands being deemed to appertain to the separate estate which has been allotted to him, or in which he is a shareholder after the partition.

If in the Deputy Collector's opinion, possession of the disputed lands is with the proprietors of the estate under partition, he shall hold a proceeding stating so and giving his reasons, and shall give notice of his decision to all persons who may claim the title in the disputed lands, requiring them to institute a suit in the Civil Court within six months of the date of the notice to establish their right on the said lands, should they desire to institute such suit, and warning them that no suit for that purpose will be received by any Civil Court after the expiration of the said period. After issue of such notice the Deputy Collector shall proceed with the partition including the disputed lands within such partition; but the partition shall not be confirmed by the Commissioner till after the expiration of six months from the date of the said notice, nor if at any time before such confirmation, proof be given that a suit has been instituted in the Civil Court to try the question of title and right until such suit shall have been decided. Should no such suit be instituted, and the partition be confirmed, it will not be competent to any one afterwards to raise the same question before any court.

Case of proprietor who has created an enduring tenure.

35. If any proprietor of a joint estate brought under division under the provisions of this or any other Act, shall have given his share or a portion of it in patni or other enduring tenure, such lease or tenure shall hold good, *mutatis mutandis*, as regards the lands finally allotted to the share of the lessor, and only as to them. Thus, if the patni have been for the whole of such proprietor's share in the joint estate, it will hold good for the whole of the lands allotted to such proprietor; if for half, it will give the patnidar the right of half collection over the whole

of such lands. Provided that no separation of lands shall be made on the application of any proprietor, who has given a patni or other enduring tenure of all or a portion of his share, as long as such lease is in force, if the leaseholder object.

Sharer failing to attend after proclamation, liable to forfeit right of objection.

36. If any sharer, after the issue of the proclamation or notification mentioned in Sections twenty-two and twenty-five of this Act, shall fail to attend during the time the Amin's or the Collector's measurement or the partition is being made, no objection taken by such sharer to the partition shall be heard, unless such sharer can show that his absence was not wilful, or unless for any good and sufficient reason it shall appear just and proper to allow him to be heard against the partition.

Estates formed in course of partition to be as compact as possible.

37. It shall be the duty of the Collector, so far as circumstances will admit, to arrange that the estates into which the estate under partition is divided shall consist of contiguous lands or villages. Provided that, if the estate ordered to be divided shall not consist of a sufficient number of villages to admit of one or more entire village or villages being included in each estate, the partition of the village or villages of which the estate shall consist shall be made so as to render each estate as compact as possible.

Circumstances to be considered in making partitions.

38. In selecting the villages or lands to be included in each separate estate, the advantages or disadvantages arising from situation; the vicinity of roads, railways, navigable rivers or canals; the nature and quality of the soil and produce; the quantity of culturable and unculturable waste land; the number of tanks and wells; the state of the embankments and water-courses; and any other local circumstances affecting the present or likely to influence the future value of the lands shall be duly considered. So far as may be practicable and consistent with compactness of partition, lands field in severalty shall be left in the possession of the parties holding the same.

Rule when dwelling-house belonging to one sharer is situate on ground to be allotted to another sharer.

39. If a dwelling-house belonging to one sharer shall be situate on any land, or in any village, which it may be necessary to include in the share of another sharer, the proprietor of such house shall be at liberty to retain it, with the offices, buildings, and grounds, immediately attached thereto, upon agreeing to pay to the proprietor of the land or village in which the same is situate an equitable rent for the ground. The limits of the ground and the rent to be paid for it in perpetuity shall be fixed by the Deputy Collector, and shall be stated in the paper of partition. Provided that in every such case a defined pathway shall be secured to the owner of the house, leading from his house to some portion of the lands allotted to him.

Rule as to tanks, wells, water-courses, and embankments.

40. Tanks, wells, water-courses, and embankments, shall be considered as attached to the land for the benefit of which they were originally made. In cases in which, from the extent, situation, or construction of such works, it shall be found necessary to continue them the joint property of the proprietors of two or more of the estates into which the estate may be divided, the paper of partition shall specify, as far as circumstances may admit, the extent to which the proprietors of each of such estates may make use of the same, and the proportion of the charges for repairs to be borne by them respectively.

Rule as to places of worship.

41. Places of worship, which shall have been held in common previous to the partition of an estate, shall continue to be so held, unless the parties shall otherwise agree amongst themselves, in which case they shall state in writing the agreement into which they have entered, and the Deputy Collector shall enter a note of the agreement in the paper of partition.

Revenue to be assessed on each divided estate.

42. The public revenue shall be assessed on each estate into which the property shall be ordered to be divided, in conformity to the rules in that behalf contained in Regulation I of 1793 or any other law for the time being in force.

Particulars to be contained in the paper of partition to be submitted by officer making same.

43. Unless the partition of the estate and the allotment of the revenue shall have been effected by the Collector, when the Deputy Collector shall have completed the partition and allotted the public revenue on each of the estates into which it is proposed that the estate shall be divided, he shall prepare and submit to the Collector a paper of partition showing how he proposes to divide the estate and to apportion the public revenue. This paper shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the Board, and shall be accompanied by a detailed statement of the mode observed and the reasons which influenced in selecting the lands included in each estate, and shall specify the nature of the accounts upon which the apportionment of the public revenue assessed thereon shall have been based. The paper shall further contain a detail of the adjustments, if any, which shall have been made in respect to any tanks, places of worship, or other matters as specified in the preceding sections. The Deputy Collector shall also submit a map or maps showing the several estates into which the estate is proposed to be divided.

Map to be also submitted.

Procedure of Collector thereupon.

44. The Collector shall take into consideration the papers as laid before him, and after calling for any further information which he shall deem necessary, and disposing of any objections which shall be taken to the proposed partition and allotment of public revenue, shall adopt the partition as proposed, or return it for amendment to the Deputy Collector who made it, or to another, or shall draw out a fresh paper of partition. It shall also be lawful for the Collector of the district to return for amendment or inquiry the paper of partition as often as he may think fit.

Notice to be given that partition papers as settled by the Collector are open to inspection;

45. When the Collector shall have finally decided upon the mode in which the partition is to be made, he shall draw out a paper of partition

in such form as may be prescribed by the Board, and a map corresponding; and in case his partition differs from that made by the Deputy Collector, the Collector shall hold a proceeding stating in detail the objections which may have been urged against the Deputy Collector's partition, and his reasons for altering that partition. He shall also serve a notice upon each sharer, and a general notice as per section twenty-five, to the effect that such paper of partition and such map shall be available for inspection at his office for forty-five clear days (irrespective of holidays) to any sharer or agent of any sharer.

Lots to be drawn for equal shares.

46. When two or more of the estates into which it is proposed to divide the estate under partition shall consist of the same proportions of the entire estate, the Collector, and after him the Commissioner, may direct the parties entitled thereto to draw lots for the same before himself. Similarly, lots may be drawn when the aggregate of two or more shares equals one other share, the division of the two or more shares being made within the aggregate share thus decided by lot.

No further objections to be heard.

47. It shall not be lawful to the Collector, after drawing out the paper of partition as directed in the section last preceding, to take into consideration any objections against such partition or to receive any petition regarding it.

Papers to be forwarded to Commissioner.

48. As soon as practicable after the expiration of the forty-five days mentioned in the last section but one, the Collector shall forward to the Commissioner all the papers relative to the partition made by the Deputy Collector and by himself.

Commissioner may confirm or modify partition, subject to appeal to Board of Revenue.

49. The Commissioner, on receipt of the papers from the Collector, shall fix a day, not being less than thirty clear days from the date of his order, for hearing and disposing of the case; and shall notify the same by a notice to be stuck up in his own office, and that of the Collector who forwarded the papers. On the day fixed, or on any subsequent day to which the hearing of the case (being continued from day to day) may extend, or on any subsequent day to be notified by a notice stuck up in his own office, the Commissioner shall, after hearing and disposing of all objections, either uphold the partition proposed by the Collector, or modify the same, or return the partition to the Collector for any changes he (the Commissioner) may think advisable. In the event of the partition being returned to the Collector, notices shall issue as above, on the Commissioner receiving the papers back again. The Commissioner, before coming to a decision, may call for any additional papers, or direct any further inquiry that he shall consider necessary. The final decision of the Commissioner shall not be open to revision by the Civil Court, but shall be subject to appeal to the Board, if such appeal be made within one month from the date of the Commissioner's order.

Procedure by Collector on receipt of order of Commissioner, or of Board of Revenue on appeal.

50. Forty days after the receipt of the order of the Commissioner, or if an appeal be preferred to the Board, then, on receipt of the order passed on the appeal, the Collector shall cause the same to be published in his office, and in some conspicuous place in each of the estates separately constituted by such order. The Collector shall, at the same time, specify the date from which each of the estates shall be held to be a separate estate, and shall enter the several estates into which the estate has been divided in the Register of estates paying revenue to Government. The Collector shall give the several proprietors possession of the estates allotted to them, and, if necessary, may avail himself of the assistance of the Magistrate in giving possession. He shall also give to each sharer a copy of that part of the paper of partition which relates to his own share.

Partition may be stayed if parties so desire.

Recovery of costs.

51. If, at any time after an order shall have been passed for making a partition, it shall appear that the parties do not wish that the partition should proceed, it shall be competent to the Collector, with the sanction of the Commissioner, to stop the partition, and to strike the case off the file, recovering from the sharers all costs and expenses incurred up to that time.

Partition may be stayed and proceedings quashed by Commissioner.

Decision not open to revision by Civil Court.

52. At any stage of the proceedings after a partition shall have been ordered, if it shall appear from information which was not before the Collector at the time the partition was ordered, or otherwise, that any reason not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act exists, why the partition should not be proceeded with, it shall be competent to the Commissioner, on the report of the Collector, and subject to any orders that the Board may pass in the case, to stay the partition, and to order the proceedings to be quashed. The decision of the Revenue Authorities under this Section shall not be open to revision by the Civil Court.

Government may order new allotment of public revenue among estates formed by partition, in case of fraud or error in original allotment being proved.

53. In order to prevent collusion or error in the distribution of the public revenue assessed upon an estate which may be ordered to be divided into two or more distinct estates, if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor, within twelve years from and after the date of confirmation of the partition, that the public revenue was fraudulently or erroneously apportioned at the time of the partition, the Lieutenant-Governor shall have power to order a new allotment of the public revenue upon the several estates into which such estate may have been divided, conformably to the principles prescribed in this Act, on an estimate of the gross produce of each estate at the time of the partition, to be made agreeably to the best evidence and information which may be procurable respecting the same. Such order shall not be liable to be contested in the Civil Court. The parties whose estates may be declared to have been under-assessed shall be

required to pay to the proprietors of the estates which shall have been over-assessed the sum in which they shall be found to have been over-assessed, and in default of payment, the amount shall be leviable as arrears of revenue.

Consequence to party having interest in any estate, if he neglect to affirm or establish such interest while the estate is under attachment with a view to partition.

54. If, during the time an estate is under partition, any party shall neglect or omit to claim by a suit, any right or title he may then have to the ownership or occupancy, at a fixed rent, of any land situated in such estate, or any other interest therein, such neglect or omission shall be a valid plea in bar of any suit relating to such right, title or interest, unless the party can satisfy the Court that there was good and sufficient reason for his neglect or omission to institute the suit at or before such time. Provided that this section shall not bar any action for arrears of rent, or the enhancement or alteration of rent.

Holder of decree of Civil Court, awarding right to portion of an estate, may apply for partition, and Collector may proceed thereon under Act.

55. Whenever any Court of Civil Judicature shall pass a decree, awarding to any person the proprietary right in a portion of an estate paying revenue to Government, whether the portion so awarded shall consist of a fractional share in the whole, or a part of the estate, or of specific lands, and shall direct the Collector to separate the lands belonging to such share, or to allot to such share proportionate lands from the lands of the entire estate, the Collector shall proceed thereupon under the provisions of this Act, which are hereby declared applicable to such orders of the Civil Court. If the division or separation as ordered by the Civil Court cannot be made in accordance with the provisions of this Act, the Collector shall inform the Civil Court

Union in certain cases of severed portions of estates originally undivided.

56. If two or more estates, which originally formed portions of the same estate, shall come into the possession of one person, such person shall be entitled to have such estates united, and to hold them as a single estate; or if two or more persons shall have separate possession of their respective shares of an estate which was originally held as a joint undivided estate, such persons may apply to have their shares united, and to hold them as one estate.

Application for such union how to be made, and how to be dealt with.

57. The applications for the union of the estates, or of the shares of the estate, as the case may be, shall be made in writing to the Collector, and the Collector (provided he see no objection) shall comply with the application, and cause the necessary entries to be made in the records of his office, reporting the case to the superior Revenue Authorities.

Procedure in case of arrears of revenue accruing during course of partition of estate.

58. If an arrear of public revenue shall accrue on an estate ordered to be divided, while the partition of the estate is being made, any one or more of the proprietors may tender to the Collector his or their quota of the balance, and the Collector shall receive the same, and credit the amount to the share or shares of such proprietor or proprietors. If a sale of any part of the estate shall ultimately become necessary for the liquidation of any part of such arrear which may remain due, only the share or shares of the proprietor or proprietors who shall not have contributed their quota of the balance shall be sold in the first instance, and the partition shall go on and be completed in the same manner as if no arrear of public revenue had accrued. The purchaser or purchasers of the share or shares sold shall be entitled to separate possession of the estate or estates which, under the partition, would have been allotted to the defaulting proprietor or proprietors. Provided always that, in all cases of a partition, if the demand of any arrear due shall not have been fully realized by the sale of the shares of such of the shareholders as have not paid their quota, the entire estate shall be considered responsible for the public revenue assessed upon it until the partition shall have been completed and the several proprietors shall have been put into possession of the separate estates into which the estate may be ordered to be divided, according as the same may be allotted to them.

Certain provisions of Act applicable to partition cases pending at the time of its passing.

59 The provisions of this Act, so far as they relate to the completion and confirmation, or to the staying or quashing, of the partition of an estate, may be applied at the discretion of the Collector, in all cases of the partition of estates pending at the time of the passing of this Act, provided that he give due notice in each case that such procedure will be followed.

Provisions of Act may be applied to partition of estates held free from payment of revenue.

60. The provisions of this Act may, in so far as the same are applicable, be applied by order of the Lieutenant-Governor or of the Civil Court to the partition of any estate held free from the payment of Government Revenue, recorded in the Collector's Register of Revenue-free estates.

Powers to be exercised by Collector, or Officer appointed to make partition.

61 In carrying out the provisions of this Act, the Collector shall exercise the powers described in Regulation II, 1819, as modified by Section 5, Regulation IX of 1825;

Sections 11, 12, 14, 19, 21, 23, 24 and 34 of Regulation VII of 1822;

Regulation XIV of 1825, and Act XX of 1848.

Any Deputy Collector appointed to make a partition under this Act may also exercise the powers described in the foregoing Regulations, so far as the same may be applicable.

Powers of Officers exercising jurisdiction under this Act, with regard to false evidence

62 If, in any case in which a Collector or other Officer shall exercise jurisdiction under this Act, any person is guilty of the offence of giving or fabricating false evidence, or of forgery, as defined in the Indian Penal Code, or of abetting any of those offences, such Collector or other Officer shall have the same powers in respect of such offence, and of the person charged with committing the same, as are vested by the Code of Criminal Procedure in a Civil Court, when any such offence is committed before or against such Court, or when a document believed to be a forgery is given in evidence in any proceedings in such Court.

63. In the performance of his duties under this Act, the Collector shall be subject to the general direction and control of the Commissioner of the Division and the Board, and all orders passed by the Collector and the Commissioner respectively shall, unless otherwise specially provided, be open to revision by the Revenue authorities superior to them.

Control of Collector's proceedings under Act.

64. In the execution of the duties vested in the Board by this Act, the Board shall be guided by such orders or instructions as they may from time to time receive from the local Government, to whom they shall apply in all cases which shall appear to the Board not to have been provided for by the existing law.

Board of Revenue to be guided by instructions of local Government.

65. The redemption of shares of which the revenue, after partition, would be less than 10 Rupees, shall be allowed upon payment of a sum equal to 25 years' purchase of the revenue.

Redemption of land revenue on small estates.

SCHEDULE A.

REFERRED TO IN SECTION 1.

Number and year.		Extent of repeal.
Regulation XI of 1811	..	The whole.
Regulation XIX of 1814	..	The whole.
Act XX of 1836	..	The whole.
Act XI of 1838	..	The whole.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

IT has been a general subject of complaint for many years that the procedure laid down by the existing law for effecting the partition of estates is so dilatory, and gives so much opportunity for delaying the completion of partitions by advancing frivolous objections, as to be a serious cause of harassment to those who desire to have partitions carried out.

These defects in the existing law were recognized by the Governor-General of India in Council twelve years ago, and remedied, as far as the North-Western Provinces are concerned, by the passing of Act XIX of 1863, on which the present Bill is principally founded.

The opportunity has been taken to express the intention of the legislature distinctly on certain points which have been the subject of doubt, discussion, and litigation under the existing laws.

In Tirhoot and some other districts in which the greatest use is made of the partition law, estates are being sub-divided into minute properties liable for trifling demands of land revenue. If the process continues, the number of estates from which the revenue must be collected will be so great, and the amount to be realized from each so petty, as materially to enhance the cost of collecting the revenue, if not to endanger its safety. The present Bill therefore provides that no shareholder out of a number who hold an estate subject to joint liability for payment of revenue shall have a right to claim the separation of his share from the rest, and to hold it as a separate estate, if the result of such separation would be to form any separate estate which is liable for an annual amount of revenue less than ten rupees; unless the proprietor of the share, which would bear such revenue shall agree to redeem the revenue for which his share, when separated, will be liable by a payment of twenty-five times the amount of the annual revenue.

H. L. DAMPIER.

The 10th March 1875.

H. MILLETT,
Offg. Asst. Secy to the Govt. of Bengal, Legislative Department.

[First Publication.]

THE following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th March 1875, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon in six months:—

A Bill to provide for Irrigation and Canal Navigation in the Provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

WHEREAS it is necessary to make provision for the construction, maintenance, and regulation of canals, for the supply of water therefrom, and for the levy of water-rates for water so supplied and for the regulation of canal navigation in the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; It is hereby enacted:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. THIS Act may be called "The Bengal Canal Act, 1875."

It shall extend to any portion of the territories for the time being under the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to which it may be declared applicable by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

It shall come into force on the date on which such notification may be issued.

2. The enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the said schedule.

Repeal of Acts.

3. In this Act—unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

Interpretation clause.

(1) "Lieutenant-Governor" means Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the time being, or the person acting in that capacity.

"Canal." (2) "Canal" includes—

(a) all canals, channels, and reservoirs constructed, maintained, or controlled by Government for the supply or storage of water;

(b) all works, embankments, structures, supply and escape channels connected with such canals, channels, or reservoirs;

(c) all water-courses as defined in clause (3) of this section;

(d) any part of a river, stream, lake or natural collection of water, or natural drainage-channel, to which the Lieutenant-Governor applied the provisions of Part II of this Act;

(3) "Water-course" means any channel which is supplied with water from a canal, but which is not maintained at the cost of Government, and all subsidiary works belonging to any such channel;

"Water-course."

(4) "Drainage-work" means any work made or improved for the purposes of the drainage of the country by the Government under the Bengal Embankment Act, 1873, or other similar law for the time being in force.

"Drainage-work."

(5) "Vessel" includes boats, rafts, timber and other floating bodies;

"Vessel."

(6) "Commissioner" means a Commissioner of a Division, and includes any officer appointed under this Act to exercise all or any of the powers of a Commissioner;

"Commissioner."

(7) "Collector" means the head Revenue Officer of a district, and includes any officer appointed to exercise all or any of the powers of a Collector under this Act;

"Collector."

(8) "Canal Officer" means an officer appointed under this Act to exercise control or jurisdiction over a canal or any part thereof;

"Canal Officer."

"Superintending Canal Officer" means an officer exercising general control over a canal or portion of a canal;

"Superintending Canal Officer."

"Divisional Canal Officer" means an officer exercising control over a division of a canal;

Divisional Canal Officer.

"Sub-Divisional Canal Officer" means an officer exercising control over a sub-division of a canal.

"Sub-divisional Canal Officer."

(9) "District" means a district as fixed for revenue purposes.

"District."

(10) "Section" means section of this Act.

"Section."

4. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time declare, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, the officers by whom, and the local limits within which, all or any of the powers or duties hereinafter conferred or imposed shall be exercised or performed.

Power to appoint officers.

All officers mentioned in section three, clause (8), shall be respectively subject to the orders of such officers as the Lieutenant-Governor from time to time directs.

PART II.

OF THE APPLICATION OF WATER FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES.

5. Whenever it appears expedient to the Lieutenant-Governor that the water of any river or stream flowing in a natural channel, or of any lake or other natural collection of still water, should be applied or used by the Government for the purpose of any existing or projected canal,

Notification to issue, when water-supply is to be applied for public purposes.

the Lieutenant-Governor may, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, declare that the said water will be so applied or used after a day to be named in the said notification, not being earlier than three months from the date thereof.

6. At any time after the day so named, any Canal Officer, acting under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor in this behalf, may enter on any land and remove any obstructions, and may close any channels, and do any other thing necessary for such application or use of the said water.

Powers of Canal Officer.

7. As soon as is practicable after the issue of such notification, the Collector shall cause public notice to be given at convenient places, stating that the Government intends to apply or use the said water as aforesaid, and that claims for compensation in respect thereof may be made before him.

Notice as to claims for compensation.

8. The Collector shall proceed to enquire into any such claim which may be made under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, as far as they may be applicable and to determine the amount of compensation, if any, which should be given to the claimant.

Enquiry into claims and amount of compensation.

PART III.

ON THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF WORKS.

9. Any Canal Officer or other person acting under the general or special order of a Canal Officer,

Power to enter and survey, &c.

may enter upon any lands adjacent to any canal, or through which any canal is proposed to be made, and undertake surveys or levels thereon;

and dig and bore into the sub soil;

and make and set up suitable land-marks, level-marks, and water-gauges;

and do all other acts necessary for the proper prosecution of any enquiry relating to any existing or projected canal under the charge of the said Canal Officer:

and, where otherwise such enquiry cannot be completed, such officer or other person may cut down and clear away any part of any standing crop, fence, or jungle;

Power to clear land.

and may also enter upon any land, building, or water-course on account of which any water-rate is chargeable, for the purpose of inspecting or regulating the use of the water supplied, or of measuring the lands irrigated thereby or chargeable with a water-rate, and of doing all things necessary for the proper regulation and management of such canal:

Power to inspect and regulate water-supply.

Provided that, if such Canal Officer or person proposes to enter into any building or enclosed court or garden attached to a dwelling-house not supplied with water flowing from any canal, he shall previously give the occupier of such building, court, or garden at least seven days' notice in writing of his intention to do so.

Notice of intended entry into houses.

In every case of entry under this section, the Canal Officer shall, at the time of such entry, tender compensation for any damage which may be occasioned by any proceeding under this section; and in case of dispute as to the sufficiency of the amount so tendered, he shall forthwith refer the same for decision by the Collector, and such decision shall be final.

Compensation for damage caused by entry.

10. In case of any accident happening or being apprehended to a canal, any Divisional Canal Officer or any person acting

Power to enter for repairs and to prevent accidents.

under his general or special orders in this behalf, may enter upon any lands adjacent to such canal, and may execute all works which may be necessary for the purpose of repairing or preventing such accident.

Compensation for damage to land.

In every such case, such Canal Officer or person shall tender compensation to the proprietors or occupiers of the said lands for all damage done to the same. If such tender is not accepted, the Canal Officer shall refer the matter to the Collector, who shall proceed to award compensation for the damage as though the Lieutenant-Governor had directed the occupation of the lands under section forty-three of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870.

Application by persons desiring to use canal-water.

11. Any person desiring to use the water of any canal, may apply in writing to the Divisional or Sub-Divisional Canal Officer of the Division or Sub-Division of the canal from which the water-course is to be supplied, requesting such officer to construct or improve a water-course at the cost of the applicants.

Contents of application.

The application shall state the works to be undertaken, their approximate estimated cost, or the amount which the applicants are willing to pay for the same, or whether they engage to pay the actual cost as settled by the Divisional Canal Officer, and how the payment is to be made.

Liability of applicants for cost of works

When the assent of the Superintending Canal Officer is given to such application, all the applicants shall, after the application has been duly attested before the Collector, be jointly and severally liable for the cost of such works to the extent mentioned therein.

Recovery of amount due.

Any amount becoming due under the terms of such application, and not paid to the Divisional Canal Officer, or the person authorized by him to receive the same, on or before the date on which it becomes due, shall, on the demand of such officer, be recoverable by the Collector as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

Government to provide means of crossing canals.

12. There shall be provided, at the cost of Government, suitable means of crossing canals constructed or maintained at the cost of Government, at such places as the Lieutenant-Governor thinks necessary, for the reasonable convenience of the inhabitants of the adjacent lands.

On receiving a statement in writing, signed by not less than five of the owners of such lands, to the effect that suitable crossings have not been provided on any canal, the Collector shall cause inquiry to be made into the circumstances of the case, and if he thinks that the statement is established, he shall report his opinion thereon for the consideration of the Lieutenant Governor, and the Lieutenant-Governor shall cause such measures in reference thereto to be taken as it thinks proper.

Persons using water-course to construct works for passing water across roads, &c.

13. The Canal Officer may issue an order to the persons using any water-course to construct suitable bridges, culverts, or other works for the passage of the water of such water-course across any public road, canal or drainage channel in use before the said water-course was made, or to repair any such works.

If they fail, Canal Officer may construct,

Such order shall specify a reasonable period within which such construction or repairs shall be completed;

and if, after the receipt of such order, the persons to whom it is addressed do not, within the said period, construct or repair such works to the satisfaction of the said Canal Officer, he may, with the previous approval of the Superintending Canal Officer, himself construct or repair the same;

and recover cost.

and if the said persons do not, when so required, pay the cost of such construction or repairs as declared by the Canal Officer, the amount shall, on the demand of the Canal Officer, be recoverable from them by the Collector as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

Adjustment of claims between persons jointly using water-course.

14. If any person, jointly responsible with others for the construction or maintenance of a water-course, or jointly making use of a water-course with others, neglects or refuses to pay his share of the cost of such construction or maintenance, or to execute his share of any work necessary for such construction or maintenance, the Canal Officer, on receiving an application in writing from any person injured by such neglect or refusal, shall serve notice on all the parties concerned that, on the expiration of a fortnight from the service, he will investigate the case; and shall, on the expiration of that period, investigate the case accordingly, and make such order thereon as to him seems fit.

Such order shall be appealable to the Commissioner, whose order thereon shall be final.

Recovery of amount found due.

Any sum directed by such order to be paid within a specified period, may, if not paid within such period, and if the order remains in force, be recovered by the Collector, from the person directed to pay the same, as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

Supply of water through intervening water-course.

15. Whenever application is made to a Canal Officer for a supply of water from a canal, and it appears to him expedient that such supply should be given and that it should be conveyed through some existing water-course, he shall give notice to the persons responsible for the maintenance of such water-course to show cause, on a day not less than fourteen days from the date of such notice, why the said supply should not be so conveyed; and, after making inquiry on such day, the Canal Officer shall determine whether and on what conditions the said supply shall be conveyed through such water-course.

When such officer determines that a supply of canal-water may be conveyed through any water-course as aforesaid, his decision shall, when confirmed or modified by the Superintending Canal Officer, be binding on the applicant and also on the persons responsible for the maintenance of the said water-course.

Such applicant shall not be entitled to use such water-course until he has paid the expense of any alteration of such water-course necessary in order to his being supplied through it, and also such

share of the first cost of such water-course as the Canal Officer or Superintending Canal Officer may determine

Such applicant shall also be liable for his share of the cost of maintenance of such water-course so long as he uses it

Application for construction of new water-course.

16. Any person desiring the construction of a new water-course may apply in writing to the Canal Officer, stating—

(1) that he has endeavoured unsuccessfully to acquire, from the owners of the land through which he desires such water-course to pass, a right to occupy so much of the land as will be needed for such water-course;

(2) that he desires the said Canal Officer, in his behalf and at his cost, to do all things necessary for acquiring such right;

(3) that he is able to defray all costs involved in acquiring such right and contructing such water-course.

Procedure of Canal Officer thereupon.

17. If the Canal Officer considers—

(1) that the construction of such water-course is expedient, and

(2) that the statements in the application are true, he shall call upon the applicant to make such deposit as the Canal Officer considers necessary to defray the cost of the preliminary proceedings, and the amount of any compensation which he considers likely to become due under section twenty-three;

and, upon such deposit being made, he shall cause inquiry to be made into the most suitable alignment for the said water-course, and shall mark out the land which, in his opinion, it will be necessary to occupy for the construction thereof, and shall forthwith publish a notice in every village through which the water-course is proposed to be taken, that so much of such land as belongs to such village has been so marked out, and shall send a copy of such notice to the Collector of every district in which any part of such land is situate.

Application for transfer of existing water-course.

18. Any person desiring that an existing water-course should be transferred from its present owner to himself, may apply in writing to the Canal Officer, stating—

(1) that he has endeavoured unsuccessfully to procure such transfer from the owner of such water-course;

(2) that he desires the said Canal Officer, in his behalf and at his cost, to do all things necessary for procuring such transfer;

(3) that he is able to defray the cost of such transfer.

Procedure thereupon.

If the Canal Officer considers—

(a) that the said transfer is necessary for the better management of the irrigation from such water-course, and

(b) that the statements in the application are true,

he shall call upon the applicant to make such deposit as the Canal Officer considers necessary to defray the cost of the preliminary proceedings, and the amount of any compensation that may become due under the provisions of section twenty-three in respect of such transfer;

and, upon such deposit being made, he shall publish a notice of the application in every village, and shall send a copy of the notice to the Collector of every district, through which such water-course passes.

Objections to construction or transfer applied for.

19. Within thirty days from the publication of a notice under either of the two sections last preceding, as the case may be, any person interested in the land or water-course to which the notice refers may apply to the Collector by petition, stating his objection to the construction or transfer for which application has been made.

The Collector may either reject the petition, or may proceed to inquire into the validity of the objection, giving previous notice to the Divisional Canal Officer of the place and time at which such inquiry will be held.

The Collector shall record in writing all orders passed by him under this section and the grounds thereof.

When applicant may be placed in occupation.

20. If no such objection is made, or (where such objection is made) if the Collector over-rules it, he shall give notice to the Canal Officer to that effect, and shall proceed forthwith to place the said applicant in occupation of the land marked out or of the water-course to be transferred, as the case may be.

Procedure when objection is held valid.

21 If the Collector considers any objection made as aforesaid to be valid, he shall inform the Canal Officer accordingly; and, if such officer sees fit, he may, in the case of an application under section sixteen, alter the boundaries of the land so marked out, and may give fresh notice under section seventeen, and the procedure hereinbefore provided shall be applicable to such notice, and the Collector shall thereupon proceed as before provided.

Procedure when Canal Officer disagrees with Collector.

22 If the Canal Officer disagrees with the Collector, the matter shall be referred for decision to the Commissioner.

Such decision shall be final, and the Collector, if he is so directed by such decision, shall, subject to the provisions of section twenty-three, cause the said applicant to be placed in occupation of the land so marked out or of the water-course to be transferred, as the case may be.

Expenses to be paid by applicant before receiving occupation.

23. No such applicant shall be placed in occupation of such land or water-course, until he has paid to the person named by the Collector such amount as the Collector determines to be due as compensation for the land or water-course so occupied or transferred, and for any damage caused by the marking out or occupation of such land, together with all expenses incidental to such occupation or transfer.

Procedure in fixing compensation.

In determining the compensation to be made under this section, the Collector shall proceed under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870.

Recovery of compensation and expenses.

If the compensation awarded and expenses are not paid when demanded by the person entitled to receive the same, the amount may be recovered by the Collector as if it were an arrear of land-revenue, and shall, when recovered,

be paid by him to the person entitled to receive the same.

24. After compensation shall have been awarded under the provisions of section twenty-three, the Collector may, if the person to be compensated so desire, direct that instead of the immediate payment of the sum awarded as compensation being made to him the payment of an equivalent rent-charge shall be secured to him in respect of the land or water course occupied or transferred as provided in the section next following.

After compensation awarded, Collector may direct immediate payment.

25. When any such applicant is placed in occupation of land or of a water-course as aforesaid, the following rules and conditions shall be binding on him and his representative in interest:—

Conditions binding on applicant placed in occupation.

First.—All works necessary for the passage across such water-course, of water-courses existing previous to its construction and of the drainage intercepted by it, and for affording proper communications across it for the convenience of the neighbouring lands, shall be constructed by the applicant, and be maintained by him or his representative in interest to the satisfaction of the Canal Officer.

Second.—Land occupied for a water course under the provisions of section seventeen, shall be used only for the purpose of such water-course.

Third.—The proposed water-course shall be completed to the satisfaction of the Divisional Canal Officer within one year after the applicant is placed in occupation of the land.

And in cases in which land is occupied or a water-course is transferred on the terms of a rent-charge, as provided in section twenty-four, the following additional rules and conditions shall be similarly binding;—

Fourth.—The applicant or his representative in interest shall, so long as he occupies such land or water-course, pay rent for the same at such rate and on such days as are determined by the Collector when the applicant is placed in occupation.

Fifth.—If the right to occupy the land cease owing to a breach of any of these rules, the liability to pay the said rent shall continue until the applicant or his representative in interest has restored the land to its original condition, or until he has paid, by way of compensation for any injury done to the said land, such amount and to such persons as the Collector determines.

Sixth.—The Collector may, on the application of the person entitled to receive such rent or compensation, determine the amount of rent due or assess the amount of such compensation; and if any such rent or compensation be not paid by the applicant or his representative in interest, the Collector may recover the amount, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date on which it became due, as if it were an arrear of land revenue, and shall pay the same, when recovered, to the person to whom it is due.

If any of the rules and conditions prescribed by this section are not complied with,

or if any water-course constructed or transferred under this Act is disused for three years continuously,

the right of the applicant, or of his representative in interest, to occupy such land or water-course shall cease absolutely.

26. The procedure hereinbefore provided for the occupation of land for the construction of a water-course shall be applicable to the occupation of land for any extension or alteration of a water-course, and for the deposit of soil from water-course clearances.

Procedure applicable to occupation for extensions and alterations.

PART IV.

OF THE SUPPLY OF WATER.

27. In the absence of a written contract, or so far as any such contract does not extend, every supply of canal-water shall be deemed to be given at the rates and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules to be made by the Lieutenant-Governor in respect thereof.

In absence of written contract, water-supply to be subject to rules.

28. Such contracts and rules must be consistent with the following conditions:—

Conditions as to—

(*a*). The Canal Officer may not stop the supply of water to any water-course, or to any person, except in the following cases:—

power to stop water-supply;

(1) whenever and so long as it is necessary to stop such supply for the purpose of executing any work ordered by competent authority, and with the previous sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor;

(2) whenever and so long as any water-course is not maintained in such proper customary repair as to prevent the wasteful escape of water therefrom;

(3) within periods fixed from time to time by the Canal Officer:

(*b*). No claim shall be made against the Government for compensation in respect of loss caused by the failure or stoppage of the water in a canal, by reason of any cause beyond the control of the Government, or of any repairs, alterations, or additions to the canal, or of any measures taken for regulating the proper flow of water therein, or for maintaining the established course of irrigation which the Canal Officer considers necessary; but the person suffering such loss may claim such remission of the ordinary charges payable for the use of the water as is authorized by the Lieutenant-Governor:

claims to compensation in case of failure or stoppage of supply;

(*c*). If the supply of water to any land irrigated from a canal be interrupted otherwise than in the manner described in the last preceding clause, the occupier or owner of such land may present a petition for compensation to the Collector for any loss arising from such interruption, and the Collector may award to the petitioner reasonable compensation for such loss:

claims on account of interruption from other causes;

(*d*). When the water of a canal is supplied for the irrigation of a single crop, the permission to use such water shall be held to continue only until that crop comes to maturity, and to apply only to that crop; but if it be supplied for irriga-

duration of supply;

ting two or more crops to be raised on the same land within the year, such permission shall be held to continue for one year from the commencement of the irrigation, and to apply to such crops only as are matured within that year:

(e). Unless with the permission of the Superintending Canal Officer, no person entitled to use the water of any canal, or any work, building, or land appertaining to any canal shall sell or sub-lot or otherwise transfer his right to such use: Provided that the former part of this clause shall not apply to the use by a cultivating tenant of water supplied by the owner of a water-course for the irrigation of the land held by such tenant:

Sale or sub-letting of right to use canal-water;

But all contracts made between Government and the owner or occupier of any immovable property, as to the supply of canal water to such property, shall be transferable therewith, and shall be presumed to have been so transferred whenever a transfer of such property takes place:

transfer with land, of contracts for water;

(f). Government shall not be bound to supply any person with water, except in accordance with the terms of a contract in writing.

Supply of water by Government.

PART V.

OF WATER-RATES.

29. If water supplied through a water-course be used in an unauthorized manner, and if the person by whose act or neglect such use has occurred cannot be identified,

Liability when person using unauthorizedly cannot be identified.

the person on whose land such water has flowed, if such land has derived benefit therefrom,

or if such person cannot be identified, or if such land has not derived benefit therefrom, all the persons chargeable in respect of the water supplied through such water-course,

shall be liable, or jointly liable, as the case may be, to the charges made for such use.

30. If water supplied through a water-course be suffered to run to waste, and if, after enquiry by the Canal Officer, the person through whose act or neglect such water was suffered to run to waste cannot be discovered, all the persons chargeable in respect of the water supplied through such water-course shall be jointly liable for the charges made in respect of the water so wasted.

Liability when water runs to waste.

31. All charges for the unauthorized use or for waste of water may be recovered in addition to any penalties incurred on account of such use or waste.

Charges recoverable addition to penalties.

All questions under section twenty-nine or section thirty shall be decided by the Canal Officer, subject to an appeal to the Collector, or such other appeal as may be provided under section fifty-two.

Decision of questions under sections 29 and 30.

32. The rates to be charged for canal-water supplied for purposes of irrigation to the occupiers of land shall be determined by the rules to be made by the Lieutenant-Governor, and such occupiers as accept the water shall pay for it accordingly.

Charge on occupier for water how determined.

Recovery of Charges.

33. The Canal Officer or the Collector may enter into an agreement with any person for the collection and payment to the Government by such person of any sum payable under this Act by a third party.

Power to contract for collection of canal-dues.

When such agreement has been made, such person may recover such sum under the next succeeding section.

34. Any sum lawfully payable under this Part, shall be deemed to be rent payable on a pottah, or engagement in respect of the land irrigated and recoverable as such.

Any sum payable under this Part deemed to be rent.

Provided that the claim (if any) for rent due in respect of such land shall have priority over any arrears of water-rate so far as regards recovery of rent by the exercise of the power of distraint.

35. All suits arising out of the exercise of the power of distraint for recovery of water-rates,

Jurisdiction as to suits arising out of powers of distraint.

or out of any acts done under color of the exercise of the said power of distraint,

or by persons in receipt of the water-rates against any agents employed by them in the collection of such water-rates, or the sureties of such agents for money received or for accounts kept by such agents in the course of such employment, or for papers in their possession,

shall be cognizable by the same Court or authority as would have jurisdiction, if such water-rates were rent due for the land irrigated.

36. An arrear of water-rate, and any sum due to the Collector by any person on account of collections of water-rate under section thirty-three, shall be deemed to be a demand within the meaning of Bengal Act No. VII of 1868 *(to make further provision for the recovery of arrears of Land Revenue and Public Demands recoverable as arrears of Land Revenue)*, and in the discretion of the Collector, recoverable as such.

Arrears of water-rate to be demands.

37. The Collector may require any zamindar or other person under engagement to pay the land revenue of any estate, to collect and pay any sums payable under this Act by a third party, in respect of any land or water in such estate.

Zamindars may be required to collect canal-dues.

Such sums shall be recoverable by the Collector as if they were arrears of land revenue due in respect of the defaulter's share in such estate;

and for the purpose of collecting such sums from the subordinate tenure-holders, ryots, or tenants, such zamindar or other person may exercise the powers, and shall be subject to the rules, laid down in the law for the time being in force in respect to the collection by him of the rents of land.

The Lieutenant-Governor shall provide—

(a) for remunerating persons collecting sums under this section; or

(b) for indemnifying them against expenses properly incurred by them in such collection; or

(c) for both such purposes.

38. Nothing in sections thirty-three, thirty-four, or thirty-seven applies to fines.

Fines excluded from sections 33, 34, 37.

PART VI.

OF CANAL NAVIGATION.

Detainer of vessels violating rules.

39. Any vessel entering or navigating any canal contrary to the rules made in that behalf by the Lieutenant-Governor, or so as to cause danger to the canal or the other vessels therein, may be removed or detained, or both removed and detained, by the Canal Officer, or by any other person duly authorized in this behalf.

Liability of owners of vessels causing damage.

The owner of any vessel causing damage to a canal, or removed or detained under this section, shall be liable to pay to the Government such sum as the Canal Officer, with the approval of the Superintending Canal Officer, determines to be necessary to defray the expenses of repairing such damage, or of such removal or detention, as the case may be.

Recovery of fines for offences in navigating canals.

40. Any fine imposed under this Act upon the owner of any vessel, or the servant or agent of such owner or other person in charge of any vessel, for any offence in respect of the navigation of such vessel, may be recovered either in the manner prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, or, if the Magistrate imposing the fine so directs, as though it were a charge due in respect of such vessel.

Power to seize and detain vessel on failure to pay charges.

41. If any charge due under the provisions of this Part in respect of any vessel is not paid on demand to the person authorized to collect the same, the Canal Officer may seize and detain such vessel and the furniture thereof, until the charge so due, together with all expenses and additional charges arising from such seizure and detention, is paid in full.

Power to seize cargo or goods, if charges due thereon are not paid.

42. If any charge due under the provisions of this Part in respect of any cargo of goods carried in a Government vessel on a canal, or stored on or in lands or warehouses occupied for the purposes of a canal, is not paid on demand to the person authorized to collect the same, the Canal Officer may seize such cargo or goods and detain them until the charge so due, together with all expenses and additional charges arising from such seizure and detention, is paid in full.

Procedure for recovery of such charges after seizure.

43. Within a reasonable time after any seizure under section forty-one or section forty-two, the said Canal Officer shall give notice to the owner or person in charge of the property seized that it, or such portion of it as may be necessary, will, on a day to be named in the notice, but not sooner than fifteen days from the date of the notice, be sold in satisfaction of the claim on account of which such property was seized, unless the claim be discharged before the day so named.

And if such claim be not so discharged, the said Canal Officer may, on such day, sell the property seized or such part thereof as may be necessary to yield the amount due, together with the expenses of such seizure and sale :

Provided that no greater part of the furniture of any vessel or of any cargo or goods shall be so sold than shall, as nearly as may be, suffice to cover the amount due in respect of such vessel, cargo or goods.

The residue of such furniture, cargo or goods, and of the proceeds of the sale, shall be made over to the owner or person in charge of the property seized.

Procedure in respect of vessels abandoned and goods unclaimed.

44. If any vessel be found abandoned in a canal or any cargo or goods carried in a Government vessel on a canal, or stored on or in lands or warehouses occupied for the purposes of a canal, be left unclaimed for a period of two months, the Canal Officer may take possession of the same

The officer so taking possession may publish a notice that, if such vessel and its contents, or such cargo or goods, are not claimed previously to a day to be named in the notice, not sooner than thirty days from the date of such notice, he will sell the same ; and, if such vessels, contents, cargo or goods be not so claimed, he may, at any time after the day named in the notice, proceed to sell the same.

Disposal of proceeds of sale.

The said vessel and its contents, and the said cargo or goods, if unsold, or if a sale has taken place, the proceeds of the sale, after paying all tolls, charges, and expenses incurred by the Canal Officer on account of the taking possession and sale, shall be made over to the owner of the same, when his ownership is established to the satisfaction of the Canal Officer.

If the Canal Officer is doubtful to whom such property or proceeds should be made over, he may direct the property to be sold as aforesaid, and the proceeds to be paid into the district treasury, there to be held until the right thereto be decided by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

PART VII.

OF JURISDICTION.

Jurisdiction under this Act of Civil Courts.

45. Except where herein otherwise provided, all claims against Government in respect of any thing done under this Act may be tried by the Civil Courts; but no such Court shall in any case pass an order as to the supply of canal-water to any crop sown or growing at the time of such order.

Settlement of differences as to mutual rights and liabilities of persons interested in water-course.

46. Whenever a difference arises between two or more persons in regard to their mutual rights or liabilities in respect of the use, construction, or maintenance of a water-course, any such person may apply in writing to the Canal Officer stating the matter in dispute. Such officer shall thereupon give notice to the other persons interested that, on a day to be named in such notice, he will proceed to enquire into the said matter. And, after such enquiry, he shall pass his order thereon, unless he transfers (as he is hereby empowered to do) the matter to the Collector, who shall thereupon enquire into and pass his order on the said matter.

Such order shall be final as to the use or distribution of water for any crop sown or growing at the time when such order is made, and shall thereafter remain in force until set aside by the decree of a Civil Court.

47. Any officer empowered under this Act to conduct any inquiry may exercise all such powers connected with the summoning and examining of witnesses, as are conferred on Civil Courts by the Code of Civil Procedure; and every such inquiry shall be deemed a judicial proceeding.

Power to summon and examine witnesses

PART VIII.

OF OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

48. Whoever, without proper authority and voluntarily, does any of the acts following, that is to say,—

Offences under Act.

(1) being responsible for the maintenance of a water-course, or using a water-course, neglects to take proper precautions for the prevention of waste of the water thereof, or interferes with the authorised distribution of the water therefrom, or uses such water in an unauthorised manner;

(2) causes any vessel to enter or navigate any canal contrary to the rules for the time being prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor for entering or navigating such canal;

(3) passes, or causes animals or vehicles to pass, on or across any of the works, banks or channels of a canal or drainage-work contrary to rules made under this Act, after he has been desired to desist therefrom;

(4) violates any rule made under this Act, for breach whereof a penalty may be incurred, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, or to imprisonment not exceeding one month, or to both.

Penalty.

49. Nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any offence punishable under this Act: Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

Saving of prosecution under other laws.

50. Whenever any person is fined for an offence under this Act, the Magistrate may direct that the whole or any part of such fine may be paid by way of compensation to the person injured by such offence.

Compensation to person injured.

51. In this Part the word "Canal" shall (unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context) be deemed to include also all lands occupied by Government for the purposes of canals, and all buildings, machinery, fences, gates and other erections, trees, crops, plantations or other produce, occupied by or belonging to Government, upon such lands.

Definition of 'Canal.'

PART IX.

OF SUBSIDIARY RULES.

52. The Lieutenant-Governor may, from time to time, make rules to regulate the following matters:—

Power to make, alter and cancel rules.

(1) the proceedings of any officer who, under any provision of this Act, is required or empowered to take action in any matter;

(2) the cases in which, and the officers to whom, and the conditions subject to which, orders and decisions given under any provision of this Act, and not expressly provided for as regards appeal, shall be appealable;

(3) the persons by whom, the time, place or manner at or in which, anything for the doing of which provision is made in this Act, shall be done;

(4) the amount of any charge made under this Act;

(5) and generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

The Lieutenant-Governor may, from time to time, alter or cancel any rules so made.

Such rules, alterations and cancelments shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Publication of rules.

SCHEDULE.

(See section 2.)

ACTS OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
VIII of 1867 ...	Recovery of rates for water supplied by the East India Irrigation and Canal Company.	So much as has not been repealed.
VI of 1869 ...	Recovery of rates for water supplied for purposes of irrigation.	The whole Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

In consequence of irrigation works having been opened with great success in the Midnapore district, and the projected extension of such works to other districts, it has been found necessary to introduce a Bill for the purpose of extending the operation of the existing law, as contained in Bengal Acts VIII of 1867 and VI of 1869, which apply only to the irrigation works executed in Orissa.

The opportunity has been taken to repeal these Acts and to re-enact the whole in one Act, with such amendments as experience has shown to be necessary.

H. L. DAMPIER.

The 17th March 1875.

H. MILLETT,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Legislative Department.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1875.

PART V.

Acts of the Legislative Council of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 2nd March 1875, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. VIII OF 1875.

THE INLAND CUSTOMS ACT, 1875.

CONTENTS.

An Act for regulating Inland Customs Duties on Salt and Sugar, and for other purposes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the levy of inland customs-duties on salt and sugar, and to the import of salt, the export of sugar, and the manufacture of salt and saltpetre, into, from and in the North-Western Provinces, the Panjáb, Oudh and the Central Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Inland Customs Act, 1875:" and shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Local extent.

This section, section two, and so much of this Act as refers to offences against any of its provisions or against any rules made hereunder, extend to the whole of British India:

The rest of this Act extends to the territories for the time being respectively subject to the Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh and the Central Provinces;

Power to extend Act.

And any portion of this Act other than the portions specified in the second clause of this section, may be extended, by order of the Governor General in Council published in the *Gazette of India*, to any part of British India other than the said territories.

Repeal of enactments.

2. The enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the said schedule.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"the said territories" means the territories mentioned in the third clause of the first section:

"Collector."

"Collector" means a Collector or Assistant Commissioner of Inland Customs, and includes any person invested by the Local Government with the powers of a Collector under this Act:

"Customs-officer."

"Customs-officer" means any officer of Inland Customs, and includes any person invested by the Local Government with any of the powers of a customs-officer under this Act:

"Sugar."

"Sugar" includes also saccharine produce, sweetmeats and all other articles of which sugar forms a principal ingredient:

"Saltpetre."

"Saltpetre" includes rasí, sajjí and all other substances manufactured from saline earth, and *khárí-nún*, or Glauber's salt, and every form of sulphate or carbonate of soda; and

"Manufacture of salt."

"Manufacture of salt" includes the separation or purification of salt obtained in the manufacture of saltpetre, the separation of salt from earth or other substance so as to produce alimentary salt, and the excavation or removal of natural saline deposits or efflorescence.

CHAPTER II.—OF THE IMPORT OF SALT, AND EXPORT OF SUGAR.

Regulation of the import of salt, and export of sugar.

4. No salt shall be imported into the said territories, and no sugar shall be exported therefrom, except subject to the provisions, payments and rules prescribed by or under this Act.

Power to levy duties.

5. The Governor General in Council may from time to time by rule order the levy of duties not exceeding the following:—

	Per maund of three thousand two hundred tolas.
(*a*). On salt imported into the said territories	Three rupees,
(*b*). On refined sugar exported from the said territories ...	One rupee,
(*c*). On unrefined sugar exported from the said territories ...	Six annas;

and in calculating the amount of any such duty, fractions of quarter maunds may be reckoned as quarter maunds.

The Governor General in Council may from time to time reduce or remit any duty imposed under this section.

The Governor General in Council may, for the purposes of this section, define by rule what shall be deemed refined sugar and what shall be deemed unrefined sugar.

Power to define a customs-zone and establish a customs-line.

6. In order to facilitate the collection of duties imposed under section five, the Governor General in Council may by rule define a zone of country not exceeding fifteen miles in breadth along any portion of the frontier of the said territories, and at such distance within the frontier as he deems expedient,

and may extend such zone so as to include any portion of a railway or canal or navigable river entering the same and the place where dutiable goods are loaded or unloaded into wagons or boats for the purpose of entering or leaving the zone,

and may within such zone establish a chain of customs-posts extending along such zone.

And the establishment of such chain shall be deemed a public purpose within the meaning of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870.

"Customs zone." "Customs-line."

A zone of country defined, and a chain of customs-posts established, under this section, are hereinafter termed respectively a "customs-zone" and a "customs-line."

Effect of establishing a customs-zone and line.

7. When a customs-zone has been defined and a customs-line established under section six along any portion of the frontier of the said territories, the following results shall ensue (namely)—

Salt when imported.

(*a*) salt crossing such portion of the frontier shall be deemed to have been imported when it enters the customs-zone, and not before:

Sugar when exported.

(*b*) sugar shall be deemed to be exported when it is brought within half a mile of the inner face of the customs-line, and not before:

Possession of salt within customs-zone.

(*c*) the Governor General in Council may by rule prohibit any person absolutely, or subject to such conditions as the Governor General in Council thinks fit, from having in his possession any salt within the limits of the customs-zone.

Traffic crossing customs-line.

(*d*) the Governor General in Council may, by notification or by the erection of a barrier or otherwise, prohibit or prevent the passage of traffic of any description across the customs-line, except at such points as the Commissioner of Inland Customs may determine,

and may by rule control and regulate the passage of traffic at such points, and provide for the searching of all persons and things crossing, or being taken across, the customs-line.

Levy of salt-duty in Central Provinces.

8. The Governor General in Council may by rule direct that the duty leviable under section five, clause (*a*), shall be levied by way of a mileage-rate on—

(*a*) salt imported from the Presidency of Bombay into any part of the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and

(*b*) salt which, having been so imported, is afterwards moved from one place to another:

And may in like manner fix, for the purposes of this section, the rate per maund per mile which shall be so levied.

Power to regulate collection of duties and import and export of goods.

9. The Governor General in Council may by rule prescribe the manner, time, and place in and at which, and the persons by whom, the duties leviable under this Chapter shall be collected and the dutiable goods be permitted to be imported and exported.

When the rules made under this section allow dutiable goods to be imported or exported without prepayment of duty, all duty payable on such goods so imported or exported shall be deemed to be a first charge on the same, and such goods may be stopped and detained by a customs-officer until the duty is paid.

If such duty is not paid within such period as may be fixed by such rules, the goods in respect of which such duty is payable may be sold by public auction, and the proceeds of the sale shall be applied, first, in discharging the duty payable in respect of such goods, and then in defraying freight and other charges to which they are liable, and the surplus (if any) shall, if not claimed by the owner within two months, be forfeited to Her Majesty.

CHAPTER III.—OF THE MANUFACTURE OF SALT AND REFINING OF SALTPETRE.

Power of Governor General in Council

10. The Governor General in Council may from time to time by rule—

to regulate manufacture and refining of salt and saltpetre;

(*a*) prohibit absolutely, or subject to such conditions as he thinks fit, the manufacture of salt or the manufacture or refining of saltpetre throughout the whole or any portion of the said territories;

to fix fees for licenses;

(*b*) fix fees for the following licenses not exceeding in the case of each such license the amount hereinafter mentioned:—

	Rs.
License to manufacture saltpetre ...	2
License to manufacture and refine saltpetre and to separate and purify salt in the process of such manufacture and refining	100
License to manufacture *khári-nún* ...	25
License to manufacture other saline substances	2;

to impose a duty on manufacture of salt;

(*c*) impose a duty not exceeding three rupees per maund of three thousand two hundred tolahs on salt manufactured in the said territories, and determine the manner, time, and place in and at which, and the persons by whom, such duty shall be collected;

to reduce or remit duties;

(*d*) reduce or remit any duty so imposed;

to regulate possession of salt in vicinity of saltpetre-manufactories;

(*e*) define an area no point in which shall be more than one hundred yards from the nearest point of any place in which salt is stored or sold by or on behalf of Government, or of any manufactory and its appurtenances in or on which saltpetre is manufactured or refined, and regulate the possessions storage and sale of salt within such area;

to regulate possession of salt in vicinity of places where salt is manufactured.

(*f*) define an area round any other place in which salt is manufactured, and regulate the possession, storage and sale of salt within such area.

CHAPTER IV.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST THE INLAND CUSTOMS REVENUE.

Penalty for contravention of Act or rules.

11. Whoever commits any of the following offences—

(*a*) does anything in contravention of this Act or of any rule made hereunder;

(*b*) evades payment of any duty or charge payable under this Act or any such rule; or

(*c*) attempts to commit or abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code the commission of any of the offences mentioned in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of this section,

shall for every such offence be punishable with a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with both,

and the convicting Magistrate, on the application of the Collector or customs-officer, may declare to be confiscated all works, materials, and implements constructed or prepared for the purpose of manufacturing or refining salt or saltpetre contrary to the provisions of this Act or any such rule.

Punishment on second and subsequent convictions.

12. Any person convicted of an offence under section eleven, after having been previously convicted of an offence under that section or any enactment hereby repealed,

shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to six months, in addition to the punishment which may be inflicted for a first offence under section eleven,

and every such person shall, upon every subsequent conviction of an offence under section eleven, be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, in addition to any term of imprisonment to which he was liable at his last previous conviction.

Charge to be preferred by customs-officer.

13. A charge of an offence under section eleven shall not be entertained except on the complaint of the Collector or other customs-officer not inferior in rank to a Sub-Assistant Patrol,

Limitation of time for complaint.

and no such complaint shall be admitted unless it be preferred within six months after the commission of the offence to which it refers.

Jurisdiction.

An offence under section eleven shall be tried by a magistrate exercising powers not less than those of a magistrate of the second class.

Confiscation of articles in respect of which offence committed.

14. All salt, sugar, or saltpetre in respect of which any offence mentioned in section eleven has been committed, together with the vessels, packages, or coverings in which such salt, sugar, or saltpetre is contained, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying it, shall be liable to confiscation.

When the article seized exceeds five sers in weight, the Commissioner of the Division may, if satisfied on the report of any customs-officer, or on such enquiry as he deems fit to make, that such offence has been committed, declare such article to be confiscated, or impose such lesser penalty in lieu of confiscation as to him may seem fit.

If the quantity seized does not exceed five sers, the Collector shall possess the same powers in regard to its disposal which by this section are conferred on Commissioners of Division in regard to quantities exceeding five sers, and may also confiscate the vessel, package or covering in which such article is contained.

Whenever a Commissioner of Division declares under this section any article to be confiscated, he may also declare to be confiscated any vessel, package or covering in which such article is contained, and any animal or conveyance used in carrying it.

Power to levy additional duty as a penalty.

15. The Governor General in Council may from time to time by rule direct that any customs-officer not inferior in rank to a Sub-Assistant Patrol, if satisfied in such manner as such rule may prescribe that any offence mentioned or referred to in section eleven has been committed in respect of any dutiable article shall, instead of preferring a complaint before a magistrate or instituting proceedings with a view to confiscation, impose as a penalty an additional duty on such article not exceeding the duty paid or leviable thereon under chapter II of this Act.

The imposition of every such penalty shall be at once reported, if the article in respect of which the offence has been committed exceeds five sers, to the Commissioner of Division, and if such article does not exceed five sers, to the Collector,

and shall require the sanction of the Commissioner or Collector to whom it is so reported.

Punishment for connivance at offences mentioned in section 11.

16. All zamíndárs and other proprietors of land or their agents, who wilfully connive at any offence mentioned or referred to in section eleven, shall for every such offence be punishable by any magistrate exercising powers not less than those of a magistrate of the second class, with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with both.

CHAPTER V.—OF THE POWERS OF STOPPAGE, SEIZURE, SEARCH AND ARREST.

Power to detain suspected person and to seize goods liable to confiscation.

17. Any customs-officer may stop and detain any person whom he has reasonable ground to suspect of being liable to punishment under this Act;

and may seize any salt or sugar in respect of which there is reasonable ground to believe that any offence mentioned or referred to in section eleven has been committed or that any duty is payable, together with the vessels, packages or coverings in which such salt or sugar is contained, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying it.

Power to arrest.

18. Any customs-officer may arrest any person whom he has reasonable ground to suspect of having committed any such offence as last aforesaid.

Power to enter and search place of illicit manufacture.

19. Whenever any customs-officer not inferior in rank to a Sub-Assistant Patrol, has reason to believe that salt or saltpetre is being unlawfully manufactured, refined or stored,

such officer shall first record in writing (so far as may be practicable), (*a*) the name, residence, and calling of the informant (if any), (*b*) the locality and description of the house, boat or place where the officer believes the salt or saltpetre is being manufactured, refined or stored, (*c*) the name of the person for or by whom the salt or saltpetre is manufactured, refined or stored, and (*d*) the supposed quantity and description of the salt or saltpetre, with the grounds of believing the same to be unlawfully manufactured, refined or stored,

and may then summon in writing the officer in charge of the police-station within whose jurisdiction the house, boat or place to be searched is situate to attend him;

and may then, between sunrise and sunset (but always in the presence of an officer of police not inferior in rank to a head constable), enter and search any house, boat or place in which there is reason to believe that salt or saltpetre is being so manufactured, refined, or stored,

and, in case of resistance, may break open any door, and force and remove any other obstacle to such entry,

and may seize and carry away all salt and saltpetre so unlawfully manufactured, refined or stored, and all materials used in the manufacture or refinement of such salt or saltpetre,

and may also arrest the occupier of the said house, boat or place, together with all persons con-

cerned in the manufacture or refinement or storing of such salt or saltpetre, or in the concealing thereof.

If the place so entered is an apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman, who, according to the customs of the country, does not appear in public, the officer entering the same shall be guided by the rules prescribed in the Code of Criminal Procedure, section 384.

Before conducting a search under this section, the officer conducting it shall call upon two or more respectable inhabitants (if any) of the locality in which the house, boat or place to be searched is situate, to attend and witness the search, and the search shall be made in the presence of such inhabitants (if any), and also (if practicable) of the occupant of the house, boat or place searched.

Whenever it is necessary to cause a woman to be searched, the search shall be conducted with strict regard to the habits and customs of the country.

Failure of police-officer to attend.

20. Any officer in charge of a police-station, who, on application in writing made by a customs-officer to attend for any of the purposes specified in section nineteen, fails so to attend or to depute a subordinate officer not inferior in rank to a head constable so to attend, shall for every such offence be punished with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Report of arrest, seizure or search.

21. Whenever a customs-officer under the rank of Collector arrests any person under this Act,

or seizes any article as liable to confiscation under this Act,

or enters any house, boat or place for the purpose of searching for any such article,

he shall (unless empowered under the next succeeding clause of this section), within forty-eight hours next after such arrest, seizure or entry, make a full report of all the particulars of such arrest, seizure or entry to his official superior for the information of the Collector.

Every officer making any arrest under this section, or his official superior, shall, if generally empowered to do so by the Collector, either send with all convenient despatch the person arrested to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to deal with the case, or order the discharge of such person.

And every officer of police attending any search made under section nineteen shall report the same to his official superior.

Procedure in respect of articles seized.

22. Whenever the Collector is informed of the seizure of any article exceeding five sers in quantity, as liable to confiscation under this Act, he shall, with all convenient despatch, report the circumstances of the case to the Commissioner of the Division, who may thereupon proceed under section fourteen.

If the quantity seized does not exceed five sers, he may dispose of the case himself under the said section.

Procedure on detainer of article subject to additional duty.

23. Any article in respect of which a penalty is imposed under section fifteen may be detained pending the receipt of the order of the Commissioner of the Division or Collector on the report required by the same section:

Provided that, if the owner of any article so detained deposits the amount of such penalty with, and pays all ordinary duty and charges payable on such article to, the customs-officer detaining the same, such article shall be at once released.

When an article is so detained it shall, on the receipt of the said order, be dealt with in accordance with the rules made in this behalf under section twenty-seven.

When an article has been released under the second clause of this section, and the Commissioner or Collector reduces, or declines to sanction, the penalty imposed in respect of such article, the amount refundable to the owner shall be paid to him on his applying therefor to the Collector within six months, to be computed (where the order has been made by the Commissioner) from the day on which the Collector has received such order, and (where the order has been made by the Collector) from the date of such order.

When any penalty the amount of which has been deposited under the second clause of this section, is sanctioned,

or when any sum refundable under this section has not been claimed within the said period of six months,

the amount so in deposit or the sum so refundable shall be forfeited to Her Majesty unless the Commissioner of Inland Customs otherwise directs.

Procedure in respect of person arrested.

24. Whenever the Collector is informed of the arrest of any person, he shall (unless such person has been dealt with under the penultimate clause of section twenty-one), either send, with all convenient despatch, the person arrested to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to deal with the case, or order the immediate discharge of such person.

Officers of police and land-revenue to assist customs-officers.

25. All officers of police and officers of Government engaged in the collection of land-revenue, are empowered and required to assist the customs-officers in the execution of this Act.

Vexatious search, seizure, &c., by customs-officer.

26. Any customs-officer who,

(*a*) without reasonable ground of suspicion, searches or causes to be searched any house, boat or place;

(*b*) vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes the moveable property of any person, on pretence of seizing or searching for any article liable to confiscation under this Act;

(*c*) commits as such officer any other act to the injury of any person, when such officer has not reason to believe that such act is required for the execution of his duty,

shall for every such offence be punishable by a Magistrate exercising powers not less than those of a Magistrate of the second class, with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Any person wilfully or maliciously giving false information and so causing a search to be made under this Act shall be punishable by a Magistrate exercising the same powers with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or with both.

Power to regulate seizures and disposal of things seized

27. The Governor General in Council may make rules to regulate the seizure, disposal, and destruction of things liable to be seized under this Act.

Such rules may among other matters provide—

(*a*) that the owner or person having the charge of any animal seized and detained shall provide

from day to day for its keep while detained, and that, if he omits to do so, such animal may be sold by public auction, and the expenses (if any) incurred on account of it defrayed from the proceeds of the sale:

(*b*) that when anything is seized and an order for its release is subsequently passed and the owner does not within a period to be fixed by such rules appear to claim such thing and tender the duties, penalties and charges (if any) due in respect thereof, it may be sold by public auction, and such duties, penalties and charges defrayed from the proceeds of the sale:

(*c*) that the surplus-proceeds of a sale under clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of this section shall, if not claimed by the owner of the thing seized within a period to be fixed by such rules, be forfeited to Her Majesty.

CHAPTER VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Power to prohibit import, export, and transit of salt or sugar.

28. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time by rule prohibit absolutely, or subject to conditions, the transit of salt or of sugar into, out of, or over, the said territories or any part thereof.

Except in the case of a prohibition under this section, nothing in this Act shall affect the importation of salt or exportation of sugar into or from any of the said territories, from or into any other of the said territories, or the Lower Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William.

Further matters for which Governor General may make rules.

29. In addition to the rules which the Governor General in Council is hereinbefore empowered to make, he may from time to time make rules to regulate the following matters, namely:

(*a*) the persons by whom, and the time, place and manner at or in which anything to be done under this Act shall be done;

(*b*) the cases in which, and the officers to whom, and the conditions subject to which, orders given by customs-officers under this Act shall be appealable;

(*c*) the fee to be charged on account of any license, pass, certificate, dákhilá, rawána or other such document issued under this Act;

and generally to carry out the provisions herein contained.

Publication of rules.

30. All rules made under this Act must be consistent herewith and shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Power of Local Government to confer powers of Collector and customs-officers.

31. Subject to the provisions herein contained and to any rules for the time being in force made by the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may invest any person with the powers of a Collector under this Act, or with all or any of the powers hereinbefore conferred on customs-officers.

Saving of existing duties on salt and sugar.

32. All duties now leviable on salt or sugar imported into or exported from, or moved through, or manufactured in, the said territories, shall, until otherwise directed by the Governor General in Council, be deemed to be leviable under this Act.

Existing rules.

33. All rules now in force which might have been made under this Act if it had been in force, shall be deemed to have been issued hereunder, and

Existing customs-line.

the existing customs-line shall be deemed to have been defined and protected hereunder.

SCHEDULE.

A.—Acts.

Number and Year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
XIV of 1843	An Act for regulating the levy of Customs Duties, and the manufacture of Salt in the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXXVI of 1855.	An Act to empower Officers of Customs and Land Revenue to search Houses and other enclosed places for contraband Salt in the North-Western Provinces.	The whole.
I of 1860 ...	An Act to empower the Governor General in Council to increase the rate of Duty on Salt imported into the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal.	So much as has not been repealed.
XVII of 1861	An Act to amend Act XIV of 1843 (for regulating the Customs Duties in the North-Western Provinces).	So much as has not been repealed.
XXXI of 1861	An Act to regulate the manufacture of Saltpetre and the sale of Salt educed in the refinement thereof.	The whole, but so far only as regards the said territories.
XIX of 1862	An Act to extend to the Province of Oudh certain provisions of Acts XIV of 1843 and XXXVI of 1855, relating to the manufacture of contraband Salt, and to amend the last-named Act.	The whole.
VII of 1864	An Act for regulating the importation and manufacture of alimentary Salt in the Territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXXIII of 1867.	An Act to amend Act No. XXXI of 1861.	The whole.
XXV of 1869	An Act to provide Rules for the manufacture, storing and sale of Alimentary Salt in the North-Western Provinces, the Panjáb, Oudh and the Central Provinces, and for other purposes.	The whole.
XXV of 1872	An Act to give the force of law to certain Rules relating to Salt in the Panjáb.	The whole.
X of 1874 ...	An Act to amend the Law relating to Salt.	Sections three and four.
XV of 1874...	Laws Local Extent Act ...	So far as it relates to Bengal Regulation I of 1833.

SCHEDULE—*(continued)*.

B.—Bengal Regulations.

Number and Year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
XX of 1817	A Regulation for reducing into one Regulation, with Amendments and Modifications, the several Rules which have been passed for the Guidance of Darogahs and other subordinate Officers of Police; for modifying the existing Rules concerning the Resistance or Evasion of Criminal Process, and for requiring further Aid to the Police in certain cases, from Proprietors and Farmers of Land and their Local Managers, as well as from the Munduls and other Heads of Villages.	Section twenty-nine, clauses *fifth, sixth, seventh,* and *eighth.*
X of 1819 ...	A Regulation for reducing into one Regulation, with Alterations and Amendments, the Rules at present in Force respecting the Manufacture, Adulteration, Importation, Transportation, and Sale of Salt.	So much as has not been repealed.
X of 1826 ...	A Regulation for removing Doubts as to the Application of Section L. Regulation X. 1819, to the District of Goruckpore: for prohibiting the Manufacture within any of the Districts of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, of Noon-chye, or any Description of Saline Substance used as a condiment with Food, excepting on Account of, or with the Permission of Government: and for providing for the Retail Sale of Salt by Government Officers in certain Cases.	So much as has not been repealed.
IV of 1832...	A Regulation for declaring and explaining the Meaning and Intention of section XLI. Regulation X. 1819.	The whole.
I of 1833 ...	A Regulation for vesting in the Sudder Board of Revenue at Allahabad the Superintendence of the Customs and Town Duties in the territories to which the Revenue Jurisdiction of that Board extends.	The whole.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 2nd March 1875, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IX OF 1875.

An Act to amend the Law respecting the age of majority.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, in the case of persons domiciled in British India, it is expedient to prolong the period of nonage, and to attain more uniformity and certainty respecting the age of majority than now exists; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Majority Act, 1875:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India, and, so far as regards subjects of Her Majesty, to the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty;

Commencement and operation.

and it shall come into force and have effect only on the expiration of three months from the passing thereof.

2. Nothing herein contained shall affect—

(*a*) the capacity of any person to act in the following matters (namely),—Marriage, Dower, Divorce, and Adoption;

(*b*) the religion or religious rites and usages of any class of Her Majesty's subjects in India, or

(*c*) the capacity of any person who before this Act comes into force has attained majority under the law applicable to him.

Age of majority of persons domiciled in British India.

3. Subject as aforesaid, every minor of whose person or property a guardian has been or shall be appointed by any Court of Justice, and every minor under the jurisdiction of any Court of Wards, shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Succession Act (No. X of 1865) or in any other enactment, be deemed to have attained his majority when he shall have completed his age of twenty-one years and not before:

Subject as aforesaid, every other person domiciled in British India shall be deemed to have attained his majority when he shall have completed his age of eighteen years and not before.

Age of majority how computed.

4. In computing the age of any person, the day on which he was born is to be included as a whole day, and he shall be deemed to have attained majority, if he falls within the first paragraph of section three, at the beginning of the twenty-first anniversary of that day, and if he falls within the second paragraph of section three, at the beginning of the eighteenth anniversary of that day.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) Z is born in British India on the first day of January, 1850, and has a British Indian domicile. A guardian of his person is appointed by a Court of Justice. Z attains majority at the first moment of the first day of January, 1871.

(*b*.) Z is born in British India on the twenty-ninth day of February, 1852, and has a British Indian domicile. A guardian of his property is appointed by a Court of Justice. Z attains majority at the first moment of the twenty-eighth day of February, 1873.

(*c*.) Z is born on the first day of January, 1850. He acquires a domicile in British India. No guardian is appointed of his person or property by any Court of Justice, nor is he under the jurisdiction of any Court of Wards. Z attains majority at the first moment of the first day of January, 1868.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th March 1875, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. X OF 1875.

THE HIGH COURTS' CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ACT, 1875.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER XI.

OF PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS OR ACQUITTALS.

CHAPTER XII.

OF CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF PROSECUTIONS IN CERTAIN CASES.

CHAPTER XIV.

OF BAIL.

CHAPTER XV.

OF SECURITY FOR KEEPING THE PEACE.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An Act to regulate the Procedure of the High Courts in the exercise of their original criminal jurisdiction.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the procedure of the High Courts in the exercise of their original criminal jurisdiction; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The High Courts' Criminal Procedure Act, 1875:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the first day of May 1875.

Repeal of enactments.

2. The enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the said schedule, but not so as to revive any practice thereby abolished.

And all rules made under any of the said enactments shall be deemed to have been made under this Act, so far as they are consistent herewith.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"High Court."

"High Court" includes all High Courts established or to be established under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, Chapter 104, the Chief Court of the Panjáb. and such other Courts as the Governor-General in Council may, from time to time, declare to be invested with the powers of a High Court under this Act:

"Chief Justice."

"Chief Justice" includes also the Senior Judge of a Chief Court:

"Advocate General."

"Advocate General" includes also a Government Advocate:

"Clerk of the Crown."

"Clerk of the Crown" includes any officer specially appointed by the Chief Justice to discharge the functions given by this Act to the Clerk of the Crown; and

"Magistrate."

"Magistrate" includes also a Police Magistrate in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay:

"European British Subject."

"European British Subject" means—

(*a*) all subjects of Her Majesty born, naturalized or domiciled in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or in any of the European, American or Australian colonies or possessions of Her Majesty, or in the colonies of New Zealand, the Cape of Good Hope and Natal;

(*b*) the children and grandchildren of any such person by legitimate descent:

"Prosecutor."

"Prosecutor" includes every person conducting a prosecution on behalf of Her Majesty:

"Offence."

"Offence" denotes anything made punishable by any law for the time being in force; and words which refer to acts done extend also to illegal omissions.

CHAPTER II.

OF SESSIONS.

Time of holding sittings.

4. For the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, every High Court shall hold sittings on such days and at such convenient intervals as the Chief Justice of such Court from time to time appoints.

Place of holding sittings.

5. The High Court shall hold its sittings at the place at which it now holds them, or at such other place (if any) as the Governor-General in Council in the case of the High Court at Fort William, and as the Local Government in the case of the other High Courts, may direct. But it may, from time to time,

in the case of the High Court at Fort William, with the consent of the Governor-General in Council,

in all other cases, with the consent of the Local Government,

hold sittings at such other places within the local limits of its appellate jurisdiction as the High Court appoints.

Notice of sittings.

Such officer as the Chief Justice directs shall give notice beforehand in the local official Gazette of all sittings intended to be held for the exercise of the original criminal jurisdiction of the High Court.

CHAPTER III.

OF PROCEDURE ON COMMITMENTS.

Cases tried by High Courts to be tried under this Act.

6. The provisions of this Act shall apply to all criminal cases triable by the High Court.

Consideration and amendment of charge.

7. When any person is committed for trial before a High Court, the Clerk of the Crown, or, if there be not a Clerk of the Crown, a Judge of the High Court, shall, on receipt of the charge, peruse and consider it, and may, if it appear necessary or expedient so to do, alter or redraw the same, having regard to the rules as to the form of charges contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

How Court may deal with charge.

8. If a prisoner is committed to the Court without any charge at all, the Clerk of the Crown, or, if there be not a Clerk of the Crown, a Judge of the High Court, may draw up a charge, having regard to the rules referred to in section seven. If a prisoner is committed upon a charge which the Court, upon reference to the proceedings before the committing Magistrate, considers improper, the Court may draw up a charge for any offence or offences which it considers to be proved by the evidence taken before the committing Magistrate.

Prisoner may apply for amendment.

9. Any accused person may apply to the Court for an amendment of the charge made against him; and in considering whether any error in a charge did in fact mislead the accused person, the Court shall take into account the fact that he did or did not make such an application.

Court may amend charge.

10. The Court may, upon the application of the accused person, or of the prosecutor, or upon its own motion, amend or alter any charge at any stage of the proceedings before the verdict of the jury is delivered. Such amendment shall be explained to the accused person.

When trial may proceed immediately after amendment.

11. If the amendment or alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is not likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused person in his defence, it shall be at the discretion of the Court, after making such amendment or alteration, to proceed with the trial as if the amended charge had been the original charge.

When new trial may be directed or trial suspended.

12. If the amendment or alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused person in his defence, the Court may either direct a new trial, or suspend the trial for such period as may be necessary to

enable the accused person to make his defence to the amended or altered charge; and, after hearing his defence, the Court may, if it thinks fit, further adjourn the trial, to admit of the appearance of any witness whose evidence the Court may consider to be material to the case, or whom the accused person may wish to be summoned in his defence.

Charge to be recorded.

Copy of charge.

13. The charge, with such alterations (if any) as may have been made therein, shall be recorded in the High Court and a copy of such charge shall be given to the person gratis, if he demands it.

Copies of depositions.

The person charged shall also be entitled to a copy of his own examination before the committing Magistrate, and to copies of the examinations of witnesses upon whose depositions he has been committed, and of all documents read and made exhibits as part of such depositions by the committing Magistrate, if the person charged demands them a reasonable time before the case comes on for trial and pays for the same a reasonable sum not exceeding one anna for each folio of ninety words.

The Court may for any special reason remit any such payment.

Entry on unsustainable charge.

14. When any charge, or portion of a charge, recorded as aforesaid appears to a Judge of the High Court, at any time before the commencement of the trial of the person charged, to be clearly unsustainable, such Judge may make on the charge an entry to that effect.

Effect of entry.

Such entry shall have the effect of staying proceedings upon the charge or portion of the charge (as the case may be), but shall not operate as an acquittal of the person charged.

Prosecutor and accused person may recall witnesses.

15. In all cases of amendment or alteration of a charge during the trial, the prosecutor and accused person shall be allowed to recall and examine any witness who may have been examined.

Previous sanction to be obtained if offence in amended charge require it.

16. If the offence stated in the amended or altered charge be one for the prosecution of which previous sanction is necessary, the case shall not be proceeded with until such sanction is obtained; unless sanction has been already obtained for a prosecution on the same facts as those on which the amended or altered charge was founded.

Joinder of Charges.

Separate charges for distinct offences.

17. There must be a separate charge for every distinct offence of which any person is accused, and every such charge must be tried separately, except in the cases hereinafter excepted.

Illustration.

A is accused of a theft on one occasion, and of causing grievous hurt on another occasion. A must be separately charged and separately tried for the theft and the causing grievous hurt.

More offences than one of same kind may be charged within a year of each other.

18. When a person is accused of more offences than one of the same kind, committed within one year of each other, he may be charged and tried at the same time for any number of them not exceeding three.

EXPLANATION.—Offences are said to be of the same kind under this section if they fall within the provisions of section twenty.

Trial of more than one offence.

19. I. If in one series of acts, so connected together as to form the same transaction, more offences than one are committed by the same person, he may be charged with and tried for every such offence at the same time.

One offence falling within two definitions.

II. If the acts alleged constitute an offence falling within two or more separate definitions of any law in force for the time being, by which offences are defined or punished, the person accused of them may be charged with each of the offences so committed; but he must not receive a more severe punishment than could be awarded for any of such offences.

Acts severally constituting more than one offence, but collectively coming within one definition.

III. If several acts, of which one or more than one would by itself constitute an offence, form, when combined, a different offence, the person accused of them may be charged with every offence, or any of the different offences, which he may have committed; but he must not receive for such offences, collectively, a punishment more severe than that which might have been awarded for any one of such offences.

Illustrations.

To paragraph I.

(*a.*) A rescues B, a person in lawful custody, and in so doing causes grievous hurt to C, a constable in whose custody B was. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 225 and 333, Indian Penal Code.

(*b.*) A has in his possession several counterfeit seals with the intention of committing several forgeries. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, the possession of each seal for a distinct forgery under section 473, Indian Penal Code.

(*c.*) A, with intent to cause injury to B, institutes proceedings against him, knowing there is no just or lawful ground for such proceedings. A also, in the course of the proceedings, falsely charges B with having committed an offence. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, two offences under section 211, Indian Penal Code.

(*d.*) A, with intent to injure B, brings a false charge against him of having committed an offence. On the trial, A gives false evidence against B. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 211 and 194 or 195, Indian Penal Code.

(*e.*) A, knowing that B, a female minor, has been kidnapped, wrongfully confines her and detains her as a slave. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 368 (read with 367) and 370, Indian Penal Code.

(*f.*) A, with six others, commits the offences of rioting, grievous hurt to B, and of assaulting C, a public servant engaged in suppressing the riot. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 147, 325 and 152, Indian Penal Code.

(*g.*) A criminally intimidates B, C and D at the same time. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, each of the three offences under section 506, Indian Penal Code.

(*h.*) A intentionally causes the death of three persons by upsetting a boat. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, three offences under section 302, Indian Penal Code.

To paragraph II.

(*i.*) A commits mischief by cutting down a tree in a Government forest. The tree overhangs the bank of a river and falls into the stream. A commits theft by having severed the tree and by floating it down the river to his village, where he sells it. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 426 and 379, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under section 379 only.

(*j.*) A wrongfully strikes B with a cane. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 352 and 323 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under section 323 only.

(*k.*) A wrongfully kills a buffalo worth sixty rupees belonging to B, and then takes away the carcase in a manner amounting to theft. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 429 and 379, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under section 429 only.

(*l.*) Several stolen sacks of corn are made over to A and B, who know they are stolen property. A and B thereupon assist each other to conceal the sacks at the bottom of a grain-pit. A and B may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 411 and 414, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries them may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted them under one of those sections only.

(*m.*) A uses a forged document in evidence, in order to convict B, a public servant, of an offence under section 167. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 471 (read with 466) and 196 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under one of those sections only.

To paragraph III.

(*n.*) A commits house-breaking by day with intent to commit adultery, and commits, in the house so entered, adultery with B's wife. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 454 and 497, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under section 497 only.

(*o.*) A robs B, and, in doing so, voluntarily causes hurt to him. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 323, 392 and 394 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under section 392 or 394 only.

(*p.*) A entices B, the wife of C, away, and then commits adultery with her. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 498 and 497, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under section 497 only.

Where it is doubtful what offence has been committed.

20. If a single act or series of acts is of such a nature that it is doubtful which of several offences the facts which can be proved will constitute, the accused person may be charged with having committed all or any of such offences; and any number of such charges may be tried at once, or he may be charged in the alternative with having committed some one of the said offences.

Illustration.

A is accused of an act which may amount to either theft, receiving stolen property, criminal breach of trust, or cheating. He may be charged separately with theft, criminal breach of trust, and cheating, or he may be charged with having committed either theft or criminal breach of trust, or cheating.

When a person is charged with one offence, he can be convicted of another.

21. If, in the case mentioned in section twenty, one charge only is brought against an accused person, and it appears in evidence that he committed a different offence, for which he might have been charged under the provisions of that section, he may be convicted of the offence which he is shown to have committed, although he was not charged with it.

Illustration.

A is charged with theft. It appears that he committed criminal breach of trust, or receiving stolen goods. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust, or receiving stolen goods, though he was not charged with it.

When offence proved included in offence charged.

22. When a person is charged with an offence, and part of the charge is not proved, but the part which is proved amounts to a different offence, he may be convicted of the offence which he is proved to have committed, though he was not charged with it.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is charged, under section 407, Indian Penal Code, with criminal breach of trust in respect of property entrusted to him as a carrier. It appears that he did commit criminal breach of trust under section 406 in respect of the property, but that it was not entrusted to him as a carrier. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust under section 406.

(*b.*) A is charged with murder. He may be convicted of culpable homicide, or of causing death by negligence.

What persons may be charged jointly.

23. When more persons than one are accused of the same offence, or of different offences committed in the same transaction, or when one person is accused of committing any offence, and another of abetment of, or attempt to commit, such offence, they may be charged and tried together or separately, as the Court thinks proper, and the provisions hereinbefore contained shall apply to all such charges.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A and B are accused of the same murder. A and B may be charged and tried together for the murder.

(*b.*) A and B are accused of a robbery, in the course of which A commits a murder with which B has nothing to do. A and B may be tried together on a charge, charging both of them with the robbery, and A alone with the murder.

(*c.*) A and B are both charged with a theft, and B is charged with two other thefts committed by him in the course of the same transaction. A and B may be both tried together on a charge, charging both with the one theft, and B alone with the two other thefts.

24. Effect of errors. › error, either in the way in which the offence is stated, or in the particulars required by the Code of Criminal Procedure to be stated, and no omission to state the offence, or to state those particulars, shall be regarded at any stage of the case as material, unless the person accused was in fact misled by such error or omission.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is charged, under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code, with "having been in possession of counterfeit coin, having known at the time when he became possessed thereof that such coin was counterfeit;" the word "fraudulently" being omitted in the charge. Unless it appears that A was in fact misled by this omission, the error shall not be regarded as material.

(*b.*) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge, or is set out incorrectly. A defends himself, calls witnesses, and gives his own account of the transaction. The Court may infer from this that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating is not material.

(*c.*) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge. There were many transactions between A and B, and A had no means of knowing to which of them the charge referred, and offered no defence. The Court may infer from such facts that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating was, in this case, a material error.

(*d.*) A is charged with the murder of Khodá Baksh on the 21st January. In fact, the murdered person's name was Haidar Baksh, and the date of the murder was the 20th January. A was never charged with any murder but one, and had heard the inquiry before the Magistrate, which referred exclusively to the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from these facts that A was not misled, and that the error in the charge was immaterial.

(*e.*) A was charged with murdering Haidar Baksh on the 20th January, and Khodá Baksh (who tried to arrest him for that murder) on the 21st January. When charged for the murder of Haidar Baksh, he was tried for the murder of Khodá Baksh. The witnesses present in his defence were witnesses in the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from this that A was misled, and that the error was material.

25. When irregular commitments may be validated. If any Magistrate, or other authority purporting to exercise powers conferred, but not being actually so empowered, commits an accused person to take his trial before a High Court, the Court may, after perusal of the proceedings, accept the commitment if it considers that the accused person has not been prejudiced, unless objection was made on behalf either of the accused person or of the prosecution to the jurisdiction of the committing Magistrate during the inquiry and before the order of commitment.

If such Court considers that the accused person was prejudiced, or if such objection as aforesaid was so made, it shall quash the commitment, and direct a fresh inquiry by a competent Magistrate.

26. Custody pending direction as to place of trial. Pending the directions of the Court as to the place of trial, every person committed for trial shall (if not admitted to bail) be committed by the Magistrate for intermediate custody to the criminal jail in which he can be most conveniently confined.

Procedure thereafter. If the trial be directed to be held at the ordinary place of sitting of the Court, the Magistrate shall bind over the person charged to appear and take his trial at such place of sitting, or shall commit him to the jail at such place.

If the Court direct that the person charged be tried elsewhere than at its ordinary place of sitting, the Magistrate shall bind him over to appear and take his trial at the place so directed, or shall, if necessary, cause him to be removed to the criminal jail at or nearest to the place at which he is directed to be tried.

27. Intermediate custody of European British subjects. The Court may direct that all European British subjects committed or bailed for trial by it within certain specified districts or during certain specified periods of the year, shall be tried at the ordinary place of sitting of the Court,

or direct that they shall be tried at a particular place named, and may also order that they shall, if not bailed, be committed for intermediate custody to a particular jail, being one of the jails appointed by the Government for the reception of such prisoners.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE TRIAL.

28. Commencement of trial. When the Court is ready to commence the trial, the accused person shall be brought before it, and the charge shall be read and explained to him, and he shall be asked whether he is guilty of the offence charged, or claims to be tried.

29. Plea of guilty. If the accused person pleads guilty, the plea shall be recorded, and he may be convicted thereon.

30. Refusal to plead or claim to be tried. If the accused person refuses to, or does not, plead, or if he claims to be tried, the Court shall proceed to choose jurors as hereinafter directed, and to try the case.

31. Right of accused to be defended. Every person accused of an offence may of right be defended by any advocate of a High Court.

Any such person may, with the permission of the Court (but not otherwise), employ any person not being an advocate, attorney or pleader, to assist him in his defence.

CHAPTER V.

OF JURIES.

(a) Of Juries generally.

Trials to be by jury. 32. All trials under this Act shall be by jury;

and, notwithstanding anything contained in section sixty-four of the Code of Criminal Procedure, in all criminal cases transferred to a High Court under that section or under the Letters Patent of any High Court established under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, Chapter 104, the trial may, if the High Court so direct, be by jury.

33. Number of jurors. The jury shall consist of nine persons, who shall be chosen by lot from the persons summoned to act as jurors: provided that, in case of a deficiency

of such persons, the number required may, with the leave of the Court, be chosen from such other persons as may be present.

Successive trials by same jury.

34. Subject to the right of challenge hereinafter mentioned, the same jury may try as many accused persons successively as the Court thinks fit.

Majority of jurors for trial of European British subjects.

35. If before the first juror is called and accepted, any European British subject charged as aforesaid requires to be tried by a mixed jury, the majority of the jurors shall consist of Europeans or Americans, or both Europeans and Americans.

Trial of European British subject and Native jointly accused.

36. In any case in which a European British subject is accused jointly with a person not being a European British subject, and such European British subject is committed for trial before a High Court, the person so jointly accused shall (if the committing Magistrate thinks that he ought to be tried) also be committed for trial before such High Court, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Such persons may be tried together, and the procedure on the trial shall be the same as it would have been had the European British subject been tried separately.

Provisions for European British subject requiring majority of Europeans in jury.

37. Provided that, if before the first juror is called and accepted the European British subject requires the majority of the jurors to consist of Europeans or Americans, or both Europeans and Americans, and the person not being a European British subject requires that he shall be tried separately by a jury of which at least five members shall be persons not being Europeans or Americans, the latter person shall be tried separately.

Native may claim separate trial.

(b) Of Juries in the Presidency Towns.

Trials before special jury.

38. Every person tried in Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, shall be tried before a special jury

(*a*) if charged with having committed an offence punishable with death, or

(*b*) if in any other case a Judge of the High Court so directs.

Jurors' book.

39. The jurors' book for the year current when this Act comes into force, shall be taken as containing a correct list of persons liable to serve as jurors under this Act;

and those persons whose names are entered in the said book as being liable to serve on special juries only shall be deemed to be persons privileged and liable to serve only as special jurors under this Act during the year for which the said list has been prepared.

Number of special jurors.

40. The names of not more than two hundred persons shall at any one time be entered in the Special Jurors' list.

Exemption of special jurors.

41. All persons whose names are entered in the special jurors' list shall be exempted from serving on any other than special juries, but so long only as their names are contained in such list.

Lists of common and special jurors.

42. The Clerk of the Crown shall, before the first day of April in each year, and subject to such rules as the High Court from time to time prescribes, prepare

(*a*) a list of all persons liable to serve as common jurors;

(*b*) a list of persons liable to serve as special jurors only.

Regard shall be had, in the preparation of the latter list, to the property, character and education of the persons whose names are entered therein.

No person shall be entitled to have his name entered in the special jurors' list, merely because he may have been entered in the special jurors' list for a previous year.

The Governor General in Council may exempt any salaried officer of Government from serving as a juror.

Discretion of officer preparing lists.

43. The Clerk of the Crown shall, subject to such rules as aforesaid, have full discretion to prepare the said lists as seems to him to be proper, and there shall be no appeal from, or review of, his decision.

Publication of lists.

44. Preparatory lists of persons liable to serve as common jurors and as special jurors, respectively, signed by the officer by whom the same have been prepared, shall be published once in the local official Gazette before the fifteenth day of April next after their preparation.

Revised lists of persons liable to serve as common jurors and special jurors, respectively, signed as aforesaid, shall be published once in the local official Gazette before the first day of May next after their preparation.

Copies of the said lists shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of the Court-house.

Number of jurors to be summoned.

45. Out of the persons named in the revised lists aforesaid, there shall be summoned for each sessions at least twenty-seven of those who are liable to serve on special juries, and fifty-four of those who are liable to serve on common juries.

No person shall be so summoned more than once in six months unless the number cannot be made up without him.

Supplementary summons.

If, during the continuance of any sessions, it appears that the number of persons so summoned is not sufficient, such number as may be necessary of other persons liable to serve as aforesaid shall be summoned for such sessions.

Failure of jurors to attend.

46. Any person summoned under section 45 who without lawful excuse fails to attend as required by the summons, or who having attended departs without having obtained the permission of the Judge, or fails to attend after an adjournment of the Court after being ordered to attend, shall be deemed guilty of a contempt and be liable by order of the Judge to such fine as he thinks fit,

and, in default of payment of such fine, to imprisonment in the civil jail until the fine is paid.

Peremptory challenges.

47. Challenges without cause shown shall be allowed to the number of eight on behalf of the Crown and eight on behalf of the person or all the persons charged.

Challenges on cause.

The following and no others shall be good causes of challenge, whether on behalf of the Crown or by the person or persons charged:—

(a) Some personal objection, such as alienage, infancy, old age, or deficiency in the qualification required by any law or rule having the force of law for the time being in force:

(b) Some presumed or actual partiality in the juror:

(c) A previous conviction of the juror of a non-bailable offence under the Indian Penal Code, or of a similar offence under any other law in force in British India:

(d) Inability to understand English when spoken.

Trial of challenges.

48. The Judge before whom a person charged is about to be tried shall try any challenge, other than a challenge without cause shown; and if the Judge allow the challenge, the juror shall be set aside.

The decision of the Judge as to any challenge shall be final.

Powers of Presidency High Courts as to jurors.

49. Save as herein provided, the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay shall retain all their present powers respecting the summoning, empannelling, qualification, challenging, and service of jurors,

and shall have power to make such rules on these subjects (consistent with the provisions of this Act) as seem to them to be proper.

All rules relating to jurors now in force in the same High Courts shall (so far as they are consistent with this Act) remain in force until repealed or altered by new rules made under this section.

(c) Of Juries in the Mofussil.

Summoning jurors.

50. Whenever a High Court has given notice of its intention to hold sittings at any place (other than the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay) for the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, the Court of Session at such place shall, subject to any direction which may be given by the High Court, take and cause to be taken the measures prescribed by sections 407, 409, 410 and 411 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the summoning of jurors.

Military jurors.

51. In addition to the persons so summoned as jurors, the said Court of Session shall, if it think needful, after communication with the Commanding Officer, cause to be summoned such number of Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers in the military service, resident within ten miles of its place of sitting, as the Court considers to be necessary to make up the juries required for the trial of European British subjects charged with offences before the High Court as aforesaid.

All Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers so summoned shall be liable to serve on such juries notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure; but no Commissioned or Non-Commissioned Officer shall be summoned whom his Commanding Officer desires to have excused on the ground of urgent military duty, or for any other special military reason.

Juries for trial of European British subjects.

52. The juries for the trial of European British subjects as aforesaid shall be formed in the manner required by the Code of Criminal Procedure and by this Act from the persons summoned in accordance with sections 50 and 51.

Names of jurors to be called.

53. As each juror is chosen, his name shall be called aloud, and, upon his appearance, the accused person shall be asked if he objects to be tried by such juror.

Objections to jurors

Objection may then be made to such juror by the accused person, or by the prosecutor, and the grounds of objection shall be stated.

Grounds of objection.

54. Any objection made to a juror on any of the following grounds, if made out to the satisfaction of the Court, shall be allowed:—

(a) his holding any office in or under the Court or the local Court of Session;

(b) his executing any duties of Police or being entrusted with any Police functions;

(c) his having been convicted of any offence against the State, or of any fraudulent or other offence which, in the judgment of the Court, renders him unfit to serve on the jury;

(d) his having by habit or religious vows, relinquished all care of worldly affairs;

(e) his standing in the relation of husband, master, servant, landlord or tenant, to the person alleged to be injured or attempted to be injured by the offence charged, or to the person accused;

(f) his being in the employment of any of such persons;

(g) his being plaintiff or defendant in any civil suit against any of such persons;

(h) his having complained against, or having been accused by, any of such persons in any criminal prosecution;

(i) any circumstance which, in the judgment of the Court, is likely to cause prejudice against, or favour to, any of such persons, or which renders such person improper as a juror.

Decision of objection.

55. Any objection made to a juror shall be decided by the Court, and such decision shall be final.

Supply of place of juror against whom objection allowed.

56. If the objection be allowed, the place of such juror shall be supplied by any other juror attending in obedience to a summons; or, if there be no such other juror present, then by any other person present in the Court whose name is on the list of jurors, or whom the Court considers a proper person to serve on the jury, provided no objection to such other juror or person be made and allowed under section 54.

57. The Judge shall not allow any person to serve on the jury, unless such person understands the language in which the evidence is given or interpreted.

Juror to understand language in which evidence is given or interpreted.

(d) Of the Foreman.

58. When the jury has been completed, they shall appoint one of their number to be foreman.

Foreman of jury.

It shall be the duty of the foreman to preside in the debates of the jury, to deliver the verdict of the jury, and to ask any information from the Court that may be required by the jury or any of the jurors.

If a majority of the jury do not agree in the appointment of a foreman, he shall be appointed by the Court.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE TRIAL.

59. The prosecutor shall then open his case, and the witnesses shall be examined, cross-examined and re-examined according to the law for the time being relating to the examination of witnesses.

Examination of witnesses.

60. The examination of the accused person before the committing Magistrate shall be given in evidence at the trial.

Examination of accused before Magistrate to be evidence.

61. The Court may from time to time, at any stage of the trial, examine the accused person.

Examination of accused.

The accused person shall not be liable to any punishment for refusing to answer, or for answering falsely, questions asked under this section, but the Court shall draw such inference as seems just from such refusal or false answer.

Accused not punishable for refusal to answer.

No oath or affirmation shall be administered to the accused person.

62. When the examination of the witnesses for the prosecution and the examination of the accused person are concluded, the accused person shall be asked whether he means to call witnesses. If he says that he does not, the prosecutor may sum up his case. The Court may then, if it thinks that there are no grounds for proceeding, direct the jury to return a verdict of acquittal.

Defence.

If the Court considers that there are grounds for proceeding, it shall call on the accused person to state his grounds of defence and produce his witnesses.

The accused person, or his Counsel may then state the case for the defence, and may examine the witnesses, if any, produced for the defence, and at the conclusion of such examination may sum up his case.

63. If any evidence is adduced on behalf of the accused person, the prosecutor shall be entitled to reply.

Prosecutor's right of reply.

64. Whenever, in the opinion of the Court, it is proper and convenient that the jury should view the place in which the offence charged is said to have been committed, or any other place in which any other transaction material to the inquiry in the trial took place, an order shall be made to that effect, and the jury shall be conducted in a body, under the care of an officer of the Court, to such place, which shall be shown to them by a person appointed by the Court. Such officer shall not suffer any other person to speak to, or hold any communication with, any of the jury.

View by jury.

65. The High Court may from time to time make rules as to keeping the jury together during a trial lasting for more than one day, and, subject to such rules, the presiding Judge may order whether and in what manner the jurors shall be kept together under the charge of an officer of the Court, or whether they shall be allowed to return to their respective homes.

Locking-up jury.

66. The Court may, in its discretion, postpone the hearing of the case; and may, from time to time, adjourn the trial, if it considers that such adjournment is proper and will promote the ends of justice.

Postponement of trial. Adjournment.

67. If a trial is adjourned, the jury shall be required to attend at the adjourned sitting, and at every subsequent sitting, until the conclusion of the trial.

Jury to attend at adjourned sitting.

68. The Court may, if it think fit, from time to time, by general rule prescribe the manner in which evidence shall be taken down in cases coming before the Court in the exercise of its ordinary or its extraordinary original criminal jurisdiction, and the Judges of such Court shall take down the evidence or the substance thereof in accordance with the rule (if any) so prescribed.

Power to prescribe mode in which evidence shall be taken down.

69. If a juryman is personally acquainted with any relevant fact, it is his duty to inform the Judge that such is the case, whereupon he may be examined, cross-examined and re-examined, in the same manner as any other witness.

Evidence of jurors.

70. When the services of an interpreter are required by the Court for the interpretation of any evidence or statement, he shall be bound to state the true interpretation of such evidence or statement.

Interpreter.

CHAPTER VII.

OF EVIDENCE.

71. The examination of a Civil Surgeon or other medical witness, taken and duly attested by a Magistrate, may be given in evidence in any criminal trial, although the person examined is not called as a witness.

Evidence of medical witness

The Court may summon such Civil Surgeon or other medical witness, if it sees sufficient cause for doing so.

Court may summon medical witness.

72. Any document purporting to be a report from the Chemical Examiner, or Assistant Chemical Examiner to Government, upon any matter or thing duly submitted to him for examination or anaslyis and report, in the course of any criminal

Report of Chemical Examiner.

trial, or in any preliminary inquiry relating thereto, may, if it bears his signature, be used as evidence in any criminal trial.

Genuineness of signature may be presumed.

The Court may presume that the signature of any such document is genuine, and that the person signing it held the office which he professed to hold at the time when he signed it.

Admission of accused.

73. If, after the commencement of the trial, the accused person admits before the Court the commission of an offence, the Court may convict him on his own admission, whether such offence is the same as the offence of which he is accused, or not.

Record of evidence in absence of accused.

74. If an accused person abscond, and after due pursuit cannot be arrested, the Court may, in his absence, examine the witnesses (if any) produced on behalf of the prosecution and record their depositions; and any such deposition may, on the arrest of such person, be put in on his trial for the offence with which he is charged if it is not practicable to procure the attendance of the deponent.

Evidence given at preliminary inquiry.

75. When a witness is produced, the evidence (if any) given by him before the committing Magistrate may, in the discretion of the presiding Judge, be treated as evidence in the case, if it was duly taken in the presence of the accused person.

EXPLANATION.—This section shall not authorize the Court to refer to the record of the evidence given by a witness who is absent, except in the cases in which such evidence may be referred to under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, or other law in force for the time being upon the subject of evidence.

Commissions.

When a commission may issue.

76. Whenever, at any time after the commitment, it appears that the attendance of a witness cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which, under the circumstances of the case, would be unreasonable, the Court may dispense with his personal attendance.

Mode of issuing commission.

The Court may direct a commission to the Magistrate of the District, or to a Magistrate of the first class, in whose jurisdiction such witness may be. The Magistrate to whom the commission is directed shall proceed to the place where such witness is, or shall summon such witness before himself. Such Magistrate shall take the evidence of such witness in the same manner, and shall have for this purpose, and may exercise, the same powers as in trials of warrant cases under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Where witness is in Native State.

When the witness is in the territories of any Native Prince or State in India in alliance with Her Majesty, the commission may be directed to any Justice of the Peace or other officer in the service of the Crown resident in such territories; and the provisions of the second clause of this section shall apply to such Justice of the Peace or officer.

Where witness is in a Presidency Town.

If the witness is within the local limits of the ordinary original criminal jurisdiction of any of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay, the commission may be directed to any Police Magistrate within such limits, and such Magistrate shall have the like power to compel the attendance and examination of witnesses as he possesses for that purpose in cases pending before him.

Prosecutor and accused may examine witness.

The prosecutor and the accused person may forward interrogatories, upon which the officer to whom the commission is directed shall examine the witness, or the prosecutor may appear personally before the officer to whom the commission is directed, or the prosecutor or accused person may so appear by authorized agent.

Return of commission.

After any commission issued under this section has been duly executed, it shall be returned, together with the deposition of the witness examined thereunder, to the Court out of which it issued; and the commission, the return thereto, and the deposition of such witness may be used as evidence in the case and shall form part of the record.

Tender of Pardon to obtain Evidence.

Court may direct tender of pardon.

77. The Court may, with the view of obtaining on the trial the evidence of any person or persons supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in, or privy to, any offence mentioned in column 7 of the fourth schedule annexed to the Code of Criminal Procedure as triable exclusively by the Court of Session, instruct the committing Magistrate to tender, or itself may, at any time before judgment, tender, a pardon to such person or persons, on condition of his or their making a full, true and fair disclosure of the whole of the circumstances, within his or their knowledge, relative to the crime committed and every other person concerned in the perpetration thereof.

Any person accepting a tender of pardon under this section shall be examined as a witness in the case, under the rules applicable to the examination of witnesses.

Such person, if not on bail, shall be detained in custody pending the termination of the trial.

Commitment of person to whom pardon has been tendered.

78. When a pardon has been tendered under section 77, if it appears to the Court that any person who has accepted such tender has not conformed to the conditions under which it was made, either by wilfully concealing anything essential, or by giving false evidence, the Court may commit, or direct the commitment of, such person, for trial for the offence in respect of which the pardon was so tendered, or for any other offence of which he may appear to have been guilty in connection with the same matter.

The statement made by a person under pardon, which pardon has been withdrawn under this section, may be put in evidence against him.

Of securing Attendance of Witnesses and Production of Documents.

Procedure for obtaining attendance of witnesses.

79. The following procedure shall be pursued in order to obtain the attendance of witnesses before the Court.

80. The Court may, at any stage of any proceeding, inquiry or trial, summon any witness, or examine any person in attendance though not summoned as a witness, and it shall be its duty to do so if the evidence of such person appears essential to the just decision of the case.

Power to summon material witness or examine person present.

81. If the Court has reason to believe that any witness whose attendance is required will not attend to give evidence without being compelled to do so, it may, instead of issuing a summons, issue a warrant of arrest in the first instance.

When warrant of arrest may issue in first instance.

82. If such warrant cannot be executed, and the Court considers that the witness is absconding or concealing himself for the purpose of avoiding the service thereof, it may issue a proclamation, requiring his attendance to give evidence at a time and place to be named therein, to be affixed on some conspicuous part of his ordinary place of abode.

Procedure when warrant cannot be served.

If the witness does not attend at the time and place named in such proclamation, the Court may order the attachment of any moveable property belonging to such witness, to such amount as seems reasonable, not being in excess of the amount of costs of attachment and of any fine to which he may be liable under the provisions of the next following section.

Such order shall authorize the attachment of any such moveable property within the jurisdiction of the Court by which the order was made; and if any such moveable property be without the jurisdiction of the said Court, such order when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated shall authorize the attachment of the property last aforesaid.

83. If the witness appears and satisfies the Court that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of avoiding the execution of the warrant, and that he had not notice of the proclamation in time to attend at the time and place named therein, the Court shall direct that the property attached be released from attachment, and shall make such order in regard to the costs of the attachment as the Court thinks fit.

Release of attached property of witness appearing and satisfying Court.

If such witness does not appear, or, appearing, fails to satisfy the Court that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of avoiding the execution of the warrant, and that he had not such notice of the proclamation as aforesaid, the Court may order the property attached, or any part thereof, to be sold for the purpose of satisfying all costs incurred in consequence of such attachment, together with the amount of any fine which may be imposed upon such witness under the provisions of section 172 of the Indian Penal Code.

Sale of property of witness not appearing or not satisfying Court.

If the witness pays to such Court the costs and fine as aforesaid, his property shall be released from attachment.

84. If any person summoned to give evidence neglects or refuses to appear at the time and place appointed by the summons, and no reasonable excuse is offered for such neglect or refusal, the Court, upon proof of the summons having been duly served, may issue a warrant under its seal to bring such person before it to testify as aforesaid.

Arrest of person disobeying summons.

85. The accused person shall be allowed to examine as a witness any person in attendance.

Right of accused as to examination of witness.

86. Whenever the Court considers that the production of any document is necessary or desirable for the purposes of any investigation or judicial proceeding, the Court may issue a summons to the person in whose possession or power such document is believed to be, requiring him to attend and produce such document at the time and place stated in the summons.

Procedure for obtaining production of document required as evidence

87. If there is reason to believe that the person to whom the summons is addressed will not produce the document as directed in the summons, the Court may issue a search-warrant for the document in the first instance.

When warrant for search for documents may issue.

88. The Court may, if it thinks fit, impound any document produced before it, or may, at the conclusion of the proceedings, order such document to be returned to the person who produced it.

Power to impound document produced.

89. If a witness refuses to answer any question which is put to him or to produce any document in his possession or power which the Court requires him to produce, and does not offer any just excuse for such refusal, he shall be deemed guilty of contempt of Court.

Procedure in case of refusal to answer or produce documents.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE CHARGE TO THE JURY.

90. When the case for the defence and the prosecutor's reply, if any, are concluded, the Court shall proceed to charge the jury, summing up the evidence for the prosecution and defence, and laying down the law by which the jury are to be guided.

Charge to jury.

91. It is the duty of the Judge to decide all questions of law, and especially all questions as to the relevancy of facts which it is proposed to prove, the admissibility of evidence, or the propriety of questions asked by parties or their agents, which may arise in the course of the trial; and, in his discretion, to prevent the production of inadmissible evidence, whether it is or is not objected to by the parties;

Duty of Judge

to decide upon the meaning and construction of all documents given in evidence at the trial;

to decide upon all matters of fact which it may be necessary to prove in order to enable evidence of particular matters to be given;

to decide whether any question which arises is for himself or for the jury; and upon this point his decision shall be final.

The Judge may, if he thinks proper, in the course of his summing up, express to the jury his

opinion upon any question of fact, or upon any question of mixed law and fact, relevant to the proceeding.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) It is proposed to prove a statement made by a person not called as a witness, under circumstances which render evidence of his statement admissible.

It is for the Judge, and not for the jury, to decide whether the existence of those circumstances has been proved.

(*b*.) It is proposed to give secondary evidence of a document, the original of which is alleged to have been lost or destroyed.

It is the duty of the Judge to decide whether the original has been lost or destroyed.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE VERDICT AND THE DISCHARGE OF THE JURY.

Retirement to consider.

92. After the Judge has finished his charge, the jury may retire to consider their verdict.

Except with the leave of the Court, no person other than a juror shall speak to, or hold any communication with, any member of such jury.

Duty of jury.

93. It is the duty of the jury—

(*a*) to decide which view of the facts is true, and then to return the verdict which under such view ought, according to the direction of the Judge, to be returned;

(*b*) to determine the meaning of all technical terms and words used in an unusual sense, which it may be necessary to determine, whether such words occur in documents or not;

(*c*) to decide all questions which according to law are to be deemed questions of fact;

(*d*) to decide whether general, indefinite expressions do or do not apply to particular cases, unless such expressions refer to legal procedure, or unless their meaning is ascertained by law, in either of which cases it is the duty of the Judge to decide their meaning.

Illustrations.

(1.) A is tried for the murder of B.

It is the duty of the Judge to explain to the jury the distinction between murder and culpable homicide, and to tell them under what views of the facts A ought to be convicted of murder, or of culpable homicide, or to be acquitted.

It is the duty of the jury to decide which view of the facts is true, and to return a verdict in accordance with the direction of the Judge, whether that direction is right or wrong, and whether they do or do not agree with it.

(2.) The question is, whether a person entertained a reasonable belief on a particular point. Whether work was done with reasonable skill, or due diligence.

Each of these is a question for the jury.

Foreman to communicate verdict.

94. When the jury have considered their verdict, the foreman shall inform the Court what is their verdict, or what is the verdict of a majority.

Verdict to be given on each charge.

Judge may question jury.

95. The jury shall return a verdict on all the charges on which the accused is tried, and the Court may ask them such questions as are necessary to ascertain what their verdict is.

Procedure where jury differ.

96. If the jury are not unanimous, the Judge may require them to retire for further consideration. After such a period as the Judge considers reasonable, the jury may deliver their verdict, although they are not unanimous.

Verdict when to be delivered.

97. A verdict of guilty or not guilty, as the case may be, shall be delivered either when the jury are unanimous in their opinion, or when as many as six are of one opinion and the Judge agrees with them.

Discharge of jury in default of unanimity or majority of six with Judge's concurrence.

98. When the jury are satisfied that they will not be unanimous, but six of them are of one opinion, the foreman shall so inform the Judge.

If the Judge disagrees with the majority, he shall then discharge the jury.

If there are not so many as six who agree in opinion, the Judge shall, after the lapse of such time as he thinks reasonable, discharge the jury.

Discharge of jury in case of sickness of juror or prisoner.

99. The Judge may also discharge the jury whenever by reason of illness a juryman becomes incapable of attending through the trial or the prisoner becomes incapable of remaining at the bar.

Re-trial of prisoner after discharge of jury.

100. Whenever the jury is discharged, the prisoner shall be detained in custody or on bail (as the case may be) and shall be tried by another jury unless the Judge considers that he should not be re-tried, in which case the Judge shall make an entry to that effect on the charge, and such entry shall operate as an acquittal.

Power to reserve questions.

101. When any person has in a trial before a Judge of the High Court acting in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, been convicted of an offence, the Judge, if he thinks fit, may reserve for the decision of a Court consisting of two or more Judges of the High Court any question of law which has arisen in the course of the trial of such person and the determination of which would affect the event of the trial.

Procedure when question reserved.

If the Judge reserves any such question, the person convicted shall, pending the decision thereon, be remanded to jail, or, if the Judge think fit, be admitted to bail,

and the High Court shall have power to review the case, or such part of it as may be necessary, and finally determine such question, and thereupon to alter the sentence passed by the Court of original jurisdiction, and to pass such judgment and sentence as to the High Court seem fit.

Withdrawal of remaining charges, on conviction on one of several charges.

102. When more charges than one are preferred against the same person, and when a conviction has been had on one or more of them, the prosecutor may, with the consent of the Court, withdraw, or the Court of its own accord may direct the withdrawal of, the remaining charge or charges. Such withdrawal shall have the effect of an acquittal on such charge or charges.

CHAPTER X.

OF THE SENTENCE.

Form and direction of warrant of commitment.

103. Every warrant for the commitment of a person to custody shall be in writing and signed and sealed by the Judge who issues it.

Provisions of Criminal Procedure Code, ss. 303, 304, 305, applied in Mofussil.

104. In the case of a High Court holding its sittings elsewhere than in the towns of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, sections 303, 304 and 305, shall apply to the officers therein mentioned.

Levy of fine.

105. Whenever an offender is sentenced to pay a fine, the Court may issue a warrant for the levy of the amount by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender, whether or not the offence be punishable with fine only, and whether or not the sentence direct that, in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall suffer imprisonment.

Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Court, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender without the jurisdiction of the said Court, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situate.

Cases to which section applies.

This section shall not apply to cases in which any special procedure is laid down by any special or local law in force for the time being for the recovery of any fine, but shall apply to cases in which no such procedure is laid down, and to all fines not levied when this Act comes into force, but which might have been levied under this section if it had been in force when they were imposed.

Payment of fine in compensation.

106. Whenever the Court imposes a fine under any law in force for the time being, the Court may order the whole or any part of the fine to be paid in compensation,

(*a*) for expenses properly incurred in the prosecution;

(*b*) for the offence complained of, where such offence can, in the opinion of the Court, be compensated by money.

Such payment shall be made, as the Court thinks fit, to or for the benefit of the complainant, or the person injured, or both.

In any subsequent civil proceedings relating to the same matter, the Court shall take into account any sum which may have been awarded under this section.

Imprisonment in default of payment of fine.

107. In every case punishable under any law in force for the time being with imprisonment as well as fine, in which the offender is sentenced to a fine, whether with or without imprisonment, the High Court shall be guided by the provisions of sections 64, 65, 68, 69 and 70 of the Indian Penal Code in awarding the period of imprisonment in default of payment of the fine.

Execution of sentences of whipping.

108. Sentences of whipping shall be executed in manner provided by the Code of Criminal Procedure, sections 311, 312 and 313.

Sentence in cases of simultaneous conviction of several offences.

109. When a person is convicted, at one trial, of two or more offences punishable under the same or different sections of any law for the time being in force, the Court may sentence him, for the offences of which he has been convicted, to the several penalties prescribed by such enactment or enactments, which such Court is competent to inflict; such penalties, when consisting of imprisonment, or transportation, or penal servitude, to commence the one after the expiration of the other:

Maximum term of imprisonment.

Provided that in no case shall such person be sentenced to imprisonment for a longer period than fourteen years.

Currency of sentence on escaped convicts.

110. When sentence of death or whipping is passed on an escaped convict, the Court shall direct the new sentence to take effect without waiting for the expiration of the sentence from which he has escaped.

When any other sentence is passed on an escaped convict severer than the sentence from which he has escaped, the Court shall also direct the new sentence to take effect without waiting for the expiration of the sentence from which he escaped.

When the new sentence is not severer than the sentence from which he has escaped, the Court shall direct the new sentence to take effect after such convict has suffered imprisonment, or transportation, or penal servitude, as the case may be, for a further period equal to that which, at the time of his escape, remained unexpired of his former sentence.

When the former sentence on the escaped convict is or includes transportation or penal servitude for life and the Court does not sentence him to death, the new sentence shall direct that he be, as soon as practicable, sent back to the place from which he escaped.

EXPLANATION.—For the purpose of this section—

(*a*) a sentence of transportation or penal servitude shall be deemed severer than a sentence of imprisonment:

(*b*) a sentence of imprisonment with solitary confinement shall be deemed severer than a sentence of imprisonment without solitary confinement; and

(*c*) a sentence of rigorous imprisonment shall be deemed severer than a sentence of simple imprisonment with or without solitary confinement.

Sentence on offender already sentenced for another offence.

111. When sentence is passed on a person actually undergoing sentence of imprisonment or transportation, and the sentence is for imprisonment or transportation, the Court shall direct such imprisonment or transportation to commence at the expiration of the imprisonment or transportation to which he has been previously sentenced;

or, if he is undergoing a sentence of imprisonment, and the sentence on such subsequent conviction be for transportation or penal servitude, the Court may direct the sentence to commence immediately, or at the expiration of the im-

prisonment to which such person has been previously sentenced:

Provided that nothing in this section shall be held to excuse such person from any part of the punishment to which he is liable upon such former or subsequent conviction.

Proviso.

112. When any person under the age of sixteen years is sentenced to imprisonment for any offence, the Court may direct that such offender, instead of being imprisoned in the criminal jail, shall be confined in any reformatory established by the Local Government as a fit place for confinement, in which there are means of suitable discipline and of training in some branch of useful industry, or which is kept by a person willing to obey such rules as the Government prescribes with regard to the discipline and training of persons confined therein.

Confinement of youthful offenders in reformatories.

All persons confined under this section shall be subject to the rules so prescribed.

113. When any person is sentenced to death, the sentence shall direct that he be hanged by the neck till he is dead.

Sentence of death.

114. If a woman sentenced to death be found to be pregnant, the High Court shall order the execution of the sentence to be postponed, and may commute the sentence.

Postponement of capital sentence on pregnant woman.

115. When the trial is concluded, the Court may make such order as it thinks fit for the disposal of any property produced before it, regarding which any offence appears to have been committed.

Order for disposal of property regarding which offence committed.

Any order under this section may be in the form of a reference to a Magistrate, who shall in such case deal with the property as if it had been seized by the Police and the seizure duly reported to him.

EXPLANATION.—In this section the term 'property' includes not only such property as has been originally in the possession or under the control of any party, but also any property into or for which the same may have been converted or exchanged, and anything acquired by such conversion or exchange, whether immediately or otherwise.

116. Subject to any rules that may be passed by the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Court may order payment, on the part of Government, of the reasonable expenses of any complainant or witness attending for the purpose of any trial before such Court under this Act.

Expenses of complainants and witnesses.

CHAPTER XI.

OF PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS OR ACQUITTALS.

117. A person who has once been tried for an offence and convicted or acquitted of such offence, shall, while such conviction or acquittal remains in force, not be liable to be tried again for the same offence, nor on the same facts for any other offence for which a different charge from the one made against him might have been made under section 20, or for which he might have been convicted under section 21.

Person once convicted or acquitted not to be tried for same offence.

A person convicted or acquitted of any offence may be afterwards tried for any offence for which a separate charge might have been made against him on the former trial under section 19, paragraph I.

A person convicted or acquitted of any offence in respect of any act causing consequences which, together with such act, constituted a different offence from that for which such person was acquitted or convicted, may be afterwards tried for such last-mentioned offence, if the consequences had not happened, or were not known to the Court to have happened, at the time when he was acquitted or convicted.

A person convicted or acquitted of any offence in respect of any facts may, notwithstanding such acquittal or conviction, be subsequently charged with and tried for any other offence which he may have committed in respect of the same facts, if the Court by which he was first tried was not competent to try the offence with which he is subsequently charged.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is tried upon a charge of theft as a servant and acquitted. He cannot afterwards be charged with the same theft as a servant, or, upon the same facts, with theft simply or with criminal breach of trust.

(*b*) A is tried upon a charge of murder and acquitted. There is no charge of robbery; but it appears from the facts that A committed robbery at the time when the murder was committed; he may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, robbery.

(*c.*) A is tried for an assault and convicted. The person afterwards dies. A may be tried again for culpable homicide.

(*d.*) A is tried under section 270 of the Indian Penal Code for malignantly doing an act likely to spread the infection of a disease dangerous to life and is acquitted. The act so done afterwards causes a person permanently to lose his eyesight. A may be charged, under section 325, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to that person.

(*e*) A is charged before the Court of Session and convicted of the culpable homicide of B. A may not afterwards be tried for the murder of B on the same facts.

(*f.*) A is charged by a Magistrate of the first class with, and convicted by him of, voluntarily causing hurt to B. A may not afterwards be tried for voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B, on the same facts, unless the case comes within paragraph three.

(*g.*) A is charged by a Magistrate of the second class with, and convicted by him of, theft of property from the person of B. A may be subsequently charged with, and tried for, robbery on the same facts.

(*h*) A, B and C are charged by a Magistrate of the first class with, and convicted by him of, robbing D. A, B and C may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, dacoity, on the same facts.

118. If the accused person has been previously convicted of any offence, and if it is intended to prove such previous conviction for the purpose of affecting the punishment which is to be awarded, the fact of the previous conviction must be stated in the charge. If it is omitted, it may be added at any time before sentence is passed, but not afterwards.

Previous conviction to be set out in charge.

119. A previous conviction or acquittal may be proved by an extract certified under the hand of the officer having the custody of the records of the Court in which such conviction or acquittal was had, to be a copy of the finding and sentence.

Previous conviction or acquittal how proved.

CHAPTER XII.

OF CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

120. If any person committed for trial appears at his trial to the Court to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Court shall, in the first instance, try the fact of such unsoundness of mind, and if satisfied of the fact, shall give a special judgment that the accused person is of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence; and thereupon the trial shall be postponed.

Procedure in case of person committed being lunatic.

The trial of the fact of the unsoundness of mind of the accused person shall be deemed to be part of his trial before the Court.

121. Whenever an accused person is found to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Court, if the offence of which he is accused be bailable, may release him on sufficient security being given that he shall be properly taken care of, and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, and for his appearance when required.

Release of lunatic pending investigation or trial.

If the offence be not bailable, or if the required bail be not given, the Court shall report the case to the Local Government, and the accused person shall be kept in safe custody in such place as the Local Government directs.

Custody of lunatic.

122. Whenever a trial is postponed under section 120, the Court may at any time resume the trial, and require the accused person, if detained in custody, to be brought before the Court; or, if he has been released on security, may require his appearance.

Resumption of trial.

The surety of such person shall be bound, at any time, to produce him to any officer whom the Court appoints to inspect him; and the certificate of such officer shall have the same effect as the certificate of an Inspector General of Prisons or the Visitors of Lunatic Asylums, granted under section 127.

123. If, when the accused person appears or is again brought before the Court, it appears to such Court that he is in a fit state of mind to make his defence, he shall be put on his trial.

Procedure on accused appearing before Court.

If it appears that the accused person is still of unsound mind, and incapable of making his defence, the Court shall again act according to the provisions of section 121.

124. Whenever any person is acquitted upon the ground that, at the time at which he is charged with having committed an offence, he was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act charged or that he was doing what was wrong or contrary to law, the finding shall state specially whether such person committed the act or not.

Finding in case of acquittal on ground of being lunatic.

125. Whenever such finding states that the accused person committed the act charged, the Court before which the trial was held shall, if the act charged would, but for the incapacity found, have amounted to an offence, order him to be kept in safe custody, in such place and manner as the Court thinks fit, and shall report the case for the order of the Local Government.

Person so acquitted to be kept in safe custody.

The Local Government may order such person to be kept in safe custody in a Lunatic Asylum or other suitable place of safe custody.

126. When any person is confined under the provisions of section 121 or 125, the Inspector General of Prisons, if such person is confined in a jail, or the Visitors of the Lunatic Asylums or any two of them, if he is confined in a Lunatic Asylum, may visit him in order to ascertain his state of mind; and he shall be visited once at least in every six months by such Inspector General or by two of such Visitors as aforesaid; and such Inspector General or Visitors shall make a special report to the Local Government as to the state of mind of such person.

Lunatic prisoners to be visited by Inspector General.

127. If such person is confined under section 121 and such Inspector General or Visitors as aforesaid shall certify that, in his or their opinion, such person is capable of making his defence, he shall be taken before the Court, at such time as it appoints, and the Court shall deal with him under the provisions of section 123; and the certificate of such Inspector General or Visitors as aforesaid shall be receivable as evidence.

Procedure where lunatic prisoner is reported capable of making his defence.

128. If such person is confined under the provisions of section 125, and such Inspector General or Visitors as aforesaid shall certify that, in his or their judgment, he may be discharged without danger of his doing injury to himself or to any other person, the Local Government may thereupon either order him to be discharged, or to be detained in custody, or to be transferred to a public Lunatic Asylum, if he has not been already sent to such an Asylum; and may appoint a commission, consisting of a judicial officer and two medical officers, whereof the chief medical officer attached to the Lunatic Asylum shall be one.

Procedure where lunatic confined under section 125 is declared capable of being discharged

The said commission shall make formal inquiry into the state of mind of such person taking such evidence as is necessary, and shall report to the Local Government, who may order his discharge or detention as to it may seem fit.

129. Whenever any relative or friend of any person detained under the provisions of section 125 is desirous that he shall be delivered over to his care and custody, the Local Government, upon the application of such relative or friend, and on his giving security to the satisfaction of such Government that the person detained shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, may order that the person detained be delivered to such relative or friend.

Delivery of lunatic to care of relative.

Whenever such person is so delivered, it shall be upon condition that he shall be subject to be inspected by such officer, and at such times as the Local Government directs.

The provisions of sections 126 and 128 shall apply to persons detained under the provisions of this section; and the certificate of the inspecting officer appointed under this section shall be dealt

with as a certificate of the Inspector General of Prisons or the Visitors of Lunatic Asylums, under the said sections.

130. If an accused person, though not insane, cannot be made to understand the proceedings, the Court may proceed with the trial; and if such trial results in a conviction, the Court shall pass thereon such order as it thinks fit.

Procedure where accused does not understand the proceedings.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF PROSECUTIONS IN CERTAIN CASES.

131. A complaint of an offence punishable under chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code, except section 127, or punishable under section 294 A of the said Code, shall not be entertained, unless the prosecution be instituted by order of, or under authority from, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, or some officer empowered by the Governor General in Council to order or authorize such prosecution, or unless instituted by the Advocate General.

Prosecutions for offences against the State.

132. A complaint of an offence of which any Judge or any public servant not removeable from his office without the sanction of the Government is accused as such Judge or public servant, shall not be entertained against him, except with the sanction or under the direction of the Government, or of some officer empowered by the Government, or of some Court or other authority to which he is subordinate, and whose power so to sanction or direct such prosecution the Government does not think fit to limit or reserve.

Prosecution of Judges and public servants.

No such Judge or public servant shall be prosecuted for any act purporting to be done by him in the discharge of his duty, unless with the sanction of the Government.

The sanction must be given before the commencement of the proceedings.

Sanction when to be given.

In this section the expression 'Government' means either the Local Government or the Governor General in Council; and the expressions 'Judge' and 'public servant' have the meanings assigned to them respectively by the Indian Penal Code.

133. A complaint of any offence described in chapter X of the Indian Penal Code, not falling within section 175, 178, 179 or 180 of that Code, shall not be entertained by any High Court, except with the sanction or on the complaint of the public servant concerned, or of his official superior.

Prosecution for contempts of the lawful authority of public servants.

134. The sanction referred to in section 133 may be expressed in general terms, and need not name the accused person, and may be given at any time.

Nature of sanction necessary.

EXPLANATION.—In cases under this chapter, the report or application of the public servant shall be deemed sufficient complaint.

135. When the Court is of opinion that there is sufficient ground for inquiring into any charge mentioned in section 133, it may, after making such preliminary inquiry as may be necessary, either commit the case itself, or may send the case for inquiry to any Magistrate having power to try or commit for trial the accused person for the offence charged.

Procedure in cases mentioned in section 133.

Such Magistrate shall thereupon proceed according to law; and the Court may send the accused person in custody, or take sufficient bail for his appearance before such Magistrate; and may bind over any person to appear and give evidence on such trial or inquiry.

The Magistrate receiving the case may, if he is authorised to make transfers of cases, transfer the inquiry to some other competent Magistrate, instead of completing the inquiry himself.

CHAPTER XIV.

OF BAIL.

136. The Court may in any case direct that an accused person shall be admitted to bail, or that the bail required by a Magistrate be reduced.

Power to direct admission to bail.

137. Whenever, by reason of default of appearance of the person executing the personal recognizance, the Court is of opinion that proceedings should be had to compel payment of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance, it shall proceed to enforce the penalty, by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of the moveable property belonging to such person, which may be found within its jurisdiction.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by accused.

Such warrant may be executed within such limits, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the accused person without such limits, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situate.

138. Whenever, by reason of default of appearance by the person bailed, the Court is of opinion that proceedings should be had to compel payment of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance of the surety or sureties, it shall give notice to the surety or sureties to pay the same, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by sureties.

If such penalty be not paid, and if no sufficient cause for its non-payment be shown, the Court shall proceed to recover the penalty from such surety or sureties, by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to him or them which may be found within its jurisdiction.

Such warrant may be executed within such local limits; and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the surety or sureties without such limits, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situate.

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, such surety or sureties shall be liable to confinement, by order of the Court, in the civil jail, during a period not exceeding six months:

Provided that the Court may, at its discretion, remit any portion of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance of the party or witness, or of the surety or sureties, and enforce payment in part only:

Remission of part of penalty.

Court may direct Magistrate to levy sum forfeited.

The Court may direct any Magistrate to levy the amount due on a forfeited bail-bond executed in respect of attendance before such Court.

instead of

139. When any person is required to give bail, the Court may permit him to deposit a sum of money or Government promissory notes to such amount as it may fix in lieu of such bail.

CHAPTER XV.

OF SECURITY FOR KEEPING THE PEACE.

Personal recognizance to keep the peace in cases of conviction.

140. Whenever a person accused of rioting, assault, or other breach of the peace, or with abetting the same, or with assembling armed men or taking other unlawful measures with the evident intention of committing the same, is convicted of such offence,

and the Court is of opinion that it is just and necessary to require such person to give a personal recognizance for keeping the peace,

the Court may, in addition to any other order passed in the case, direct that the person so convicted be required to execute a formal engagement, in a sum proportionate to his condition in life and the circumstances of the case, for keeping the peace during such period as it may appear proper to fix in each instance, not exceeding three years, with a provision that, if the same be not given, he shall be kept in simple imprisonment for any time not exceeding three years, unless within such period he executes such formal engagement as aforesaid.

If the accused person be sentenced to imprisonment, the period for which he may be required to execute a recognizance, and the imprisonment in default of executing such recognizance, shall commence on the expiration of his sentence.

Security to keep the peace.

141. Whenever it appears necessary to require security for keeping the peace, in addition to the personal recognizance of the party so convicted, the Court empowered to require a personal recognizance may require security in addition thereto, and may fix the amount of the security-bond to be executed by the surety or sureties; with a provision that, if the same be not given, the party required to find the security shall be kept in simple imprisonment for any time not exceeding three years.

Power to restore possession of immoveable property.

142. Whenever a person is convicted of an offence attended with criminal force, and it appears to the Court that, by such criminal force, any person has been dispossessed of any immoveable property, the Court may cause such person to be restored to possession.

No order made for this purpose shall prejudice any right over such immoveable property which any person may be able to show in a civil suit.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Saving of Acts XV of 1869, and V of 1871.

143. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the Prisoners' Testimony Act, 1869, or the Prisoners Act, 1871.

Advocate General may exhibit informations.

144. The Advocate General may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, exhibit to the local High Court, against persons subject to the jurisdiction of the said Court, informations for all purposes for which Her Majesty's Attorney-General may exhibit informations on behalf of the Crown in the Court of Queen's Bench or Exchequer.

Such proceedings may be taken upon every such information as may lawfully be taken in case of similar informations filed by Her Majesty's Attorney-General in England, so far as the circumstances of the case and the course and practice of proceeding in the said High Courts respectively will admit.

All fines, penalties, forfeitures, debts and sums of money recovered or levied under or by virtue of any such information shall belong to the Government of India.

Effect of charge preferred by Advocate General.

145. Upon charges preferred by the Advocate-General or by any Magistrate or other officer specially empowered by the Government in this behalf, persons committed to custody or held to bail shall be deemed to have been brought before the High Court in due course of law, and (subject to the provisions herein contained as to the amendment and alteration of charges, and subject also to the provisions of section 24) shall be tried upon the charges so recorded.

Power to enter *nolle prosequi.*

146. At any stage of any proceeding under this Act, before the return of the verdict, the Advocate General may, if he think fit, inform the Court on behalf of Her Majesty that he will not further prosecute the defendant upon the information or charge; and thereupon all proceedings on such information or charge against the defendant shall be stayed, and he shall be discharged of and from the same. But such discharge shall not amount to an acquittal.

Power of Presidency High Court to transfer to itself cases from Police Magistrates.

147. Whenever it appears to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Madras or Bombay that the direction hereinafter mentioned will promote the ends of justice, it may direct the transfer to itself of any particular case from any criminal court situate within the local limits of its ordinary original criminal jurisdiction, and the High Court shall have power to determine the case so transferred, and to quash or affirm any conviction or other proceeding which may have been had therein, but so that the same be not quashed for want of form, but on the merits only.

148. Any of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay may, whenever it thinks fit, direct—

Power to issue directions of the nature of a *habeas corpus*.

(a) that a prisoner, legally committed and within the local limits of its ordinary original criminal jurisdiction, be brought up before it to be bailed:

(b) that a person within such limits be brought up before the Court to be dealt with according to law:

(c) that a person illegally or improperly detained in public or private custody within such limits be set at liberty:

(d) that a prisoner detained in any gaol situate within such limits be brought before the Court to be there examined as a witness in any matter pending or to be inquired into in such Court:

(e) that a prisoner detained as aforesaid be brought before a Court Martial or any Commissioners acting under the authority of any commission from the Governor-General in Council, for trial, or to be examined touching any matter depending before such Court Martial or Commissioners respectively:

(f) that a prisoner within such limits be removed from one custody to another for the purpose of trial:

(g) that the body of a defendant within such limits may be brought in on the Sheriff's return of *cepi corpus* to a writ of attachment;

and neither the High Court nor any Judge thereof shall hereafter issue any writ of *habeas corpus* for any of the above purposes.

Each of the said High Courts shall, as soon as conveniently may be, frame rules to regulate the procedure in cases under this section; and till such rules are framed, the practice of such Courts as to the obtaining, granting and serving of writs of *habeas corpus*, and as to the returns thereto, shall apply in such cases.

Nothing in this section applies to persons detained under Bengal Regulation III of 1818, Madras Regulation II of 1819, or Bombay Regulation XXV of 1827, or the Acts of the Governor-General in Council No. XXXIV of 1850 or No. III of 1858.

149. Affidavits and affirmations to be used before any High Court or any officer of such Court, may be sworn and affirmed before such Court or the Clerk of the Crown, or any Commissioner or other person appointed by such Court for that purpose, or any Judge or Commissioner for taking affidavits in any Court of Record in British India, or any Commissioner to administer oaths in Chancery in England or Ireland, or any Magistrate authorised to take affidavits or affirmations in Scotland.

Courts and persons before whom affidavits may be sworn.

150. Every High Court in the exercise of its original Criminal Jurisdiction shall be deemed an open and public Court, to which the public generally may have access, so far as the same can conveniently contain them.

Criminal Courts to be open.

But the presiding Judge may, if he thinks fit, order that, during the trial of any particular case, no person shall have access to, or be, or remain in, the room or building used by the Court, without the consent or permission of the Court.

151. In the case of offences which may lawfully be compounded, injured persons may compound the offence out of Court, or in Court with the permission of the Court.

Compounding offences.

Such withdrawal from the prosecution shall have the effect of an acquittal of the accused person.

152. Every Judge of a High Court shall, by virtue of his office, be a Justice of the Peace within and for the whole of British India.

Judges of High Courts to be Justices of the Peace *virtute officii*.

153. Cases pending, when this Act comes into force, in any High Court in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction shall be decided, as far as may be, according to the procedure provided in this Act.

Pending cases.

THE SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 2.)

ACTS.

No. and year.	Subject or Title.	Extent of repeal.
XXXI of 1838.	Supreme Courts, Criminal Law.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXII of 1839.	An Act for enabling persons charged with offences to make their defence more effectually.	So much as has not been repealed.
IV of 1849	Criminal lunatics	So much as has not been repealed.
XVI of 1852.	An Act for further improving the administration of Criminal Justice in Her Majesty's Courts of Justice in the territories of the East India Company.	So much as has not been repealed.
XVIII of 1859.	An Act to amend the law relating to offences declared to be punishable on conviction before a Magistrate.	So much as has not been repealed.
XVIII of 1862.	An Act to repeal Act XVI of 1852 in those parts of British India in which the Indian Penal Code is in force, and to re-enact some of the provisions thereof with amendments, and further to improve the administration of Criminal Justice in Her Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature.	Sections 1 to 25 (both inclusive): sections 36 to 46 (both inclusive): and sections 54, 55 and 56.
XIII of 1865.	An Act to amend the procedure of Her Majesty's High Courts of Judicature in the exercise of their original jurisdiction, and to provide for the exercise of such jurisdiction at places other than the Presidency Towns.	So much as has not been repeale[d].

ACTS,—*concluded.*

No. and year.	Subject and Title.	Extent of repeal.
IV of 1866.	An Act to amend the constitution of the Chief Court of Judicature in the Panjáb and its Dependencies.	Sections 21 to 41 (both inclusive), and section 20, except the first twenty-two words.
XVI of 1866	An Act to relieve the Governor General of India in Council from the duty of signing the commissions mentioned in sections 22 and 44 of the High Courts Criminal Procedure Amendment Act, 1865.	The whole.
XXIV of 1866.	An Act to amend the procedure of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William.	Sections 2 to 17 (both inclusive).

No. and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
XIII of 1869.	An Act further to amend the procedure of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces.	Sections 1 and 2, and so much of sections 3 and 4 as relates to criminal jurisdiction.
XXII of 1870.	An Act to confirm certain laws affecting European British subjects.	Section three.

STATUTES.

No. and year.	Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
13 Geo. III, c. 63.	An Act for establishing certain Regulations for the better management of the affairs of the East India Company, as well in India as in Europe.	Section 34. In section 38 the words "and the Chief Justice and other Judges of the said Supreme Court of Judicature."
33 Geo. III, c. 52.	*An Act whose title begins with the words* An Act for continuing, *and ends with the words* and Bombay.	Sections 153 and 154.
53 Geo. III, c. 155.	*An Act whose title begins with the words* An Act for continuing, *and ends with the words* Company's Charter.	Sections 100, 102, 103.
9 Geo. IV, c. 74.	An Act for improving the administration of Criminal Justice in the East Indies.	The whole Act except sections one, seven, eight, nine, twenty-five, twenty-six, and fifty-six.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 15th March 1875, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XII OF 1875.

THE INDIAN PORTS ACT, 1875.

CONTENTS.

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Ports and Port-dues.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Ports and Port-dues; It hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Ports Act, 1875:"

2. It shall extend—

Present local extent.

(*a*) to the ports mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed, and to such parts of the navigable rivers and channels leading to such ports respectively, as have been declared to be subject to Act No. XXII of 1855 (*for the regulation of Ports and Port-dues*);

Power to extend this Act.

(*b*) to the other ports or parts of rivers or channels to which the Local Government, in exercise of the power hereinafter conferred, applies the provisions of this Act.

But nothing herein contained shall—

(*c*) apply to any vessel belonging to or in the service of Her Majesty or the Government of India, or to any vessel of war belonging to any Foreign Prince or State;

(*d*) deprive any person of any right of property or other private right except as hereinafter expressly provided; or

(*e*) affect any law or rule relating to the Customs, or any order or direction lawfully made or given pursuant thereto.

And nothing contained in any of the following sections (namely), thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty and forty-one, shall apply to any port, river or channel to which such section has not been specially extended by the Local Government.

3. The Acts mentioned in the second schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

Repeal of Acts.

Every declaration, appointment or rule made under any such Act and now in force shall be deemed to have been made under this Act.

The references made to any Act or provision of an Act hereby repealed shall be read as if made to this Act or the corresponding provision of this Act, as the case may be.

4. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

Interpretation-clause.

"Vessel" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or of property:

"Vessel."

"Master," when used in relation to any vessel, means any person (except a Pilot or Harbour Master) having for the time being the charge or control of such vessel:

"Master."

"Pilot" means a person for the time being authorized by the Local Government to pilot vessels:

"Pilot."

"Owner" includes also any agent to whom a vessel is consigned:

"Owner."

"Gunpowder" includes also rockets and other combustible ammunition:

"Gunpowder."

"Magistrate" means a person exercising powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure not less than those of a Magistrate of the Second Class and includes, in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, a Magistrate of Police; and

"Magistrate."

"Port" includes also any part of a river or channel in which this Act is for the time being in force.

"Port."

CHAPTER II.

OF THE POWERS OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

5. With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette,

Power to extend this Act.

(*a*) extend this Act to any port or to any part of any navigable river or channel leading thereto in which this Act is not in force,

(*b*) extend specially the provisions of any of the following sections (namely), thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty and forty-one, to any port or to any part of any such river or channel to which such provisions have not been so extended,

Power to extend specially sections 38, 39, 40 and 41.

(*c*) withdraw this Act from any port or any part thereof in which it is for the time being in force:

Power to withdraw this Act.

Provided that every notification under clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of this section may define the limits of the port, river or channel to which it refers, and that such limits may extend to high-water-mark.

Such limits may include any piers, jetties, landing-places, wharfs, quays, docks, and other works made on behalf of the public for convenience of traffic, for safety of vessels, or for the improvement, maintenance and good government of such port river or channel, whether within or without high-water-mark, and (subject to any rights of private property therein) any portion of the shore or bank within fifty yards of such line.

EXPLANATION:—In this section 'high-water-mark' means the highest point reached by ordinary spring-tides at any season of the year.

6. The Local Government may from time to time, with the like sanction, and subject to the rights referred to in section five, alter the limits of any port in which this Act may be in force, and declare or describe, by notification in the official Gazette or by means of maps, posts or otherwise, the precise extent of such limits.

Limits how to be altered.

7. The Local Government may, from time to time, make such rules, consistent with this Act, as it may think necessary for any of the following purposes, namely,—

Local Government empowered to make Port-rules as to—

(*a*) for regulating the time at which, and the manner in which, vessels shall enter into or go out of any port subject to this Act:

entering or leaving Port:

(*b*) for regulating the berths, stations and anchorages to be occupied by vessels in any such port:

berths of vessels:

(*c*) for striking the yards and top-masts, and for rigging-in the booms and yards, of vessels in any such port; and for swinging or taking-in davits, boats and other things projecting from such vessels:

striking yards, &c.:

(*d*) for the removal or proper hanging or placing of anchors, spars, and other things, in or attached to vessels in any such port:

removal of anchors, &c.:

(*e*) for regulating vessels whilst taking in or discharging ballast or cargo, or any particular kind of cargo, in any such port, and the stations to be occupied by vessels whilst so engaged:

taking in or discharging ballast:

(*f*) for keeping free passages of such width as may be deemed necessary within any such port, and along or near to the piers, jetties, landing-places, wharfs, quays, docks, moorings, and other works in or adjoining to the same; and for marking out the spaces so to be kept free:

keeping free passage:

(*g*) for regulating the anchoring, fastening, mooring, and unmooring of vessels in any such port:

regulating the anchoring:

(*h*) for regulating the moving and warping of all vessels within any such port and the use of warps therein:

moving and warping:

(*i*) for regulating the use of the mooring buoys, chain and other moorings, in any such port:

use of mooring buoys:

(*j*) for fixing from time to time the rates to be paid for the use of such moorings when belonging to Government, or of any boat, hawser, or other thing belonging to Government:

rates for use of mooring buoys:

(*k*) for licensing and regulating cargo and other boats, and catamarans plying for hire in any such port:

cargo boats, &c.:

(*l*) for regulating the use of fires and lights within any such port :

fires and lights:

(*m*) for enforcing and regulating the use of signal-lights by vessels at night in any such port :

signal-lights:

(*n*) for regulating the number of the crew which must be on board any vessel afloat within the limits of any such port :

number of crew:

(*o*) for fixing the limits within which vessels shall be prohibited from having on board in any such port any quantity of gunpowder in excess of such quantity as the Local Government prescribes in this behalf.

possession of gunpowder.

CHAPTER III.

OF PORT OFFICERS, THEIR POWERS AND DUTIES.

Appointment of Conservator.

8. The Local Government shall appoint some officer or body of persons to be Conservator of every port subject to this Act, and may suspend or remove such officer or body.

Subject to any direction by the Local Government to the contrary—

(*a*) in ports where there is a Master Attendant, such Master Attendant shall be the Conservator :

(*b*) in ports where there is no Master Attendant, but where there is a Harbour-Master, such Harbour-Master shall be the Conservator.

Where the Harbour-Master is not Conservator, the Harbour-Master and his Assistants shall be subordinate to, and subject to the control of, the Conservator.

The Conservator shall be subject to the control of the Local Government, or of any intermediate authority which that Government may appoint.

Conservator empowered to give directions for certain specified purposes.

9. The Conservator of any port subject to this Act may, in respect of any vessel within such port, give directions for carrying into effect any port-rule for the time being in force therein.

Penalty for disobedience to Conservator's orders.

Whoever wilfully, and without lawful excuse, refuses or neglects to obey any lawful direction of such Conservator, after notice thereof has been given to him, shall, for every such offence, be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and with a further fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for every day on which he wilfully continues to disobey such direction;

Expenses caused thereby to be paid by offender.

and, in case of such refusal or neglect, the said Conservator may do, or cause to be done, all acts necessary for the purpose of carrying such direction into execution, and may hire and employ proper persons for that purpose; and all reasonable expenses incurred in doing such acts shall be paid by the person so offending.

Service of written notice.

Any written notice of a direction given under this Act, left for the Master of any vessel with any person employed on board thereof, or affixed on a conspicuous place on board of such vessel, shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to have been given to the Master thereof.

Power to cut warps, ropes, &c.

10. The Conservator of any such port may, in case of urgent necessity, cut, or cause to be cut, any warp, rope, cable or hawser, endangering the safety of any vessel in such port or at or near to the entrance thereof.

Power to remove floating timber, &c., or obstruction on shore within limits of Port.

11. The Conservator may remove or cause to be removed, any timber, or obstruction, raft, or other thing floating or being in any part of any such port, which obstructs or impedes the free navigation thereof; or anything which obstructs or impedes the lawful use of any pier, jetty, landing-place, wharf, quay, dock, mooring, or other work, on any part of the shore or bank which has been declared to be within the limits of such port, and is not private property;

Expenses of removal.

and the owner of any such timber or raft or other thing shall be liable to pay the reasonable expenses of such removal;

Penalties for causing obstruction or public nuisance.

and if such owner or any other person has without lawful excuse caused any such obstruction or impediment, or causes any public nuisance affecting or likely to affect such navigation, he shall also be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

And the Conservator or any Magistrate having jurisdiction over the offence may cause such nuisance to be abated.

Recovery of expenses of removal.

12. If the owner of any such timber or raft, or the person who has caused any such obstruction, impediment, or public nuisance as is mentioned in section eleven, neglects to pay the expense of the removal thereof, within one week after demand, or within fourteen days after such removal has been notified in the official Gazette or in such other manner as the Local Government by general or special order directs, such expenses may be recovered in the same manner as any fine under this Act;

Power to sell timber, &c.

and the Conservator may cause such timber, raft, or other thing, or the materials of any nuisance or obstruction so removed, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be sold by public auction;

Proceeds how dealt with.

and may retain all the expenses of such removal and sale out of the proceeds of such sale; and shall pay the surplus of such proceeds or deliver so much of the said timber or other materials as may remain unsold, to the person entitled to receive the same;

and, if no such person appear, shall cause the same to be kept and deposited in such manner as the Local Government directs;

and may, if necessary, from time to time, realize the expenses of keeping the same, together with the expenses of such sale, by a further sale of so much of the said timber or other materials as may remain unsold.

Removal of obstructions lawfully made.

13. If any obstruction or impediment to the navigation of any port subject to this Act has been lawfully made, or has become lawful by reason of the long continuance of such obstruction or impediment, or otherwise, the Conservator shall report the same for

the information of the Local Government and shall, with the sanction of such Government, cause the same to be removed or altered, making to the person suffering damage by such removal or alteration reasonable compensation for the same.

Compensation how determined.

Every dispute arising concerning such compensation, shall be determined according to the law relating to like disputes in the case of land required for public purposes.

Notice to Conservator, if vessel fouls Government moorings.

14. If any vessel hook or get foul of any of the buoys or moorings laid down by or by the authority of the Local Government in any such port, the Master of such vessel shall not, nor shall any other person, except in the case of emergency, lift such buoy or mooring for the purpose of unhooking or getting clear from the same without the assistance of the Conservator,

and the Conservator, immediately on receiving notice of such accident, shall assist and superintend the clearing of such vessel;

Expense of clearing vessel.

and the Master of such vessel shall, upon demand, pay such reasonable expense as may be incurred in clearing the same.

Penalty.

Any Master offending against the provisions of this section shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Power to raise wreck, &c., impeding navigation within the port.

Expense how recoverable.

15. If any vessel be wrecked, stranded or sunk, in any such port, so as to impede or be likely to impede the navigation thereof, the Conservator may cause the same to be raised, removed, or destroyed;

and may recover the same on behalf of the Local Government in the manner provided by section forty-four.

Power to board vessels.

16. The Conservator or any of his Assistants may, whenever he suspects that any offence has been, or is about to be, committed contrary to this Act, or whenever it is necessary for him so to do in the discharge of any duty hereby imposed upon him;

and the Collector of Customs, or other officer appointed to collect any port-dues or other charges payable in respect of any vessel under this Act, may, whenever it is necessary so to do, for the performance of any duty hereby imposed upon such Collector or other officer,

either alone or with any other person, board any vessel, or enter any building or place, within the limits of any port subject to this Act.

If the Master of such vessel, or if any person in possession or occupation of any such building or place, without lawful excuse refuse to allow any officer or other person to board or enter such vessel, building or place for the performance of any duty imposed upon him by this Act, he shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Power to require crews to prevent or extinguish fire.

17. For the purpose of preventing or extinguishing fire in any port subject to this Act, the Conservator may require the Master of any ship within the port to place at his disposal such number as he requires, not exceeding three-fourths, of the crew then under the orders of such Master.

Any Master refusing or neglecting to comply with such requisition shall be punished with a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and any seaman then under his orders who after being directed by the Master to obey the Conservator's orders for the purpose aforesaid refuses to obey such orders shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty-five rupees.

Powers of Conservator may be exercised by Harbour-Master.

18. All acts, orders or directions by this Act authorized to be done or given by any Conservator may, subject to his control, be done or given by any Harbour-Master or any Assistant of such Conservator or Harbour-Master,

and any person hereby authorized to do any act may call to his aid such assistance as may be necessary.

Indemnity to Government against default of Harbour-Master, &c.

19. The Government shall not be answerable for any act or default of any Master Attendant, Harbour-Master, or other Conservator of any port subject to this Act; or of any Pilot; or of any Deputy or Assistant of any of the officers above-mentioned; or of any person acting under the authority or direction of any such Officer or Assistant, done within the limits of such port;

nor for any damage sustained by any vessel in consequence of any defect in any of the moorings, hawsers, or other thing belonging to Government, within the said limits, which may be used by such vessel.

Proviso.

Provided that nothing in this section shall protect the Secretary of State for India in Council from a suit in respect of any act done by or under the express order or sanction of Government.

CHAPTER IV.

RULES FOR THE SAFETY OF SHIPPING AND THE PRESERVATION OF PORTS.

Injuring buoys, &c.

20. No person shall without lawful excuse lift, injure, loosen, or set adrift any buoy, beacon, or mooring fixed or laid down by or by the authority of the Local Government in any port subject to this Act.

Whoever offends against the provisions of this section shall, for every such offence, be liable, in addition to the payment of the amount of damage done, to fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years.

Wilfully loosening vessel from moorings.

21. Whoever wilfully and without lawful excuse loosens or removes from her moorings any vessel within any such port without leave or authority from the owner or Master of such vessel, shall, for every such offence, be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months.

22. No ballast or rubbish, and no other thing likely to form a bank or shoal, or to be detrimental to navigation, shall, without lawful excuse, be cast or thrown into any such port or into or upon any place on shore, from which the same is liable to be washed into any such port, either by ordinary or high tides, or by storms or land-floods.

Improperly discharging ballast.

Whoever by himself or another so casts or throws the same, and the Master of any vessel from which the same is cast or thrown, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees over and above any expenses which may be incurred in removing the same. If after receiving notice from the Conservator of the port to desist casting or throwing any such ballast or other thing, any Master continues so to cast or throw it, he shall also be liable to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months.

Nothing in this section applies to any case in which such ballast or other thing is cast or thrown into any such port with the consent in writing of the Conservator, or within any limits within which such act may be authorized by the Local Government.

23. If any person grave, bream, or smoke any vessel in any such port, contrary to the directions of the Conservator, or at any time or within any limits at or within which such act is prohibited by any order of the Local Government, such person, and also the Master of such vessel, shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Graving, &c., vessel within prohibited limits.

24. If any person boil or heat any pitch, tar, resin, dammer, turpentine, oil, or other such combustible matter on board any vessel within any such port, or at any place within its limits where such act is prohibited by the Local Government, or contrary to the order or directions of the Conservator, such person, and also the Master of any vessel on board which such offence is committed, shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Boiling pitch, &c., on board vessel within prohibited limits.

25. If any person, by an unprotected artificial light, draws off spirits on board any vessel within any port subject to this Act, such person, and also the Master of every such vessel, shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Drawing spirits by unprotected artificial light.

26. Every Master of a vessel in any port subject to this Act shall, when required so to do by the Conservator, permit warps to be made fast to such vessel for the purpose of warping any other vessel in the port, and shall not allow any such warp to be let go until required so to do.

Warping.

Any Master offending against the provisions of this section shall be punished for every such offence with a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

27. No Master of any vessel shall cause or suffer any warp or hawser attached to his vessel to be left out in any port subject to this Act, after sun-set, in such a manner as to endanger the safety of any boat or other vessel navigating in such port.

Leaving out hawser, &c., after sun-set.

Any Master offending against the provisions of this section shall be punished for every such offence with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Gunpowder.

28. The Local Government shall appoint a proper place in which gunpowder in excess of the quantity allowed by rule under section seven, clause (*o*), for any ship in any port subject to this Act, shall be deposited; and shall also appoint an officer to receive the same.

Place of deposit for gunpowder.

29. The Local Government may in such case by order fix the times at or within which, and the manner in which, such gunpowder, shall be landed and deposited by any vessel inward-bound, and also the times at or within which, and the manner in which, the same shall be taken on board any vessel from such place of deposit.

Government to fix time and manner of landing and shipping powder, &c.

30. The Master of such vessel shall, upon such gunpowder being deposited, make and sign a declaration in writing that there is not then, to his knowledge or belief, on board such vessel any gunpowder exceeding the quantity allowed by the rule last aforesaid.

Master to make declaration.

31. The officer with whom such gunpowder is deposited shall give a receipt for the same to the Master or other person making the deposit, and he shall be accountable to such Master or other person for the re-delivery of the same.

Officer to give receipt and to account for powder deposited.

32. If any vessel be prevented by stress of weather from landing or depositing such gunpowder, in excess of the quantity allowed as aforesaid, the master or owner of such vessel shall, so soon as the weather permits, land and deposit the same at the place so appointed as aforesaid, or shall forthwith give notice to the Conservator, or other officer named for that purpose by any order of the Local Government, of his having such gunpowder on board, and shall obey his directions relating to the same

If by stress of weather powder is not landed, notice to be given.

33. The Local Government may also, in respect to such port, by order, fix the times and places at which, and the manner in which, vessels outward-bound, requiring to take in any gunpowder, exceeding the quantity abovementioned, shall take in the same, whether such gunpowder has been previously landed from such vessel or not.

Time, &c., for vessels outward-bound to take in powder.

34. The Master of any vessel having on board any gunpowder, contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees;

Penalties for having prohibited powder on board.

and all gunpowder on board any vessel contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall be forfeited to Government, and may be seized by the Conservator, or by any Collector of Customs, or by any Custom-house officer, or other officer authorized in that behalf by the Local Government, within the limits of their respective jurisdictions.

35. Whoever, without lawful excuse, discharges any gun, musket, or other fire-arm in any port subject to this Act, or on or from the landing-places, piers, wharfs, or quays thereof, except a gun loaded only with gunpowder for the purpose of making a signal of distress, or for such other purpose as may be allowed by the Local Government, shall, for every such offence, be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Guns not to be discharged in port.

Exception.

Penalty.

Extinguishment of Fires.

36. The Master of any vessel in which fire takes place while lying in any port, who wilfully omits to take order to extinguish such fire, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Penalty on Master omitting to take order to extinguish fire.

Inflammable Oil.

Power to make rules for prevention of fire from inflammable oil.

37. The Local Government may from time to time make rules for regulating

(*a*) the prevention of injury from fire in ports and places at which vessels entering port with inflammable oil on board are to be moored,

(*b*) the mode in which such oil shall be landed from or shipped on board of such vessels.

Explanation.—"Inflammable oil" includes petroleum, benzole, kerosine and any oil or product of oil that gives off an inflammable vapour at a temperature of less than one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer.

Special Rules.

38. No vessel of the burden of two hundred tons or upwards, shall be moved in any port to which this section has been specially extended without having a Pilot, Harbour-Master, or Assistant of the Master Attendant or Harbour-Master on board; and no vessel of any burden less than two hundred tons and exceeding one hundred tons shall be moved in any such port without having on board a Pilot, Harbour-Master, or Assistant of the Master Attendant or Harbour-Master, unless authority in writing so to do has been obtained from the Conservator or some officer empowered by him to give such authority.

Vessels in certain cases not to be moved without having a pilot, &c., or permission of Harbour-Master.

If any vessel, except in case of urgent necessity, be moved contrary to the provisions of this section, the Master of such vessel shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, unless upon application to the proper officer the Master be unable to procure a Pilot, Harbour-Master or Assistant of the Master Attendant or Harbour-Master to go on board the said vessel.

39. Every vessel exceeding the burden of two hundred tons and lying in any such port shall be provided with a proper force-pump, hose and appurtenances, for the purpose of extinguishing any fire that may occur on board.

Vessels above 200 tons to be provided with force-pump, &c.

The Master of every such vessel who, having been required by the Conservator to comply with the provisions of this section, without lawful excuse neglects or refuses so to do for the space of seven days after such requisition, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

40. No person, unless duly authorized by the Conservator, shall creep or sweep in any such port for anchors, cables or other stores lost or supposed to be lost therein.

Unauthorized person not to search for lost stores.

Whoever offends against the provisions of this section shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

41. No person shall, without the permission of the Conservator, remove or carry away any rock, stones, shingle, gravel, or soil, or any artificial protection from any part of the bank or shore of any such port;

Removing stones, &c., or injuring shores of port prohibited.

and no person shall sink or bury in any part of such bank or shore, whether the same be public or private property, any mooring-post, anchor or any other thing, or do any other thing which is likely to injure or to be used so as to injure such bank or shore, except with the permission of the said Conservator, and with the aid or under the inspection of such person (if any) as he may appoint to take part in or overlook the performance of such work.

Whoever offends against the provisions of this section shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and shall pay the expenses of repairing the injury (if any) done by him to such bank or shore.

Publication of Orders.

42. Every declaration, order and rule of a Local Government, made in pursuance of this Act, shall be published in the official Gazette; and a copy thereof shall be fixed up in some conspicuous place in the office of the Conservator of every port to which such order relates and in the Custom-house, if any, of every port subject to this Act.

Publication of orders of Local Government.

Whoever disobeys any such order or rule shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for every such offence.

Penalty for disobedience to rules.

And in the case of disobedience to any rule made under section thirty-seven the owner or Master of the vessel concerned shall also be punished with a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees for each day during which such rule is disobeyed.

CHAPTER V.

OF SALVAGE IN PORTS.

43. If any anchors, wreck, stores, or other property be recovered by any officer employed by the Local Government for that purpose, from the surface, bed or shore of any port subject to this Act, the Local Government shall be entitled to receive a reasonable sum for salvage, having regard to the place of recovery.

Salvage payable for wreck, &c.

A register shall be kept of all property so recovered, in such manner and at such place as the Local Government may direct.

Register to be kept.

It shall contain a description of such property, and of the times and places where the same has been recovered;

and it shall be open to public inspection at reasonable office-hours, except on Sundays and such holidays as the Local Government may direct.

44. If the property recovered under the last preceding section, or by a Conservator acting under section fifteen, is unclaimed,

Property recovered may, in certain cases, be sold.

or if the person claiming the same fails to pay the amount due to the Local Government in respect thereof,

such property may be sold by public auction, if of a perishable nature, forthwith; and if not of a perishable nature, at any period not less than six months after the recovery thereof;

and on the realization of the proceeds, the amount due to the Local Government for salvage, or for the expenses incurred under section fifteen, shall be deducted therefrom, and credited to the Local Government, and the balance shall be paid to the person entitled to the property recovered, or, if no such person appear and claim the same, shall be held in deposit for payment, without interest, to any person thereafter establishing his right to the same:

Proceeds how applied.

Provided that he makes his claim within one year from the date of the sale.

CHAPTER VI.

OF PORT-DUES AND CHARGES.

45. In each of the ports mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed, such port-due not exceeding the amount specified for such port in the third column of the same schedule as the Local Government from time to time directs shall be levied on vessels entering the same port and described in the second column of the same schedule, but not oftener than the time fixed for such port in the fourth column of the same schedule.

Levy of port-dues.

Whenever the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council has declared or hereafter declares any port to be subject to this Act, it may, with the like sanction, by the same or any subsequent declaration, further declare—

(a) the maximum amount of dues to be levied on vessels entering such port;

(b) the conditions and modifications under which such dues shall be levied;

and may also, from time to time, with the like sanction, vary such conditions and modifications; and such dues shall be levied accordingly.

All port-dues now leviable in any of the said ports shall continue to be so leviable until it is otherwise declared in exercise of the powers conferred by this section.

No port-dues or fees shall hereafter be levied in any port except under the authority of this Act.

No order increasing or imposing port-dues under this section shall take effect until the expiration of sixty days from the day on which such order has been published in the local official Gazette.

46. The Local Government may, from time to time, exempt the vessels entering any port subject to this Act from the levy of port-dues and cancel such exemption, or it may from time to time vary the rate at which port-dues shall be levied in any such port, in such manner as, having regard to the receipts and charges on account of that port, it thinks expedient, by reducing or raising the dues, or any of them;

Local Government may vary port-dues.

Provided that the rates shall not in any case exceed the amount authorized to be taken by this Act.

Proviso.

47. For every port at which port-dues are levied under this Act, a distinct account, to be called the Account of the Port Fund of the port to which it relates, shall be kept by such officer as the Local Government may appoint for that purpose.

Accounts of port-dues.

This account shall show in complete detail the receipts and charges of the port; and an abstract statement of every such account shall be published annually, as soon after the first of May of each year as may be practicable, in which statement the balance at the close of the year at the credit or debit of the port shall be shown.

If, for any of the purposes of this Act, an advance of money has been or shall be made by Government on account of any port subject to this Act, simple interest upon that advance, or upon so much of it as remains or shall remain unrepaid, at such rate as the Governor General in Council may determine, shall be charged in the Port Fund Account thereof.

All expenses, including the pay and allowances of all persons upon the establishment of the port, the cost of buoys, beacons, lights and all other works maintained chiefly for the benefit of vessels being in, or entering, or leaving the port, or passing through the rivers or channels leading thereto, but excluding receipts and expenses on account of pilotage, incurred for the sake of every such port, shall be charged in the Port Fund Account of that port.

And all money, including salvage-money, proceeds of waifs, and fines, received under this Act, at or on account of every such port, shall be credited in the Port Fund Account of that port.

The Local Government may direct that for the purposes of this section any number of ports shall be regarded as constituting a single port; and thereupon all sums received on account of port-dues at any of the same ports shall form a common fund which shall be available for the payment of all charges incurred on account of any of the same ports, and such balance as may remain after payment of such expenses may be temporarily invested in such manner as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

48. The Collector of Customs at every such port, or such other officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf, shall collect the port-dues above-mentioned.

Collection of port-dues.

The officer to whom any such port-dues are paid, shall grant to the person paying the same a proper voucher in writing under his hand, describing the name of his office, the port or place at which the port-dues are paid, and the name, tonnage and other proper description of the vessel in respect of which such payment is made.

Voucher to be given.

49. Within twenty-four hours after the arrival within the limits of any port subject to this Act of any vessel liable to the payment of port-dues under this or any subsequent Act, the Master of such vessel shall report such arrival to the Conservator of such port.

Master to report arrival.

Any Master without lawful excuse failing to make such report within the time aforesaid shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Nothing in this section applies to tug-steamers, ferry-steamers or river-steamers plying in any of the ports subject to this Act.

50. If any vessel liable to the payment of port-dues is in any such port without proper marks on the stem and stern-posts thereof for denoting her draught, the Conservator may cause the same to be ascertained by means of the operation of hooking, and the Master of such vessel shall be liable to pay the expenses of such operation.

Conservator may in certain cases ascertain draught, and charge expense to Master.

51. In order to ascertain the tonnage of any vessel liable to pay port-dues the following rules shall be observed :—

Tonnage of vessel liable to port-dues how ascertained

(*a*).—If such vessel be a British registered vessel, or a vessel registered under Act No. X of 1841, or Act No. XI of 1850, or under the laws for the time being in force for the registration of vessels in India, the Conservator may require the owner or Master of such vessel, or any person having possession of her register, to produce such register for inspection. If any such owner, Master, or other person neglect or refuse to produce such register, or otherwise to satisfy the Conservator as to what is the true tonnage of the vessel in respect of which such port-dues are payable, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and the Conservator may cause such vessel to be measured, and the tonnage thereof to be ascertained; and in such case the owner or Master of such vessel shall also be liable to pay the expenses of such measurement.

if registered;

(*b*.)—If such vessel be not a British registered vessel, or a vessel registered under Act No. X of 1841, or Act No. XI of 1850, or under the laws for the time being in force for the registration of vessels in India, and the owner or Master thereof fail to satisfy the Conservator as to what is her true tonnage according to the mode of measurement prescribed by the law in force for the time being for regulating the measurement of British registered vessels, the Conservator shall cause such vessel to be measured and the tonnage thereof, according to the mode aforesaid, to be ascertained; and in such case, the owner or Master of such vessel shall be liable to pay the expenses of such measurement.

if not registered.

52. If the Master of any vessel, in respect of which any port-dues or charges are payable under this Act refuses or neglects to pay the same on demand, the Collector of Customs, or other person authorized to collect such port-dues, fees or charges, may distrain or arrest such vessel, and the tackle, apparel and furniture belonging thereto, or any part thereof, and detain the same until the amount due is paid;

On refusal to pay port-dues, &c., the Collector may distrain and sell.

and in case any part of the said port-dues or charges, or of the costs of the distress or arrest, or of the keeping of the same, remains unpaid for the space of five days next after any such distress or arrest so made, the Collector of Customs, or other such person as aforesaid, may cause the vessel or other thing so distrained or arrested to be sold, and with the proceeds of such sale may satisfy the port-dues, charges, and costs, including the costs of sale remaining unpaid, and shall render the surplus (if any) to the Master of such vessel upon demand.

53. The Officer of Government, whose duty it is to grant a port-clearance for any vessel, shall not grant such clearance—

No port-clearance to be granted until dues, &c., are paid.

(*a*) until her owner or Master, or some other person, has paid or secured to the satisfaction of such officer the amount of all port-dues, fees and charges, and of all fines, penalties and expenses to which such vessel or her owner or Master is liable under this Act;

(*b*) until all expenses, which by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, section 228, are to be borne by her owner, incurred since her arrival in the Port from which she seeks clearance, have been duly paid.

54. If the Master of any vessel in respect of which any port-dues or charges are payable causes her to leave any port without having discharged such dues, fees, or charges, the Collector of Customs or other officer authorized to collect the same may require in writing the Collector of Customs or other Officer as aforesaid, in any other port in British India to which she may proceed or in which she may be, to levy such dues or charges.

Port-dues, &c., payable in one port recoverable by Collector at any other port.

Every Collector or other officer to whom such requisition shall be directed shall proceed to levy such dues or charges in the manner prescribed in section fifty-two; and a certificate purporting to be made and signed by the Collector of Customs or other officer as aforesaid of the port where the port-dues or charges became payable, stating the amount so payable, shall be sufficient *primâ facie* proof of such amount in any proceeding under the said section, and also (in case the amount payable is disputed) in any subsequent proceeding under section seventy.

55. If the Master of any such vessel evades the payment of any port-dues or charges payable under this Act, he shall be liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding five times the amount so payable.

Penalty for evading payment of port-dues, &c.

In any proceeding before a Magistrate for the adjudication of such penalty, any such certificate as is mentioned in section fifty-four stating that the Master has evaded such payment, shall be sufficient *primâ facie* proof of the evasion, unless the Master shows to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that

the departure of the vessel without having discharged the dues or charges payable was caused by stress of weather, or that there was lawful or reasonable ground for such departure.

Any Magistrate having jurisdiction under this Act in any port to which the vessel may proceed or in which she may be found, shall be deemed to have jurisdiction in any proceeding under this section.

Port-due on vessels in ballast.

56. Vessels entering any port subject to this Act (other than the ports in British Burma) in ballast and not carrying passengers, shall be charged with a port-due not exceeding three-fourths of the port-due with which they would otherwise be chargeable.

Port-due on vessels not discharging or taking in cargo.

57. When any vessel enters any port subject to this Act, but does not discharge or take in any cargo or passenger therein (with the exception of such unshipment and reshipment as may be necessary for purposes of repair), the port-due chargeable in respect of such vessel shall be at a rate equal to one-half the rate chargeable in respect of other vessels :

Provided that no vessel entering any of the ports subject to the Governor of Fort St. George in Council and leaving the same within forty-eight hours without discharging or taking in any passengers or cargo, shall be charged with any port-dues.

Port-dues not chargeable on vessels re-entering from stress of weather.

58. No port-due shall be chargeable in respect of any vessel which, having left any port, is compelled to re-enter it by stress of weather or in consequence of having sustained any damage.

Hospital Port-Dues.

Power to impose hospital port-dues.

59. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official *Gazette*, order that there shall be paid in respect of every ship entering any port subject to this Act, within a reasonable distance of which there may be a public hospital or dispensary suitable for the reception or relief of seamen requiring medical aid, such further port-dues not exceeding one anna per ton as the Local Government thinks fit.

Such port-dues shall be called hospital port-dues.

No order imposing or increasing hospital port-dues shall take effect until the expiration of sixty days from the day on which such order has been published in the Official Gazette.

Whenever the Local Government is satisfied that proper provision has been made by the owners or agents of any ship or class of ships for giving medical aid to the seamen employed on board such ship or class of ships, it may, by notification in the Official *Gazette*, exempt such ship or class of ships from any payment under this section. The Local Government may, by like notification, withdraw any such exemption.

Application of hospital port-dues.

60. Such hospital port-dues shall be applied, as the Local Government may direct, to the support of any such hospital or dispensary as aforesaid or otherwise for providing sanitary superintendence and medical aid for the shipping in such port and for the seamen belonging to such ships, whether such seamen are ashore or afloat.

Fees for certain Services.

Fees for pilotage, hauling, remooring, &c.

61. Within any port subject to this Act, fees may be charged for pilotage, hauling, mooring, remooring, hooking, measuring and other services rendered to vessels, at such rates as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct :

Provided that, in the case of fees for pilotage, the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council has been obtained.

The fees now chargeable for such services shall continue to be chargeable unless and until they are altered in exercise of the power conferred by the former part of this section.

CHAPTER VII.

OF HOISTING SIGNALS.

Master to hoist number of vessel.

62. The master of every inward or outward-bound vessel, on arriving within signal-distance of any signal-station established within the limits of the river Hugli or within the limits of any part of a river or channel subject to this Act shall, on the requisition of the pilot in charge of the vessel, signify the name of the vessel by hoisting the number by which she is known, or by adopting such other means to this end as may be practicable and usual, and shall keep the signal flying until it is answered from the signal-station.

Penalty for not hoisting signal.

63. Any master of a vessel arriving as aforesaid, who refuses or neglects to conform to the above rule, shall be liable on conviction, for each instance of such refusal or neglect, to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

Pilot to require master to hoist signal.

64. Every pilot in charge of a vessel shall require the number of the vessel of which he is in charge to be duly signalled as provided under section sixty-two.

And if master refuses to do so, pilot may anchor.

When, on a requisition from the pilot to that effect, the master of a vessel refuses to hoist the number of a vessel, or to adopt such other means of making her name known as may be practicable and usual, the pilot in charge of such vessel may, on arrival at the first place of safe anchorage, anchor the vessel and refuse to proceed on his course until the requisition has been complied with.

Punishment of pilot disobeying provisions of this chapter

65. Any pilot in charge of a vessel who disobeys, or abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code disobedience to, any of the provisions of this chapter, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees for each instance of such disobedience or abetment, and in addition shall be liable to dismissal from his appointment.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF PENALTIES.

Offences how triable, and penalties how recovered.

66. All offences against this Act shall be triable by a Magistrate. And any Magistrate may, by warrant under his hand, cause the amount of any such penalty imposed upon the owner or Master of any vessel, for any offence committed on board of such vessel, or in the management thereof, or otherwise in relation thereto, whereof such owner or Master is convicted, to be levied by distress and sale of such vessel, and the tackle, apparel and furniture thereof, or so much thereof as is necessary.

Costs of conviction.

67. In case of any conviction under this Act, the convicting Magistrate may order the offender to pay the costs of such conviction, in addition to any fine or expenses to which he may be liable.

Such costs may be assessed by the Magistrate, and may be levied and recovered in the same manner as any fine under this Act.

68. Whenever any person is liable, under the provisions of this Act, to pay any sum of money, damages, or expenses not exceeding one thousand rupees, the same may be recovered and levied in the same manner as any fine under this Act, and, if necessary, the amount thereof may be fixed and assessed by the Magistrate before whom the case is tried.

Damages, &c., payable under this Act, how ascertained and recovered.

69. Whenever any fine, damages or expenses is or are levied under this Act, by distress and sale, the costs of such distress and sale may be levied in addition to such fine, damages or expenses, and in the same manner.

Costs of distress.

70. If any dispute arise concerning the amount leviable by any distress or arrest under this Act, or the charges or costs payable under the last preceding section, the person making such distress or using such arrest may detain the goods distrained or arrested, or the proceeds of the sale thereof, until the amount to be levied has been determined by a Magistrate, who, upon application made to him for that purpose, may determine such amount, and award such costs to be paid by either of the parties to the other of them as he thinks reasonable; and payment of such costs, if not paid on demand, shall be enforced in the same manner as any penalty under this Act.

Magistrate to determine the amount to be levied in case of dispute.

71. Any person offending against the provisions of this Act, in any port, river or channel subject to this Act, shall be punishable by any Magistrate having jurisdiction over any district or place adjoining such port, river or channel, or adjoining either side of that part of the river or channel in which such offence is committed.

Jurisdiction over offences beyond local limits of jurisdiction.

Such Magistrate may exercise all the powers of a Magistrate under this Act, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the offence had been committed locally within the limits of his jurisdiction, notwithstanding the offence may not have been committed locally within such limits; and in case any such Magistrate exercise the jurisdiction hereby vested in him, the offence shall be deemed, for all purposes, to have been committed locally within the limits of his jurisdiction.

72. No conviction, order, or judgment of any Magistrate under this Act shall be quashed for error of form or procedure, but only on the merits;

Conviction to be quashed on merits only.

and it shall not be necessary to state, on the face of the conviction, order or judgment, the evidence on which it proceeds.

Form of conviction.

If no jurisdiction appears on the face of the conviction, order or judgment, but the depositions taken supply that defect, the conviction, order or judgment shall be aided by what so appears in such depositions.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

73. If any vessel belonging to any of Her Majesty's subjects, or sailing under British colours, hoist, carry, or wear, within the port any flag, jack, pendant or colours, the use whereof on board such vessel has been prohibited by the Statute 17th & 18th of Victoria, chapter 104, or any other Statute now or hereafter to be in force, or by any proclamation made or to be made in pursuance of any such Statute, or by any of Her Majesty's Regulations in force for the time being, the Master of such vessel shall, for every such offence, be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Hoisting unlawful colours in Port.

Such fine shall be in addition to any other penalty recoverable under the said Statute or any future Statute to be made in that behalf.

Any officer of Her Majesty's Navy within the limits of such port, or the Conservator of such Port, may enter on board any such vessel, and seize and take away any flag, jack, pendant or colour so unlawfully hoisted, carried, or worn on board the same.

74. Any Magistrate, upon an application being made to him by the Consul of any Foreign Power to which the Foreign Deserters' Act, 1852, has by an order of Her Majesty in Council been, or shall hereafter be, declared to be applicable, or by the representative of such Consul, and upon complaint on oath of the desertion of any seaman, not being a slave, from any ship of such Foreign Power, may, until a revocation of such Order in Council has been publicly notified, issue his warrant for the apprehension of any such deserter;

Foreign Deserters.

and, upon due proof of the desertion, may order him to be conveyed on board the vessel to which he belongs, or, at the instance of the Consul, to be detained in custody till the vessel is ready to sail, or, if the vessel has sailed, for a reasonable time not exceeding one month:

Provided that a deposit be first made of such sum as the Magistrate deems necessary for the subsistence of the deserter during such detention;

Provided also that the detention of such deserter shall not be continued beyond twelve weeks.

75. The provisions contained in sections eleven and twenty-two shall be applicable to all ports heretofore or hereafter declared by the Local Government to be ports for the shipment and landing of goods, but not otherwise subject to this Act, and may be enforced by any Magistrate to whose ordinary jurisdiction any such port is subject.

Application of sections 11 and 22.

Any penalties imposed by him, and any expenses incurred by his order under the said provisions, shall be recoverable respectively in the manner provided in sections sixty-six and sixty-eight.

In any of the said ports for the shipment and landing of goods the consent referred to in section twenty-two may be given by the principal officer of customs at such port or by any other officer appointed in that behalf by the Local Government.

76. Any dispute arising concerning the amount due under section fifteen or section forty-three shall be determined by a Magistrate upon application made to him for that purpose by either of the disputing parties.

Disputes concerning amount due under section 15 or section 43.

77. Act No. XIII of 1867, section one, shall be read as if for the words "and such port-due" the following words were substituted (namely),—"The port-due leviable under the Indian Ports Act, 1875, in either of the

Amendment of Act XIII of 1867.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(See section 2.)

PART I.—BRITISH BURMA.

Name of port.	Vessels chargeable.	Rate of port-dues.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
Maulmain ...	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards, but less than twenty-five tons.	Not exceeding four annas per ton.	Once in sixty days.
	Sea-going vessels of twenty-five tons and upwards.	Not exceeding five annas six pie per ton.	Ditto.
Rangoon ...	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards.	Not exceeding six annas per ton.	Ditto.
Kyook Phyoo ...	Ditto ...	Not exceeding four annas per ton.	Ditto.
Akyab ...	Ditto.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Bassein ...	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards, but less than twenty-five tons.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Sea-going vessels of twenty-five tons and upwards.	Not exceeding five annas six pie per ton.	Ditto.

PART II.—THE LOWER PROVINCES.

Name of port.	Vessels chargeable.	Rate of port-dues.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
Chittagong ...	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards.	Not exceeding four and a half annas per ton.	Once in sixty days.
Port Canning ...	Sea-going vessels of twenty tons and upwards.	Not exceeding four annas per ton; provided that in the case of *dhonis* and country vessels employed in the coasting trade, the rate shall be one-half the rate chargeable in respect of other vessels.	Whenever the vessel enters the port, except in the case of *dhonis* and country vessels employed in the coasting trade, which shall not be chargeable with port-dues at the same port more than once in ninety days.
	Tug-steamers and river-steamers belonging to Port Canning.	Not exceeding four annas per ton.	Once between the 1st January and the 30th June, and once between the 1st July and the 31st December in each year.
Calcutta ...	Sea-going vessels of twenty tons and upwards.	Not exceeding four annas per ton; provided that in the case of *dhonis* and country vessels employed in the coasting trade, the rate shall be one-half the rate chargeable in respect of other vessels.	Whenever the vessel enters the port, except in the case of *dhonis* and country vessels employed in the coasting trade, which shall not be chargeable with port-dues at the same port more than once in sixty days.
	Tug-steamers and river-steamers.	Not exceeding four annas per ton.	Once between the 1st January and the 30th June, and once between the 1st July and 31st December in each year.
Cuttack Ports,—namely, Balasore, Chúráman, Laichhunpur, Chánua, Subarnrekha, Dhámra and Sartha.	Sea-going vessels of three hundred maunds and upwards.	Not exceeding six annas per hundred maunds.	Whenever the vessel enters the port.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*continued.*

PART III.—THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Name of port.	Vessels chargeable.	Rate of port-dues.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
Eastern Group—			
1. Ganjam ..	Sea-going vessels of fifteen tons and upwards.	Not exceeding three annas per ton: provided that in the case of vessels employed in the coasting trade, not being steamers, the rates shall be one-half the rates chargeable in respect of other vessels: provided also that any steamer engaged in the coasting trade, when it enters any of the ports of the Eastern and Western Groups, shall pay the highest rate of port-dues leviable at any port of such group and an addition of half of such highest rate.	(*a*.) No coasting steamer having paid port-dues at any port shall be chargeable with port-dues again at the same or at any other port of the same group within thirty days. (*b*.) No coasting vessel other than a coasting steamer shall be chargeable with port-dues at the same port more than once in sixty days. (*c*.) No vessel other than a coasting vessel or a coasting steamer shall be chargeable with port-dues at the same port more than once in ninety days. In the above rules the expression "coasting vessel" means any vessel which at any port discharges cargo exclusively from, or takes in cargo exclusively for, any port on the Continent of India or in the Island of Ceylon.
2. Gopalpur ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	
3. Calingapatam	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
4. Bimlipatam ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
5. Vizagapatam ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
6. Coconada ... 7. Coringa * ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
8. Masulipatam ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
9. Madras ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
10. Cuddalore ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
11. Porto Novo ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
12. Tranquebar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
13. Negapatam ... 14. Nagore * ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
15. Tuticorin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
Western Group—			
1. Mangalore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
2. Cannanore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
3. Tellicherry ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
4. Calicut ... 5. Beypore * ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
6. Cochin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	

NOTE.—As regards the levy of port-dues, each of the following pairs of ports (namely)—Coconada and Coringa, Negapatam and Nagore, Calicut and Beypore—shall be treated as if it were only one port; every vessel in respect of which such dues have been charged and taken at one of any of the said pairs being exempted from the charge on entering the other of the same pair.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*continued.*

PART IV.—THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Name of port.	Vessels chargeable.	Rate of port-dues.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
Bombay ...	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards (except fishing boats).	Not exceeding four annas per ton, and not less than two annas per ton for each class of vessels, as the Trustees incorporated under the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1873, may direct.	Once in the same month.
	Tug-steamers, Ferry-steamers and River-steamers.	Ditto ...	Once between the 1st January and the 30th June and once between the 1st July and 31st December in each year.
Northern Group of Ports.			
1. Gogo ...	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards (except fishing boats).	Not exceeding three annas per ton: provided that a coasting steamer whenever it enters any port shall be chargeable with the highest rate of port-dues leviable at any port of the group to which such port belongs and an addition of one-half of such highest rate.	Once in thirty days at the same port. Provided that no coasting vessel or coasting steamer, having paid port-dues at any port, shall be chargeable with port-dues again at the same or any other port of the same group within thirty days.
2. Bávliári ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
3. Khun ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
4. Tankária ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
5. Dehegám ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
6. Dehej ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
7. Broach ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
8. Bhagwá ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
9. Surat ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
10. Matwád ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
11. Bulsar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
12. Umarsári ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
13. Kolak ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
14. Kálai ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
15. Maroli ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
16. Umbargám ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*continued.*

PART IV.—THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—*continued.*

Name of port.	Vessels chargeable.	Rate of port-dues.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
Northern Group of Ports.—continued.			
17. Gholwad ...	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards (except fishing boats).	Not exceeding three annas per ton: provided that a coasting steamer whenever it enters any port shall be chargeable with the highest rate of port-dues leviable at any port of the group to which such port belongs and an addition of one-half of such highest rate.	Once in thirty days at the same port. Provided that no coasting vessel or coasting steamer, having paid port-dues at any port, shall be chargeable with port-dues again at the same or any other port of the same group within thirty days.
18. Dáhánu creek ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
19. Tárápur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
20. Alivárá Navápur	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
21. Sátpáti creek ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
22. Máhim (Kelva) ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
23. Kelva ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
24. Dántivra ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
25. Arnála ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Southern Group of Ports.			
1. Bandora ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
2. Veráva ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
3. Manori ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
4. Utan ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
5. Bassein ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
6. Bhiwandi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
7. Kallian ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*continued.*

PART IV.—THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—*continued.*

Name of port.	Vessels chargeable.	Rate of port-dues.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
Southern Group of Ports.—continued.			
8. Tanna ...	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards (except fishing boats).	Not exceeding three annas per ton: provided that a coasting steamer whenever it enters any port shall be chargeable with the highest rate of port-dues leviable at any port of the group to which such port belongs and an addition of one-half of such highest rate.	Once in thirty days at the same port. Provided that no coasting vessel or coasting steamer, having paid port-dues at any port, shall be chargeable with port-dues again at the same or any other port of the same group within thirty days.
9. Trombay ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
10. Panwel ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
11. Karanja ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
12. Rewas ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
13. Nagothna ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
14. Thal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
15. Alibág ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
16. Revdandá ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
17. Talkhári ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
18. Bánkot ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
19. Kelsi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
20. Harnai ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
21. Anjanwel ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
22. Boryá ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
23. Jaygarh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
24. Ratnágiri ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
25. Purnagarh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
26. Yeshwantgarh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
27. Viziádurg ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
28. Devgarh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
29. Áchara ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*concluded.*

PART IV.—THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—*concluded.*

Name of port.	Vessels chargeable.	Rate of port-dues.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
Southern Group of Ports.—continued.			
30. Málwan ...	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards (except fishing boats).	Not exceeding three annas per ton: provided that a coasting steamer whenever it enters any port shall be chargeable with the highest rate of port-dues leviable at any port of the group to which such port belongs and an addition of one-half of such highest rate.	Once in thirty days at the same port. Provided that no coasting vessel or coasting steamer, having paid port-dues at any port, shall be chargeable with port-dues again at the same or any other port of the same group within thirty days.
31. Nivti ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
32. Vengorla ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
33. Reri ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
34. Tirekhol ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
35. Karwar including Baitkhol.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
36. Chendya ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
37. Ankola ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
38. Gangawali ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
39. Tadri ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
40. Honáwar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
41. Shiráli ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
42. Coomta ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
43. Murdheshwar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
44. Bhatkal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Karáchi	Ditto ...	Four annas per ton	Once in three months.
	Tug-steamers and river-steamers.	Ditto ...	Once between the 1st January and the 30th day of June and once between the 1st July and the 31st December in each year.
Aden ...	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards.	Three annas per ton	Once a month.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(See section 3.)

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
Act XIII of 1839 ...	Port duties.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act XXII of 1855 ...	Ports and Port-dues.	Ditto.
Act XIII of 1856 ...	Police in Presidency Towns.	Section 117.
Act XXX of 1857 ...	Port-dues and Fees (Calcutta).	The whole.
Act XXXI of 1857 ...	Port-dues and Fees (Bombay).	Ditto.
Act XXXV of 1857 ...	Port-dues and Fees (Maulmain, Rangoon, &c.)	Ditto.
Act II of 1858 ..	Port-dues and Fees in certain Ports in the Province of Cuttack.	Ditto.
Act VIII of 1858. ...	Port-dues and Fees (Karáchi).	Ditto.
Act XV of 1858 ...	Port-dues and Fees (Port of Aden).	Ditto.
Act XVIII of 1858 ...	Port-dues and Fees (certain Madras Ports.)	Ditto.
Act XIX of 1860 ...	Amending Act XXII of 1855.	Ditto.
Act XXV of 1860 ...	Bassein.	Ditto.
Act XIII of 1867 ...	Amending Act XXV of 1860.	In the title, the words *"for the levy of enhanced Port-dues in the Ports of Moulmain and Bassein, and"* The preamble down to and including the words "mentioned; And" Section one down to and including the word "Bassein."
Act VII of 1873 ...	Burma Port-dues.	The whole.
Bengal Act I of 1862 ...	Hoisting Signals.	Ditto.
Bengal Act I of 1863 ...	Port-dues and Fees in the Port of Canning on the River Mutlah.	Ditto.
Bengal Act III of 1865 ...	Fire in Ports.	Sections 3 and 4. Section 8, clauses 1 and 2. Section 10.
Bengal Act IV of 1866 ...	Amending Act XIII of 1856.	Section 103.
Bengal Act III of 1867 ...	Ships in Ports.	Sections 7, 11, 12 and 13.
Bengal Act III of 1872 ...	Amending Bengal Act V of 1870 and Act XXII of 1855.	Section 5.
Madras Act I of 1864 ...	Extension of parts of Act XXII of 1855.	The whole.
Madras Act VII of 1867 ...	Port-dues.	Ditto.
Madras Act VIII of 1867 ...	Madras Police.	Section 80.
Bombay Act IV of 1863 ...	Amending Act XV of 1858 (Port-dues, Aden).	The whole.
Bombay Act XI of 1866 ...	Port-dues.	Ditto.
Bombay Act I of 1873 ...	Bombay Port Trust Act, 1873.	Section 75.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 15th March 1875, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XIII OF 1875.

An Act to amend the law relating to Probates and Letters of Administration.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, under the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the effect of an unlimited grant of probate or letters of administration made by any Court in British India is confined to the Province in which such grant is made: And whereas it is expedient to extend over British India the effect of such grants when made by a High Court: And whereas it is also expedient to amend the Court Fees Act, 1870, as to probates, letters of administration and certificates of administration: It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Addition to Act No. X of 1865, section 3.

1. To section 3 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the following words shall be added (namely) :— "and for the purposes of sections 242, 242A, 246A and 277A, shall include the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon."

Addition to Act No. X of 1865, section 242.

2. To section 242 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the following proviso shall be added (namely) :—

Effect of unlimited probates, &c., granted by High Court.

"Provided that probates and letters of administration granted by a High Court after the first day of April, 1875, shall, unless otherwise directed by the grant, have like effect throughout the whole of British India."

Addition to Act No. X of 1865.

3. The following section shall be inserted after the said proviso (namely) :—

Transmission of certificate by High Court granting probate, &c., to other Courts.

"242A. Whenever a grant of probate or letters of administration is made by a High Court with such effect as last aforesaid, the Registrar or such other officer as the High Court making the grant appoints in this behalf shall send to each of the other High Courts a certificate to the following effect :—

I, *A. B.*, Registrar [*or as the case may be*] of the High Court of Judicature at [*or as the case may be*], hereby certify that on the day of 187 the High Court of Judicature at [*or as the case may be*] granted probate of the will [*or* letters of administration of the estate] of *C. D.*, late of deceased, to *E. F.* of and *G. H.* of , and that such probate [*or* letters] has [*or* have] effect over all the property of the deceased throughout the whole of British India;

and such certificate shall be filed by the High Court receiving the same."

Addition after section 246 of Act X of 1865.

4. After section 246 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the following section shall be inserted (namely) :—

Additional statements in petition for probate, &c.

"246A. Every person applying to a High Court for probate of a will or letters of administration of an estate, intended to have effect throughout British India, shall state in his petition, in addition to the matters respectively required by section 244 and section 246 of this Act, that to the best of his belief no application has been made to any other High Court for a probate of the same will or for letters of administration of the same estate, intended to have such effect as last aforesaid,

or, where any such application has been made, the High Court to which it was made, the person or persons by whom it was made, and the proceedings (if any) had thereon.

And the High Court to which any application is made under the proviso to section 242 of this Act may, if it think fit, reject the same."

Addition after section 277 of Act X of 1865.

5. After section 277 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the following section shall be inserted (namely) :—

Inventory may include property in any part of British India.

"277A. In all cases where it is sought to obtain a grant of probate or letters of administration intended to have effect throughout the whole of British India, the executor, or the person applying for administration after the first day of April, 1875, to the effects of any person dying in British India and leaving property in more than one Province shall include in the inventory of the effects of the deceased his moveable or immoveable property situate in each of the Provinces:

And the value of such property situate in the said Provinces, respectively, shall be separately stated in such inventory, and the probate or letters of administration shall be chargeable with a fee corresponding to the entire amount or value of the property affected thereby wheresoever situate within British India."

Addition to Act No. VII of 1870.

6. After section nineteen of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the following chapter shall be inserted, (namely) :—

"CHAPTER III A.

"PROBATES, LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION AND CERTIFICATES OF ADMINISTRATION.

Relief where too high a Court-fee has been paid.

"19A. Where any person on applying for the probate of a will or letters of administration has estimated the property of the deceased to be of greater value than the same has afterwards proved to be, and has consequently paid too high a Court-fee thereon, if within six months after the true value of the property has been ascertained, such person produces the probate or letters to the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority of the Province in which the probate or letters has or have been granted,

and delivers to such Authority a particular inventory and valuation of the property of the deceased, verified by affidavit or affirmation,

and if such Authority is satisfied that a greater fee was paid on the probate or letters than the law required,

the said Authority may—

(*a*) cancel the stamp on the probate or letters, if such stamp has not been already cancelled;

(*b*) substitute another stamp for denoting the Court-fee which should have been paid thereon; and

(c) make an allowance for the difference between them as in the case of spoiled stamps, or repay the same in money, at his discretion.

"19 B. Whenever it is proved to the satisfaction of such Authority that an executor or administrator has paid debts due from the deceased to such an amount as, being deducted out of the amount or value of the estate, reduces the same to a sum which, if it had been the whole gross amount or value of the estate, would have occasioned a less Court-fee to be paid on the probate or letters of administration granted in respect of such estate than has been actually paid thereon under this Act,

Relief where debts due from a deceased person have been paid out of his estate.

such Authority may return the difference, provided the same be claimed within three years after the date of such probate or letters.

But when, by reason of any legal proceeding, the debts due from the deceased have not been ascertained and paid, or his effects have not been recovered and made available, and in consequence thereof the executor or administrator is prevented from claiming the return of such difference within the said term of three years, the said Authority may allow such further time for making the claim as may appear to be reasonable under the circumstances.

"19 C. Whenever such a grant of probate or letters of administration has been or is made in respect of the whole of the property belonging to an estate, and the full fee chargeable under this Act has been or is paid thereon, no fee shall be chargeable under the same Act when a like grant is made in respect of the whole or any part of the same property belonging to the same estate;

Relief in case of several grants.

Whenever such a grant has been or is made in respect of any property forming part of an estate, the amount of fees then actually paid under this Act shall be deducted when a like grant is made in respect of property belonging to the same estate, identical with or including the property to which the former grant relates.

"19 D. The probate of the will, or the letters of administration of the effects, of any person deceased heretofore or hereafter granted shall be deemed valid and available by his executors or administrators for recovering, transferring or assigning any moveable or immoveable property whereof or whereto the deceased was possessed or entitled, either wholly or partially as a trustee, notwithstanding the amount or value of such property is not included in the amount or value of the estate in respect of which a Court fee was paid on such probate or letters of administration.

Probates declared valid as to trust-property though not covered by Court-fee.

"19 E. Where any person on applying for probate or letters of administration has estimated the estate of the deceased to be of less value than the same has afterwards proved to be, and has in consequence paid too low a Court-fee thereon, the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority of the Province in which the probate or letters has or have been granted, may, on the value of the estate of the deceased being verified by affidavit or affirmation, cause the probate or letters of administration to be duly stamped on payment of the full Court-fee which ought to have been originally paid thereon in respect of such value and of the further penalty, if the probate or letters is or are produced within one year from the date of the grant, of five times, or if it or they is or are produced after one year from such date, of twenty times, such proper Court-fee, without any deduction of the Court-fee originally paid on such probate or letters:

Provision for case where too low a Court-fee has been paid on probates, &c.

Provided that if the application be made within six months after the ascertainment of the true value of the estate and the discovery that too low a Court-fee was at first paid on the probate or letters, and if the said Authority is satisfied that such fee was paid in consequence of a mistake or of its not being known at the time that some particular part of the estate belonged to the deceased, and without any intention of fraud or to delay the payment of the proper Court-fee, the said Authority may remit the said penalty, and cause the probate or letters to be duly stamped on payment only of the sum wanting to make up the fee which should have been at first paid thereon.

"19 F. In case of letters of administration on which too low a Court-fee has been paid at first, the said Authority shall not cause the same to be duly stamped in manner aforesaid until the administrator has given such security to the Court by which the letters of administration have been granted as ought by law to have been given on the granting thereof in case the full value of the estate of the deceased had been then ascertained.

Administrator to give proper security before letters stamped under section 19 E.

"19 G. Where too low a Court-fee has been paid on any probate or letters of administration in consequence of any mistake, or of its not being known at the time that some particular part of the estate belonged to the deceased, if any executor or administrator acting under such probate or letters does not, within six months after the first day of April, 1875, or after the discovery of the mistake, or of any effects not known at the time to have belonged to the deceased, apply to the said Authority and pay what is wanting to make up the Court-fee which ought to have been paid at first on such probate or letters, he shall forfeit the sum of one thousand rupees and also a further sum at the rate of ten rupees per cent. on the amount of the sum wanting to make up the proper Court-fee.

Executors, &c., not paying full Court-fee on probates, &c., within six months after discovery of underpayment.

"19 H. The provisions of sections 19 A to 19 G (both inclusive) shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to certificates granted under Act No. XL of 1858 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*) or Act No. XX of 1864 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Presidency of Bombay*) and to the holders of such certificates."

Sections 19A to 19G applied to certificates under Acts XL of 1858 and XX of 1864.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[REGISTERED NO. 29.]

No. 12 of 1875.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1875.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 20th March 1875.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding*.
The Hon'ble V. H. SCHALCH,
The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General*,
The Hon'ble RIVERS THOMPSON,
The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER,
The Hon'ble STUART HOGG,
The Hon'ble H. J. REYNOLDS,
The Hon'ble BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE, RAI BAHADOOR,
The Hon'ble BABOO KRISTODAS PAL,
and
The Hon'ble NAWAB SYUD ASHGHAR ALI DILER JUNG, C.S.I.

REGISTRATION OF MAHOMEDAN MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES.

THE HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved that the Bill to provide for the voluntary registration of Mahomedan Marriages and Divorces be further considered in order to the settlement of the clauses. In explanation of these frequent

amendments which he had to propose, he might mention that the Bill was one which had excited much interest amongst the Mahomedans, and was receiving much personal attention from His Honor the President. His Honor had taken the opportunity to consult the leading Mahomedan gentlemen of Calcutta. Moonshee Ameer Ali, who was well known to this Council, went up to Behar, and there ascertained personally the opinions of the chief Mahomedans in the parts which he visited; and the result of all these inquiries and examinations and discussions was to strike out here and there some new light, and to suggest amendments which really did not materially affect the Bill, but which would have the effect of allaying doubts and misgivings which were entertained by persons of different classes as to the effect of the Bill.

The HON'BLE MR. REYNOLDS said, before the Council proceeded to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill, he would ask permission to make a few remarks on the Bill in its general provisions. Having been for some years in charge of a large district, in which about two-thirds of the people were Mahomedans, he could add his testimony to that of others who had spoken of the urgency and importance of a measure of this kind. In the district of which he spoke, and generally throughout Eastern Bengal, complaints of offences punishable under Chapter XX of the Indian Penal Code were lamentably frequent, and they were a class of cases with which a Magistrate very seldom felt himself able to deal in a satisfactory manner.

He did not say that all the complaints that were made of this kind were made in good faith. Some were brought out of enmity; others were made with the object of extorting money; and others by persons who, by their own misconduct, by neglect, or cruelty, or desertion, had justly forfeited the rights which they sought to enforce. But when every allowance had been made for cases of this kind, there still remained a considerable residuum of genuine complaints, in which a real injury had been suffered and redress was really sought for; and MR. REYNOLDS felt bound to add that in many instances redress was not obtained.

The complaints were generally of two classes—either charges of bigamy, or charges under section 498 of the Penal Code, of enticing away or detaining a married woman with criminal intent.

The defences that were ordinarily set up were either a denial of the marriage, or a plea that a divorce had been pronounced. When the defence consisted of a denial of the marriage, it was a matter of great difficulty for the complainant to bring such proof of the marriage as would satisfy the Court. The evidence of his relations and friends who declared that they were present at the marriage was set aside as the testimony of interested witnesses, and he was called upon to produce independent evidence, which generally meant the evidence of the Moollah by whom the marriage had been performed.

It was not always that the parties could produce the Moollah before whom they were married, and when he was produced his evidence was very often unsatisfactory. He had to trust to his recollection in the matter, as he kept no registers, and he had no better testimony than his own statement of the fact of the marriage and the identity of the parties with those before the Court.

Evidence of that kind naturally broke down on cross-examination, and the Magistrate, harassed by contradictory evidence, felt bound to give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt and to dismiss the case, though he might perhaps feel some lurking uncertainty whether he was thus doing substantial justice. But in some cases the fact of the marriage was too notorious to be denied, and then a plea of a divorce having been pronounced was set up, and evidence was brought forward to support it. The complainant was not prepared with rebutting evidence, and the charge was dismissed.

These were real evils for which the Bill would provide a cheap and popular remedy. When a marriage had been registered under the Act (if the Bill should pass into an Act), it would not be open to the parties to deny the fact of the marriage; and with regard to divorces, if a divorce was not registered, the Magistrate would look with suspicion on the evidence adduced to support the plea of divorce; or would at all events be inclined to scrutinize it very carefully.

He was about to add that the Select Committee had, in his opinion, done wisely in maintaining the time-honoured title of "Kazi" as the designation of the registering officer, but he observed that the hon'ble member in charge of of the Bill had an amendment upon the paper providing that the designation of "Mahomedan Registrar" should be substituted for the term "Kazi." It was therefore premature for him to say anything upon that point until the Council had had an opportunity of hearing the arguments which would be brought forward in support of the amendment by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill. He thought, further, that the Select Committee had done wisely in making the Bill permissive. That so important a contract as marriage should be registered, and that the registration should be compulsory, might theoretically be advisable; but he believed it would be generally agreed that the country was not ripe for such legislation, and that it was prudent to make this, in the first instance at least, a voluntary measure. He was glad to be able to believe that the Mahomedan community generally had received the Bill with favour. He was aware that some objections had been made, but he thought that these had been made by persons who had only imperfectly acquainted themselves with the provisions and objects of the Bill. He was satisfied that in Eastern Bengal at any rate the measure would be generally acceptable, and he believed that its working would be extremely beneficial.

The HON'BLE NAWAB SYED ASHGAR ALI said that he observed with regret that Mahomedans of all classes, both Sunnis and Shiahs, were not very agreeable to the passing of this Bill. Some gentlemen felt objections to some of the clauses regarding which he saw that amendments were to be proposed. He had also heard that there was a memorial from certain inhabitants of Behar, asking for a delay of six months or so before the Bill was passed; and he thought that sufficient time should be allowed to enable Mahomedan gentlemen, both Sunnis and Shiahs, to make any representations that they might consider necessary. At the same time, it appeared to him that the Bill should not be confined to Bengal, as he observed it was proposed to do by an amendment on the paper, but should be made to extend to all the provinces under His Honor's administration. If the operation of the Bill were to be restricted, as was proposed to be done, to what was known as Bengal proper, the Council would not have the advantage of the opinions of the inhabitants of Behar. He thought, therefore, that the Bill should be left, as it was now, a general Bill; and he would also suggest to His Honor that a little time should be allowed for the consideration of the Bill, during which time he himself proposed to make all the inquiries he could, and prepare a report expressive of the views not only of the Mahomedans in Calcutta, but in other parts, to which he intended to proceed on the close of the sittings of the Council, and lay it before His Honor before the next session.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said the first amendment he had to propose was that throughout the Bill the words "Mahomedan Registrar" be substituted for the word "Kazi." In Select Committee he had been against the use of the term "Kazi" in the Bill, because he thought it was apt to lead to misapprehension. It was a term which, amongst the Mahomedans, was identified with very much larger functions than the limited duties assigned to the officer under this Bill, and therefore he thought that the alteration of the term "Kazi" to "Mahomedan Registrar" was advisable, as tending to prevent misapprehension. He was out-voted in Select Committee, and did not think the point of sufficient importance to moot again in Council. But His Honor the President's opinion being with him, he now ventured to propose the amendment to the Council.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he would explain the reason for the substitution of the term "Mahomedan Registrar" for "Kazi." It was just this, that in the first place the word "Kazi"—interpret it how you might, and restrict the meaning how you might—did bear a certain amount or degree of religious significance. Though his functions under the Act might be confined to those of a civil nature, yet there was something of a religious character in the very term "Kazi;" and HIS HONOR need not tell the Council how very important it was to omit anything from the Bill which had a quasi-religious character. The Council were aware that there used to be the office of Kazi established by the law and practice of the country, and that the functions of

the Kazi used to be somewhat of a religious character; and partly on that ground they were abolished by imperial legislation. Well, after such abolition, for a local Council to pass a Bill having that word in it, notwithstanding the restricted civil meaning attached to it, must bring their Bill into a certain collision with an imperial Act, and such a contingency might endanger the Bill being assented to. So, although they would be glad to meet the wishes of their Mahomedan friends by inserting the word "Kazi," he thought hon'ble members would see that when there were doubts, *first* as to the religious meaning of the word, and *secondly* of the possibility of our Bill conflicting with an imperial Act, as a matter of judgment and discretion, the members would perhaps consent to the omission of the word for fear that it might endanger ultimately the passing of the Bill.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said the next amendment which he had to move was the result of the collection of opinions made in Behar. It was clear that the circumstances of Behar as regards the need for the Bill were directly opposed to those of Eastern Bengal. In Eastern Bengal the Bill was most cryingly required: in Behar it did not seem to be required at present, and, not being required, there was no reason for creating the disturbance of public opinion which its introduction would cause. Therefore it was proposed, instead of making the Bill at once applicable to all the provinces under the Government of Bengal, that it should be extended in the first instance to Bengal proper, a discretion being left to the Lieutenant-Governor to extend its provisions afterwards, when circumstances might make it desirable to do so, to the provinces of Behar and Orissa. The amendment MR. DAMPIER had to move, therefore, was that the following words be prefixed to section 1—

"This Act extends in the first instance to the territories for the time being under the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, except Behar and Orissa.

But the Lieutenant-Governor may, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, extend it to Behar and Orissa."

The HON'BLE NAWAB SYED ASHGAR ALI said that his objection to the amendment was that, if the Bill were to be settled as applying only to Bengal, the Council would not, as he had before observed, have the advantage of learning what were the opinions and feelings of the people in Behar and Orissa. But if the Bill were made applicable to Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, and not only to Bengal, we should have the benefit of opinions from Mahomedans of all places, and there would be no necessity to go over the whole work again when it was considered advisable to extend the law to Behar and Orissa.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT observed that the Council would have the opinion of the people of Behar and Orissa whether we extended the Bill at once to those provinces or not. Even if the amendment before the Council were adopted, the people of Behar and Orissa would have an opportunity of considering its provisions.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG asked what were the grounds of objection to the Bill being extended to Behar? He thought the Council would be in a better position to vote upon this amendment if they were made acquainted with the grounds of objection contained in the memorial that had been referred to.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said he had not seen the memorial to which the hon'ble member referred. But the ground upon which it was proposed to except Behar and Orissa from the operation of the Bill immediately upon its passing, was that the practical difficulty which the Bill was intended to meet had not been met with in those provinces,—the difficulty of proving cases of breach of the marriage contract. The people of Behar in effect said—"Our circumstances do not require this Bill, and we would rather not have legislation upon this subject introduced at all." As to Orissa, he believed the matter had not been objected to formally; but the fact was that the want of such a measure had not been felt in Behar and Orissa.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG observed that if there was no objection to the course proposed, he thought it would be satisfactory to the Council that the Behar memorial should be printed and circulated before this amendment was passed. The Council would then be in a better position to judge of the advisability of confining the operation of the Bill in the first instance to Bengal.

After some further discussion the further consideration of the amendment was postponed.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved the introduction of the following amongst the interpretation clauses in section 1 :—

"'Purdah nishin' means a woman who, according to the custom of the country, might reasonably object to appear in a public office."

He had been informed by several Mahomedan gentlemen that young married women, though not strictly speaking purdah nishins, would be extremely unwilling to appear at the Registrars office It was with that intention that he proposed to relax the interpretation of the term "purdah nishin." The amendment was obviously open to criticism, on the ground that under the proposed interpretation any woman might be allowed to appear by vakil instead of in person; but Mr. Dampier believed that no practical harm would accrue from the relaxation of the requirement that the woman should appear in person; the vakil would probably ordinarily be a relation, and he believed that an appearance by vakil would be quite as safe and as little open to abuse and false personation as if the woman herself appeared. If *mala fides* arose afterwards, the woman who attended personally was quite as likely to deny her identity as she was to deny the authority of the vakil who had represented her.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said the proposed interpretation would not only include a woman of rank, who, according to the customs of the country, would object to appear in public, but would include any young girl who might chose to object to appear at a public office. He submitted that every young woman, of whatever rank, would, according to the custom of the country, object to appear in a public office. He would suggest that the principle of the Registration Act should be followed, under which those who did not wish to appear at a public office might apply for the appointment of a Commission to effect the registration of the marriage.

The HON'BLE THE ACTING ADVOCATE-GENERAL said women who went to market and appeared in public before their neighbours would object to appear at a public office. If that was the intention, he certainly would object to the amendment, as the object intended to be secured was the identity of the person who happened to go before the Registrar to be married. He thought the subject should be further considered, as it was likely, if this amendment were adopted, that one of the great objects of the Bill might be frustrated.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER explained that the object of the proposed interpretation was to relax the well-understood meaning of "purdah-nishin." If you made the definition of the word tight, according to the ordinarily accepted meaning of the word, purdah women who did not like to appear at a public office would simply not go before the Registrar, and the voluntary provisions of the Act would not be taken advantage of. It had been strongly urged upon him by Mahomedan gentlemen that there were a great number of women who went about their household business to market and elsewhere, but would yet object to appear at a public office. If you did not allow these women to appear by vakil, they would not go through the expense of a Commission, and would not avail themselves of the provisions of the Act, and the object of the Bill would be frustrated; whereas, if these women were able to send their vakils to effect the registration, the thing would be done without objection, and the provisions of the Act would be made use of.

After some further discussion, the Council divided:—

Ayes—9.	*No*—1.
The Hon'ble Nawab Syed Ashgar Ali.	The Hon'ble the Acting Advocate-General.
The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal.	
The Hon'ble Baboo Jaggadanund Mookerjee.	
The Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds.	
The Hon'ble Mr. Hogg.	
The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier.	
The Hon'ble Mr Thompson.	
The Hon'ble Mr. Schalch.	
His Honor the President.	

The motion was therefore carried.

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER, verbal amendments were made in section 10.

On the motion of the ACTING ADVOCATE-GENERAL, section 24, which provided that a Kazi should be, and be deemed to be, a public officer in the service of Government, was amended so as to stand thus:—

"Every Mahomedan Registrar shall be, and be deemed to be, a public officer, and his duties under this Act shall be deemed to be public duties."

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER, the following clause was added to section 16:—

"In the town of Calcutta, every Mahomedan Registrar shall perform the duties of his office under the superintendence and control of the Inspector-General of Registration."

For the saving clause, section 25, the following was subtituted, on the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER:—

"Nothing in the Act contained shall be construed to—

(a) render invalid, merely by reason of its not having been registered, any Mahomedan marriage or divorce which would otherwise be valid;

(b) render valid, by reason of its having been registered, any Mahomedan marriage or divorce which would otherwise be invalid;

(c) authorize the attendance of any Mahomedan Registrar at the celebration of a marriage, except at the request of all the parties concerned;

(d) affect the religion or religious rites and usages of any of Her Majesty's subjects in India;

(e) prevent any person who is unable to write from putting his mark, instead of the signature required by this Act"

After the insertion of an inadvertent omission in schedule (c), the further consideration of the Bill was postponed.

IRRIGATION AND CANAL NAVIGATION.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved that the Bill to provide for Irrigation and Canal Navigation in the Provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal be read in Council. When he asked the permission of the Council to introduce a Bill regarding irrigation in Bengal, he said that the existing Acts applied to Orissa only, and that in Midnapore the works had been carried out without any Act applicable to those works. It was then intended that the Bill should be applicable only to Bengal proper and to Orissa, leaving Behar (in which it was proposed to work the irrigation on a somewhat different system) to be provided for by subsequent legislation. Since then, however, the requirements of Behar had been under consideration, and he hoped the Council would not object to the introduction of this Bill as one applicable to all the provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor's control. At present there was no Act to regulate the powers of officers of the department and the rights of individuals in that connection. The present Bill, which had been for some days in the hands of the members, followed generally the scheme of the irrigation and Canal Act of the North-Western Provinces which was passed by the Council of the Governor-General, and which MR. DAMPIER was informed had worked well. He had rejected some of the provisions of the North-Western Provinces' Act, because they were not applicable to Bengal, and were not required; and he had omitted others because this Council had not power to legislate as the Council of the Governor-General did on those points: for instance, the provisions of the North-Western Provinces' Act trenched upon some of the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act in regard to compensation. Such legislation was beyond the competence of this Council. He had provided in the Bill that compensation should always be given in accordance with the Land Acquisition Act. Then he had omitted the provisions imposing an owner's rate upon the zemindar, which were in force in the North-Western Provinces, as the Government did not wish to extend them to Lower Bengal, and he had also omitted the provisions regarding forced labour, which were necessary where there was a sparse population, but were not required in Bengal.

The second part of the Bill gave power to the Government to take up existing channels and to utilize them for purposes of irrigation, giving compensation under the Land Acquisition Act to those whose rights were affected. The third part conferred upon canal officers certain powers as to surveys for canals and for keeping canals up when made. It also provided for payment of compensation for damage done. If the parties accepted the compensation offered, well and good; if not, the amount of compensation was to be settled under the Land Acquisition Act This part provided also for applications for water and for the construction of water-courses at the cost

of private individuals who required them, according to the system in vogue in the North-Western Provinces. That was not the system hitherto in force in Orissa and Midnapore, but in Behar it was proposed to follow that system. This part also provided for subsidiary arrangements as to these water-courses. To get the full benefit of irrigation it was occasionally necessary to use compulsion in taking possession of rights of private individuals in favour of other private individuals. Sometimes it was necessary to interfere in a trifling degree with the rights of one individual for the purpose of securing to others very great benefits from the use of water. When that was done, the private rights which had been interfered with would be fully paid for. It would be observed that this part required that provision should be made for the convenience of the public in crossing canals and channels at the expense of the Government, or of those for whose benefit the channels were kept up.

In the fourth part of the Bill it was provided that the Lieutenant-Governor might make rules regarding the supply of canal water; but the Bill laid down certain conditions restrictive on the department as to the supply of water. The officers of the department could not, for instance, arbitrarily cut off the supply of water at their own discretion: the supply could only be withheld upon certain specified conditions stated in the Bill; and if the department failed to supply water under other circumstances, persons under contract for water were entitled to compensation.

The fifth part provided that the rate at which water should be supplied should be fixed by the rules made by the Lieutenant-Governor, and provisions were made for the joint responsibility of the cultivators and those connected with the land for waste or the unauthorized use of water. These provisions were absolutely necessary, for sometimes it was impossible to find out by whose act the water was surreptitiously let out. It was easy, however, to find out whose land had benefited from the use of such water. The law imposed joint responsibility in that respect. In this part it was also provided that canal officers might agree with a third person to collect the water-rate, and that the Government might require the zemindars to collect the rate from their ryots. This plan was not favoured in Midnapore: it was said that the ryots very much objected to it. In other parts it might be found acceptable and workable.

As to the recovery of sums due, he had left the model of the North-Western Provinces' Act, and had retained the provisions of the existing Orissa Acts, which were more in detail.

The sixth part provided rules for the navigation of canals and the realization of canal dues; and the ninth part provided for the Lieutenant-Governor laying down subsidiary rules for the guidance of canal officers and the public in all matters connected with irrigation.

As soon as the Bill had been read and referred to a Select Committee, he proposed again to ask those officers who had practical experience on the working of the system hitherto in force, to give their opinions for the benefit of the Select Committee. With these remarks he begged to move that the Bill be read in Council.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said the prosecution of irrigation works was a question of imperial policy, which did not fall within the scope of the deliberations of this Council. But past experience did not justify them to hope that financially these works were calculated to prove a great success. He perceived from the last Bengal Administration Report that the total outlay upon irrigation works, up to the 31st March 1874, was Rs. 3,15,18,966, and the total deficiency up to that date was Rs. 51,15,758; that was to say, Rs. 44,61,754 on account of interest, and Rs. 6,53,994 on account of current charges. These figures, he submitted, were the best evidence of the prospects of irrigation works in Bengal. He admitted that these works did good service in Midnapore and Behar in the drought of 1873-74, but even that service was very limited. He observed that this question was very ably and sensibly discussed in Sir George Campbell's Administration Report for 1872-73. Adverting to the outlay incurred, Sir George Campbell wrote :—

"It will be seen that the total expenditure will be enormous, while financially we have been most unfortunate. In Orissa the premature attempt to secure a large revenue ended disastrously, as explained in the last report, and caused much irritation and discord."

In Midnapore the works were more successful, but still not to the extent desired. As to that, Sir George Campbell said:—

"But unhappily all these prospects were darkened by a circumstance which the projectors of the canal do not appear to have taken into account, though it seems obvious enough. The supply of water in the river which feeds the canals failed in October and November, just when water was most wanted. Short rivers rising on the surface of dry uplands must fail when the rains fail. Though there was by no means so excessive a drought in Midnapore as in the rest of Bengal and Behar, the supply to the canal fell to 300 feet per second at the time when water was most necessary to the crops. This quantity will not suffice for much more than about 30,000 acres; so much was irrigated, but many applicants were sent away without water, and even to some of those to whom we had engaged to give it, a very short supply was available. It seems, then, that we cannot safely engage to irrigate very much more than 30,000 acres without the fear that we shall fail to do what we have undertaken to do in every dry season when the rains cease early. It is seldom that the water is an absolute necessity at any other time; and the serious question arises whether we can undertake to extend our irrigation subject to this risk, and how we are to distribute the supply when we have not enough for all."

In Behar, as Baboo Kristodas Pal had already observed, the Soane Canal was of great benefit during the late drought, but even there the prospect was not all fair. Sir George Campbell remarked:—

"The Lieutenant-Governor believes that the Soane canals have really very much better prospects than the others, and that within certain limits their greater or less success is assured. Whether in ordinary years, when there is a full rain-supply, the people will consent to pay such rates as to render the canal remunerative, remains to be seen; but that the water will always be taken to a considerable extent, the Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt."

Sir George Campbell thus concluded:—

"Even if the Soane canals, kept within dry season limits, may eventually pay, it is Sir George Campbell's belief that almost all other canals which can be devised in those provinces will practically be of the nature of an insurance against bad years, rather than a profitable speculation in ordinary years. Can we impose an insurance rate on those who are benefited? Or is Government justified in spending great sums from the general revenues, not for profit, but to save life in years of failure? These are very perplexing questions. As regards the saving of life, the fever which has so often accompanied the canals must be taken into account. It may well be doubted whether the Ganges Canal most saves life or destroys it. Sir George Campbell had hoped that deltaic canals were free from this scourge, but he has lately seen that there are complaints of fever caused by the Godaverycanals also."

Now, it would be seen from these extracts that, according to the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the prospects of irrigation in these provinces were very doubtful, and Baboo Kristodas Pal believed that all who knew the condition of the country and the requirements of the people would readily subscribe to that opinion. In Bengal in times past droughts used to occur at long intervals, but within the last ten years or so they had been more frequent. Since 1866, he could not say whether from atmospheric changes or what, drought had been more frequent in Bengal. Still it was a question of grave financial importance as to whether canals for irrigation should be multiplied and the general revenues burdened in the distant hope of meeting a drought which might occur once in eight or ten years.

He thought it proper to make these general remarks, as the Bill had been introduced with a preface that it was intended to extend these works to different parts of the country.

As regards the Bill itself, it was not clear whether the water-rate would be made compulsory or voluntary. He believed the hon'ble member intended that it should be voluntary; but as the Bill was framed, the point had not been made quite clear. For instance, there was no specific provision in the Bill that a contract should be made in all cases. On the contrary, section 27 implied that there might be no contract. It enjoined—

"In the absence of a written contract, or so far as any such contract does not extend, every supply of canal water shall be deemed to be given at the rates and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules to be made by the Lieutenant-Governor in respect thereof."

This implied that there might or might not be a contract in all cases; and where there was no contract, it seemed to him there might be much misunderstanding and dispute. The Canal Department had not been popular, and he was therefore of opinion that as little discretion should be left to the canal officers as possible. Then it appeared from clause 6 of section 25 that, if it was not intended to make the water-rate directly compulsory, it was intended to make it indirectly compulsory. The section said:—

"If any of the rules and conditions prescribed by this section are not complied with, or if any water-course constructed or transferred under this Act is disused for three years

continuously, the right of the applicant, or of his representative in interest, to occupy such land or water-course, shall cease absolutely."

In other words, although the occupant might pay for the construction and maintenance of the water-courses, still if he did not take the water for three years successively he was to be deprived of the use of the water-course: that was to say, it would be confiscated. Now this provision had a direct tendency to make the rate compulsory, or rather to force water upon the occupant.

Then with regard to the liability for the waste of water, the hon'ble member had explained that where the party who wasted the water could not be identified, all the persons interested in the water-course should be held jointly responsible (sections 29 and 30 of the Bill). It was a well-recognized principle of criminal law that if a person committed a breach of the law, he should be personally and individually held responsible; but BABOO KRISTODAS PAL could not understand on what principle of justice a body of persons was to be held responsible for an offence committed by an unknown person.

It would be intelligible if the persons whose lands benefited were held responsible; but it was clearly unintelligible that all persons, whether their lands were benefited or not, should be held responsible because the canal officers were unable to find out the real offender.

The next point was as to drainage. He found that under section 25 private individuals, if they obtained a supply of water through a water-course, were to provide for the drainage of the places where drainage channels existed. But there was nothing in the Bill to show that the drainage of the villages would be kept intact where the canals were constructed at the cost of Government. He thought that this was a most important point, which ought not to have been lost sight of in a Bill of this kind.

The next point was as to compensation. The hon'ble member had explained that he had diverged from the North-Western Provinces' Act, which he had made his model, in granting compensation under the Bill. But on reference to section 8 BABOO KRISTODAS PAL found that it provided as follows:—

"The Collector shall proceed to inquire into any such claim which may be made under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, as far as they may be applicable, and to determine the amount of compensation, if any, which should be given to the claimant."

It was not clear from this provision whether the whole machinery of the Land Acquisition Act would be availed of in cases coming under this section, or whether the determination of the Collector would be final. Then came the collection and realization of the water-rate. Under section 23 it would be at the discretion of the Government to farm out the collection of the water-rate to any person. But section 37 provided:—

"The Collector may require any zemindar or other person under engagement to pay the land revenue of any estate, to collect and pay any sums payable under this Act by a third party in respect of any land or water in such estate"

The hon'ble mover had not given any reason why he wished to throw this new obligation upon the zemindar. There were many reasons why this obligation should not be imposed upon him. In the first place it was liable to be abused in the hands of an unscrupulous zemindar; in the second place, where the zemindar might not be exacting, and might fail to realize the rate from the ryots in due time, his whole estate would be held liable to sale as for an arrear of revenue: so the zemindar who would be charged with the liability for no benefit of his own was threatened, as it were, with the sale of his own estate for the debt of third parties.

This was scarcely fair or just. It was true that the collection of the road cess had been imposed upon the zemindar, but the object was not only to facilitate the collection, but also to prevent the fiscal agency from coming into direct contact with the ryots for the collection of the cess, and thus to obviate the annoyance, irritation, and oppression which generally resulted from this process. But the canal officers formed a distinct department, and they would more or less come into contact with the ryots; and he did not therefore see why the zemindars should be compelled to collect the rate for the Canal Department. The provisions of section 33, which declared that the collection of the rates might be farmed out, appeared to be quite sufficient. If a zemindar wished to take a farm of this kind, he would be quite welcome to do so, and it would be quite unobjectionable to employ his agency in such case. But he was not satisfied that any good reason existed for compelling the zemindar to collect the rate.

In the interests of both the zemindars and the ryots, he thought that this section should be omitted.

Then again, in regard to the mode of realization of the water-rate, it was provided in the first place that where the water-rate and other charges were to be collected by the Government, the same should be recovered as arrears of revenue. In the second place, where the rates were to be realized by a farmer, they were to be realized as a demand under Act VII of 1868; but where they were to be realized by the zemindar, they were to be realized as rents payable to him. As BABOO KRISTODAS PAL remarked at a previous sitting of the Council, he thought the less the legislature made the land liable for any and every demand imposed upon it, the better, so long as there were other valuable goods available for the realization of the dues of Government. If the immovable property of the person liable to the water-rate was not sufficient to satisfy the demand, it would then be just and equitable to seize the land and sell it, but not otherwise. This objection was certainly obviated with respect to farmers under section 33, for in their case the water-rate was to be recovered as a demand within the meaning of Act VII of 1868. The farmer would thus have a facility in realizing the rate, but the zemindar must collect it as rent; and the Council were well aware what this meant. If the ryots did not pay, the zemindar must sue them in the civil court, and undergo the expense, trouble, and harassment of a wearisome litigation, and in the meantime pay in the amount from his own pocket.

Then, with regard to jurisdiction under Part VII, it would appear that the jurisdiction of the Civil Court would be taken away with regard to the supply of water. The section provided that—

> "Except where herein otherwise provided, all claims against Government in respect of anything done under this Act may be tried by the Civil Courts; but no such Court shall in any case pass an order as to the supply of canal water to any crop sown or growing at the time of such order."

This was circumscribing the jurisdiction of the Civil Court to the detriment of those who availed themselves of the Act. Then another question arose. The Council were aware that canals sometimes overflowed in the rains and did great damage to the crops. There was nothing in the Bill to show that in such cases those who might sustain damage from the overflow of water would have a claim against the Canal Department, and that the Civil Court would have jurisdiction in such cases. He did not know whether this section as it was worded would not bar the institution of such suits.

With regard to navigable canals, he had only to remark in conclusion that while the Bill provided penalties for the infringement of the rules, and made provision for the protection of canals, it nowhere provided that due facilities should be afforded for navigation. It imposed no obligation upon the Canal Department to provide facilities for navigation, though it authorized them to collect tolls and rents and to levy penalties.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said he had only to say in reply that not one of the criticisms which the hon'ble member had addressed to the Council applied to any provision which appeared for the first time in this Bill. All the provisions on which the hon'ble member had remarked were borrowed either from the North-Western Provinces' law, which, as MR. DAMPIER had said, had been found to work well, or from the existing Orissa law. The plan upon which he had prepared this Bill had been to take these two sets of laws as his models. Anything which palpably was not applicable or desirable for Bengal, was either struck out or modified. But any provisions which were open to a difference of opinion, he had retained with the object of securing the attention of the Select Committee to them, and of their discussing and seeing how far they were or were not applicable to the circumstances of Bengal. The Select Committee would, no doubt, consider the matter carefully with the assistance of the suggestions which they would receive from officers who were acquainted with the practical working of the department, and very probably the Bill would be presented by the Select Committee in a considerably altered and improved shape.

The motion was agreed to, and the Bill referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Schalch, the Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal, and the Mover, with instructions to report in six months.

The Council was adjourned to Thursday, the 25th instant.

BUDGET ESTIMATES OF LOCAL FUNDS, 1875-76.

RESOLUTION.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—FINANCE.

Calcutta, the 23rd March 1875.

READ—

The Accountant-General's letter No. 993, dated 4th March, submitting the estimates of Local Funds' receipts and expenditure for the year 1875-76.

Read also—

The Resolution of this Government in the Financial Department, dated the 12th March 1875, on the estimates of receipts and expenditure on account of Provincial Services for the year 1875-76.

1. The Accountant-General brings to notice that the preparation of the Local Funds' estimates has been greatly delayed by the want of punctuality on the part of heads of departments and local officers in furnishing him with the necessary figures. The Lieutenant-Governor must again request the attention of all officers to the great importance of submitting budget estimates by the dates on which they are due.

2. The general estimate of local funds now under review, includes also the receipts and expenditure of the provincial reserve fund, the municipal funds, and the funds relating to trusts and endowments. The following abstract gives a comparison of the estimates of 1875-76 with those of 1874-75 :—

	Estimate, 1875-76.			Regular Estimate, 1874-75.		
	Local fund, including provincial reserve.	Municipal funds.	Trust funds.	Local fund, including provincial reserve.	Municipal funds.	Trust funds.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Deficit.					
Opening balance	21,59,281	1,52,361	55,893	27,43,519	1,42,361	25,893
Receipts	41,99,450	9,98,120	86,620	80,06,100	10,50,000	95,000
Total ...	20,40,169	11,50,481	1,42,513	1,07,49,619	11,92,361	1,20,893
Expenditure	39,93,070	10,63,960	77,360	1,29,08,100	10,40,000	65,000
	Deficit.			*Deficit.*		
Closing balance ...	19,52,901	86,521	65,153	21,58,481	1,52,361	55,893

LOCAL FUNDS.

3. In the estimates of last year, it was anticipated that the year 1874-75 would close with a surplus of nearly £140,000; but the large expenditure on famine relief works has converted this expected surplus into a serious deficit. There will, however, be no excess of expenditure over income in the coming year: and it is hoped that the balance at credit of provincial reserve will enable the Lieutenant-Governor to make such grants as may be necessary to restore the equilibrium of the Local Funds' finances. What part of the expenditure on relief works shall be defrayed by Government, and what part shall be a charge against the District Committees, is a question, the details of which have not yet finally been determined. The figures of the Local Funds' Budget proper for the two years are as follow :—

	1874-75		1874-75.
	Rs.		Rs.
Opening balance	22,28,817	Expenditure as by regular estimate ..	1,20,68,900
Receipts as by regular estimate	69,54,100	Debit closing balance on 31st March 1875	28,85,983
Total ...	91,82,917		91,82,917

	1875-76.		1875-76.
	Rs.		Rs.
Receipts of the year	31,03,950	Opening debit balance	28,85,983
		Expenditure during the year ...	30,57,300
			59,43,283
		Debit closing balance on 31st March 1876	28,39,333
			31,03,950

4. The details are given under their respective headings in the estimates furnished by the Accountant-General.

5. The receipts of 1875-76 compared with those of 1874-75 show a falling off to the extent of more than 38 lakhs of rupees; but this is entirely due to the large grants made to Local Funds during the famine. A comparison of the original estimate of 1874-75 with the regular estimate of the same year will show that the receipts originally anticipated were only about one-half of the amount shown in the regular estimate, and the difference is due to the grants made to Local Funds for famine relief works.

PROVINCIAL RESERVE.

6. The figures for provincial reserve for the two years give the following results:—

1874-75.	Rs.	1874-75.	Rs.
Opening balance	5,14,702	Contribution to Public Works Department ...	1,14,000
Receipts as per regular estimate	10,52,000	Expenditure as by regular estimate	8,40,000
Special grant from Imperial Funds on account of famine relief works	25,00,000	Total ...	9,54,000
		Closing balance, 31st March 1875	31,12,702
Total ...	40,66,702	Total ...	40,66,702
1875-76.		**1875-76.**	
		Expenditure during the year	9,35,
		Contribution to provincial services	5,09,
Opening balance	31,12,702	Total ...	14,44,780
Receipts of the year	10,95,500	Closing balance, 31st March 1876 .. .	27,60,422
Total ...	42,08,202	Total ..	42,05,202

7. This estimated closing balance, which may possibly be supplemented by a further grant from Imperial Funds, forms the amount available for special and unforeseen expenditure on provincial account during the year, and also for meeting such part of the debit against Local Funds as it may be eventually determined that Government shall defray.

MUNICIPAL AND TRUST FUNDS.

8. The estimates for municipal funds and trust funds call for no special remarks. The figures of receipts and expenditure are as follow, and the details are supplied in the estimates furnished by the Accountant-General:—

	Municipal Funds.			Trust Funds.	
	1874-75.	1875-76.		1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	1,42.361	1,52,361	Opening balance	25,893	55,893
Receipts	10,50,000	9,98,120	Receipts	95,000	86,620
Total ...	11,92,361	11,50,481	Total ...	1,20,893	1,42,513
Expenditure	10,40,100	10,63,960	Expenditure	65,000	77,360
Closing balance	1,52,361	86,521	Closing balance	55,893	65,153
Total ...	11,92,461	11,50,481	Total ...	1,20,893	1,42,513

ORDERED that copy of the above Resolution be submitted to the Government of India in the Financial Department; and also that copy be forwarded to the Accountant-General, to the Public Works Department of this Government, and to the Judicial, Revenue, Political, General, and B Departments of this office for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. REYNOLDS,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 20th March 1875.

Division	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL				
		Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVN.	1	Burdwan, 22nd* Mar. 1875	Nil	Weather warm. Barley about to be cut. Cholera prevalent in Culna and Jehanabad.
	2	Bankoora, 20th „ „	Nil	Weather dry, but cloudy in the mornings. Winter crops nearly all reaped. Rain wanted for cotton and indigo. Cases of small-pox and cholera reported.
	3	Beerbhoom, 20th „ „	Nil	Seasonable weather. Westerly hot winds commencing. Wheat nearly ripe for the sickle. Cutting of the sugarcane commenced. Prospects good.
	4	Midnapore, 20th „ „	Nil	A small shower reported at Gurbetta, otherwise no rain heard of. State and prospects of crops as usual, but a good fall of rain in the course of the next ten days will be very beneficial.
	5	Hooghly, 20th „ „	Nil	Hot and dry, clear throughout; wind from south. Cold-weather crops not yet all gathered; yield pretty fair. Tobacco, melons, *pulwul*, &c., vegetables want water. Water is very scarce for men and cattle, most of the tanks being dry. Damoodah water now coming down *Kanna Nuddee* and *Suruswattee*. Great relief to parts watered. Cholera increasing.
		Howrah, 20th „ „	Nil	Weather hot, threatening rain on the 19th and 20th instant. *Boro* or spring rice crop (a very insignificant one, but the only one in the ground,) promise well.
		Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6	24-Pergunnahs, 22nd† Mar. 1875.	Nil	Weather warm and occasionally cloudy. Harvest of cold-weather crops all but over. Rain is needed to facilitate agricultural operations. Fever has considerably decreased at Barripore, but prevails in the neighbourhood. A good deal of cholera, though not of the worst type, is reported in the sub-divisions of Diamond Harbour, Busseerhat, and Satkhira; there are also a few cases in the other sub-divisions. Sporadic cases of small-pox are also reported.
	7	Nuddea, 20th Mar. 1875	0·06	Weather hot and dry. There was a shower of rain on the night of the 18th instant. The cold-weather crops are everywhere in good condition. Cholera very prevalent.
	8	Jessore, 20th „ „	......	Occasionally cloudy. There were a few drops of rain, but the fall was too slight to admit of measurement at the head-quarters, though at Magoorah it amounted to over 1½ inches. Spring rice getting on well; no other crops of any importance in the ground now. Rain beginning to be generally wanted.
RAJSHAHYE DIVN.	9	Moorshedabad, 20th Mar. 1875.	0·02	Weather seasonable; heavier rain fell on Thursday in the north of the district, than at and about head quarters; hail is also reported. Atmosphere slightly cooled by Thursday's rain. All crops excellent, both those cut and those still standing. Slight damage reported from hail.
	10	Dinagepore, 19th Mar. 1875.	0·04	Weather fine and hot, with exception of the mornings which are cloudy and damp. Slight rain has fallen. State and prospects of the crops are good.
	11	Maldah, 20th Mar. 1875	Nil	The weather has become very dry, warm, and dusty. The crops are, as last reported, generally doing well.
	12	Rajshahye, 20th „ „	Nil	The weather has been sultry without rains. State of the crops unchanged; *e.g.* doing well. Rain is much desired for the lands which are now being ploughed for rice sowings next month. Cases of small-pox and cholera continue to be reported, and are more numerous than last week.
	13	Rungpore, 19th „ „	0·33	Weather decidedly warm in the middle of the day. Slight rain fell, and a little hail also, but it has done no harm. State and prospects of the crops good.
	14	Bogra, 20th „ „	Nil	Cloudy in the mornings for two or three hours, and then fair and hot. The *amun* or late rice crop is harvested, and the other crops promise well.
	15	Pubna, 20th „ „	Nil	Weather cloudy and warm, with south-easterly wind prevailing. The harvesting of the *chaitali* (March) crops going on rapidly, and of sugarcane completed. The state and prospects of *cheena* (millet), *boro* and *jaily*, spring rices, continue good, but rain is much wanted.
	16	Darjeeling, 19th „ „	0·13	Threatening rain all through the week, with high winds occasionally, especially on the evening of the 18th, when a few drops of rain fell. Wheat and barley in the ear and doing well. Land being prepared for seed.
COOCH BEHAR	17	Julpigoree	......	Return not received.
		Cooch Behar, 18th Mar. 1875.	Nil	High east winds. The sky has been cloudy for the last three days. Wheat is beginning to ripen, and the cutting of tobacco has commenced.

* Telegram of the 22nd March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 22nd March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)				
		Eastern Districts		
DACCA DIVN.	18	Dacca, 22nd* Mar. 1875	0·59	Weather cloudy. Storms threaten almost every night. State and prospects of crops good
	19	Fureedpore, 20th „ „	0·05	Weather hot and cloudy, occasionally with high south winds. On Wednesday evening a slight North-Wester, attended with a few drops of rain, passed. The prospects of crops are fair, but would be improved by rain. General health of the district good. From Deorah station, however, some cases of cholera reported.
	20	Backergunge, 18th Mar. 1875.	Nil	Weather warm. Food-supply sufficient. General health of the district fair.
	21	Mymensing, 19th Mar. 1875.	1·72	Weather variable, with heavy shower on the 18th instant, and hailstorm in the afternoon of the 15th; some of the stones being unusually large. The hailstorm is not reported from the sub-divisions, but it is supposed to have done some injury to the crops on the grounds.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	22	Chittagong, 18th Mar. 1875	Nil	Weather stormy. Rain has fallen in several places in the district. Conditions of the crops fair. Storms of the 10th and 11th have done much damage to tea. Cholera at Sudder station, and rather an epidemic of it near Sitakoond. A Native Doctor is on the spot. Fever prevalent since the rain of last week. Cattle-disease still continues.
	23	Noakholly, 18th Mar. 1875.	Nil	Almost the whole of this week has been cloudy, and attended with a strong southern wind. A severe gale passed over the villages of Bishnapore and Dhalleah, in the station of Amirgunge, on the night of the 10th instant. About 200 huts were blown down. A woman and an infant girl were killed by the falling of a house, and 8 men were wounded, and 9 heads of cattle killed, and 3 injured. The cold-weather crops are in good condition in all the stations, except Amirgunge, where they are said to have been somewhat injured by hailstones. Ploughing for the early rice crop has begun.
	24	Tipperah, 19th Mar 1875	0·21	The weather has been very rainy and stormy in the north of the district. Some rain in all parts of the district. Cloudy with south winds. Brahmenbarriah rainfall 7·36. The spring rice now on the ground is reported to be in good condition. No other crops of any importance. Rice cheap.
	25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, 16th Mar 1875.	1·82	A considerable fall of rain with heavy squalls on the night of the 10th instant, and threatening since then. Weather much warmer. The hill-people are busily engaged in cutting their *jooms*. The fall of rain obstructed the *joom* cutting for a short time.
		Hill Tipperah, 18th Mar. 1875.	2·6	Wind from south and west; on the 15th, storm from north-west with thunder and lightning and rain. No change to report regarding the state and prospects of the crops.
BEHAR.				
PATNA DIVN.	26	Patna, 22nd* Mar. 1875	Nil	Seasonable weather. Harvesting of the cold-weather crops going on: yield good. Health of the district good.
	27	Gya, 20th „ „	Nil	Seasonable weather. The *rubbee* or cold-weather crop is being harvested and is a good crop.
	28	Shahabad, 20th „ „	Nil	Heat increasing perceptibly. Cold-weather crops being harvested. Prospects generally very good.
	29	Durbhunga	......	Return not received.
	30	Mozufferpore 20th „ „	Nil	Weather hot and dry. Prospects of the cold-weather crops excellent.
	31	Sarun, 20th „ „	Nil	Weather bright, clear, and getting warm; both east and west wind. The bulk of the cold-weather crops has been harvested; *ruhur* pulse fast ripening; Indigo sowing is being briskly pushed on: the early sowings have germinated. The new crops are coming into the market. Prices show a downward tendency. General health good.
	32	Chumparun, 19th Mar. 1875.	Nil	Easterly winds and light clouds appearing occasionally. The prospects of the crops are most excellent. It is many years since there has been crops so good as those now approaching maturity.
BHAGULPORE DIVN.	33	Monghyr, 20th Mar. 1875	Nil	Seasonable weather. The crops are being cut; outturn good.
	34	Bhagulpore, 22nd* Mar. 1875.	Nil	Easterly wind prevailing. No rain wanted until all cold-weather crops are harvested. There is sufficient moisture for low land *amun* or late rice sowings; a good deal of this has been got through. General health very good.
	35	Purneah, 20th Mar. 1875	Nil	Weather hot; sometimes close and sometimes with west wind. State and prospects of crops are good.
	36	Sonthal Pergunnahs, 20th Mar. 1875.	Nil	Heat increasing, but less windy. *Mahowa* promises well. *Ruhur* pulse and linseed being reaped.

* Telegrams of the 22nd March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
ORISSA.			
Orissa Division. 37	Cuttack, 13th Mar. 1875	Nil	Weather hot and windy. Crops nearly off the ground everywhere. Ploughing beginning for next season's crop. Public health good.
38	Pooree, 18th " "	Nil	Weather fair and hot, tempered with southern wind. Tillage is at a stand still for want of rain; *dalua* rice is coming on and ripening partly, and the crop has been good. White *moong* pulse and castor are in flower; *koolthi* and flax are being gathered. The harvest of sugarcane is almost completed, with a good outturn. Cotton plants are being earthed up. Tobacco is being pruned and partly beginning to be harvested. The general state and prospects of the crops are fair, except that the pulses are indifferent.
39	Balasore, 19th " "	Nil	Weather hot and marked by the absence of the thunderstorms usual at this season. Rain much wanted for ploughing. The ravages of cholera in the track of the recent cyclone continue excessive.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazareebagh, 19th Mar. 1875.	Nil	Days warm, but nights cool. Sky somewhat cloudy during the last two days State and prospects of the crops are very good.
41	Lohardugga, 20th Mar. 1875.	Nil	Weather hot, clouds about. The cold-weather crops are being harvested gradually with excellent results. General health good; a few cases of small-pox
42	Singbhoom, 19th Mar 1875.	0 26	Seasonable weather. Slight rain fell. Some *ruhur* pulse and gram only remaining to be gathered. Outturn of late crops satisfactory.
43	Manbhoom, 20th Mar. 1875.	Nil	Weather excessively hot; clouds have been hanging about the last three or four days. Crops being gathered in. *Mowah* promises to be abundant.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 23rd March 1875.

R. KNIGHT.
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY — Wheat: Present return.	Wheat: Next preceding return.	Wheat: Corresponding return of last year.	Barley: Present return.	Barley: Next preceding return.	Barley: Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort: Present return.	Rice, best sort: Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort: Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common: Present return.	Rice, common: Next preceding return.	Rice, common: Corresponding return of last year.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra: Present return.	Bulrush Millet: Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet: Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts															
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan	A 14 8	14 8	13 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	19 8	19 8	13 4	20 8	20 8	13 8	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	B 20 0	16 0	11 8	25 0	22 0	18 0	17 8	18 0	12 0	20 0	20 8	13 12	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	C 18 0	11 0	10 8	15 0	...	...	19 8	19 8	11 0	25 0	25 0	13 8	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	D 15 0	15 0	12 0	E 16 0 to 21 8	16 0 to 22 8	18 0 to 22 0	9 8 to 10 0	9 8 to 10 0	10 0 to 10 8	17 0 to 17 8	17 0 to 17 8	12 0 to 13 0	...	...	...
	Howrah	13 8	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 0	16 8	16 8	14 0	...	...	...
	Central Districts															
	Calcutta	15 4	15 0	12 8	18 0	18 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	15 4	14 8	13 0	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	E 13 5	14 0	10 8 to 11 10	E 17 8	16 0	16 0	F 8 0	8 0	8 4	17 4	17 12	11 0	E 16 0	...	...
7	Nuddea	20 0	20 0	15 4	...	...	...	15 4	14 8	11 0	G 16 13	16 0	11 7	...	...	...
8	Jessore	H 16 0	15 4	10 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	I 16 0 to 20 0	15 0 to 20 0	15 0	E 14 0 to 30 0	40 0	25 0	12 0	12 0 to 13 0	10 0	18 0 to 20 0	20 0 to 20 8	12 0	E 31 0	31 0	14 0
10	Dinagepore*															
11	Maldah	20 8	20 0	13 8	32 8	35 0	20 0	22 0	22 8	10 8	23 0	23 0	11 0	31 0	30 0	17 0
12	Rajshahye	12 12 to 18 12	13 8 to 15 0	13 8	18 4	..	...	21 0 to 22 8	19 8 to 20 4	11 6	23 10 to 24 6	24 0 to 25 0	12 13	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	15 0	13 13	11 4	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	22 8	20 0	10 14	...	...	...
14	Bogra	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	7 8	26 4	26 4	11 4	...	...	...
15	Pubna	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	19 8	14 4	..	...	...
16	Darjeeling†	6 0 I	6 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	13 0	14 0	13 0	..	...	...
17	Julpigoree*															
	Eastern Districts															
18	Dacca	K 12 5	13 5	12 8	40 0	25 0	30 0	19 0	20 0	12 0	24 0	23 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	...
19	Fureedpore	L 12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...
20	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	M ...	18 0	18 0	13 8	22 0	22 0	16 0	.	...	...
21	Mymensingh	N 11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...

* Return not received.
† Return for next preceding week received after publication of last *Gazette*.
A In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 2[illegible] seers, barley 25 seers, best rice 14 to 22-8 seers, common rice 16 to 23-12 seers, and gram 17-4 to 18-12 seers per rupee.
B In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 20 seers, barley 19 to 25 seers, best rice 15 to 20-8 seers, common rice 18-8 to 23 seers, maize 17 to 34 seers, and gram 12-8 to 18 seers per rupee.
C In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 10-8 to 16 seers, barley 15 seers, best rice 14-12 to 23-8 seers, common rice 20 to 27-8 seers, and gram 11 to 22 seers per rupee.
D In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, best rice 9 to 10 seers, common rice 12 to 20 seers, and gram 18 to 18 seers per rupee.
E In the interior only.
F In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 7-8 to 8 seers, common rice 13-5 to 21 seers, and gram 16 to 17-4 seers per rupee.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 20th March 1875.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		BENGAL.
																		Western Districts.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	19 0	13 8	220 0	220 0	110 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	Burdwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	37 0	37 0	18 8	16 4	16 4	14 0	180 0	480 0	320 0	8 8	8 8	7 12	Bankoora.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	...	15 8	15 0	12 0	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Beerbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Midnapore.
...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	.	16 0 to 16 8	16 0 to 16 8	12 0 to 13 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Howrah.
																		Central Districts
17 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	13 0	17 8	17 8	15 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta.
E 16 0	17 8	...	E 17 8	...	...	E 17 8	17 8	...	16 0	16 0	13 5	100 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	26 5	20 0	15 4	130 0	120 0	120 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 7	Nuddea.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	14 8	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	18 0 to 19 0	16	18 0 to 19 0	130 0	120 0	130 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Moorshedabad
																		Dinagepore.*
...	...	...	..	...	...	28 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Maldah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4 to 18 0	13 8 to 15 0	12 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	7 15½	7 15½	7 10	Rajshahye
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	13 13	13 13	11 4	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	6 14	Rungpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	67 8	67 8	60 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Pubna.
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling.†
																		Julpigoree.*
																		Eastern Districts.
15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	16 0	13 8	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	.	8 4	8 4	7 8	Fureedpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 4	14 0	...	...	.	8 0	8 0	7 12	Mymensingh.

G Course rice at 20 seers per rupee.

H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 13-5 seers, best rice 14 to 19 seers, common rice 16 to 22 seers, and gram 11 to 25 seers per rupee.

I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 25 seers, best rice 13 to 22 seers, common rice 20 to 25-8 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers per rupee.

K In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 18 8 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 22 seers, and gram 18 seers per rupee.

L In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 20 to 23 seers, and gram 12 to 14 seers per rupee.

M In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 19-2 to 20 seers, common rice 19-2 to 23 seers, paddy 30 to 43 seers, and gram 11 to 12 seers per rupee.

N In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, best rice 8 to 18 seers, common rice 21 to 22-12 seers, and gram 9-8 to 12 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts—(Contd.)	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
22	Chittagong*	[O] 10 0	10 0	10 0	.	..	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...
23	Noakholly	[P] ...	...	...	..	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	21 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...
24	Tipperah	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	14 8	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	9 6	14 8	14 8	10 0	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	..	16 0	14 0	11 4	24 0	26 0	16 0	...	...	...
	BEHAR.															
26	Patna	20 0	18 0	16 0	30 0	28 0	19 0	10 0	14 0	11 0	16 0	25 0	12 0	...	...	...
27	Gya	[Q] 19 0	18 8	10 4	28 0	25 0	17 4	11 8	11 8	8 0	23 0	23 0	10 0	...	...	...
28	Shahabad	[R] 17 0	17 0	14 0	24 0	22 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	19 0	18 0	12 0	[E] 22 0	21 0	17 0
29	Mozufferpore	[S] 14 0	14 0	11 0	[E] 16 0 to 20 0	14 0 to 20 0	12 0 to 15 0	8 0	9 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	...	..	...
30	Sarun	18 0	17 0	15 0	29 0	25 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	23 0	22 0	12 0	...	...	...
31	Chumparun	[T] 15 0	14 0	11 0	[E] 15 0 to 40 0	15 0 to 35 0	13 0 to 18 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	10 8	...	...	..
32	Monghyr	17 8	17 8	13 6	23 1	23 1	21 0	14 7	10 5	9 4	19 9	18 9	12 6	...	...	...
33	Bhagulpore	18 15	18 15	15 2	30 5	18 15	28 15	20 3	20 3	10 1	22 11	21 7	11 6	...	...	...
34	Purneah	14 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	11 8	22 0	22 0	13 0	...	...	...
35	Sonthal Pergunnahs	[U] ...	14 0	12 0	...	...	..	12 0	12 0	10 8	21 0	21 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	16 0
	ORISSA.															
36	Cuttack*	17 11	17 1	17 1	...	..	...	18 6	17 1	21 0	27 9	24 15	26 4	...	...	...
	Pooree	17 1	17 1	11 13	...	...	...	23 10	23 10	18 6	27 9	27 9	27 9	...	...	...
38	Balasore.†															
	CHOTA NAGPORE.															
	South-Western Frontier Agency.															
	Hazareebagh	20 0	14 0	12 0	[E] 30 0	20 0	14 0	12 0	11 0	8 8	22 0	22 0	12 0	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	11 0	10 0	9 0	.	...	...	20 0	18 0	13 0	23 0	22 0	14 0	...	..	...
	Singbhoom	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	.	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...
42	Manbhoom	[V] 16 0	14 0	10 8	30 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	23 8	14 8	[E] 17 0	17 0	40 0

* Return for next preceding week received after publication of last *Gazette*.
† Return not received.
O In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 17 to 19 seers and common rice 20 to 23 seers per rupee.
P In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 17 to 22 seers and common rice 18 to 25 seers per rupee.
Q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 20 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 19-8 to 20 seers, common rice 21-4 to 29 seers, and gram 19 to 25 seers per rupee.
R In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 18 seers, barley 22 to 25 seers, best rice 9 to 12 seers, common rice 18-8 to 19 seers, great millet 22 to 27 seers, maize 25 to 28 seers, and gram 19 to 23-8 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd March 1875.

Districts of Bengal on the 20th March 1875.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Eastern Districts*—(Contd.)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Chittagong.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 0	280 0	280 0	..	7 8	7 8	6 8	Noakholly.
...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	..	12 8	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 12	Tipperah.
...	...	...	..	...	...			.	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	7 4	7 4	6 2	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	10 6	11 8	8 0	.		...	7 2	7 6	7 2	Hill Tipperah.
																		BEHAR
24 0	28 0	19 0	..	..	...	28 0	24 0	17 0	24 0	22 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna
...	...	...	E 31 0 to 35 0	27 8 to 35 0	14 0 to 28 0	E 24 0 to 32 0	24 0 to 32 0	14 0 to 20 0	19 0	18 0	14 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 4	Gya
27 0	26 0	17 0	...	..	...	24 0	22 0	19 0	26 0	20 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Shahabad
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	..	27 0	27 0	...	25 0	25 0	12 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Mozufferpore.
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	16 0	31 0	31 0	16 0	24 0	21 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	7 12	8 0	Sarun.
...	...	...	38 0	38 0	...	32 0	31 8	13 0	18 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	Chumparun.
...	...	...	...	...	...	26 2	26 2	15 4	22 5	21 0	18 9	147 0	147 0	147 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Monghyr.
...	...	...	E 35 0	35 0	14 0	29 0	30 5	15 2	18 15	18 15	16 7	151 8	151 8	176 12	8 3	8 3	8 3	Bhaugulpore.
...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Purneah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.
																		ORISSA.
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0	..	.	..	18 6	17 1	27 9	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	8 8	Cuttack.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	17 1	17 1	23 10	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	Pooree.
																		Balasore.†
																		CHOTA NAGPORE.
																		South-Western Frontier Agency.
...	.	...	33 0	36 0	16 0	27 0	26 0	14 0	18 0	16 0	12 8	240 0	210 0	240 0	6 12	7 8	6 8	Hazareebaugh.
...	...	...	40 0	40 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	16 0	14 0	12 8	11 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	Lohardugga.
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	13 0	13 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	Singbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Manbhoom.

S In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 14-12 seers, best rice 20 to 25 seers, common rice 21-8 to 30 seers, lesser millet 29-12 to 38 seers, maize 27-12 to 38-8 seers, and gram 12-8 to 30 seers per rupee.

T In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 22 seers, best rice 10 to 16 seers, common rice 20 to 24 seers, lesser millet 15 to 40 seers, maize 26 to 32-½ seers, and gram 12 to 27 seers per rupee.

U In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 20 to 25 seers, common rice 22 to 27 seers, bulrush millet 35 to 40 seers, maize 32 to 40 seers, and gram 14-8 to 25 seers per rupee.

V In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 7-8 to 14 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice 17 to 24 seers, common rice 20 to 26 seers, maize 24 to 45 seers, and gram 7-8 to 16 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall, compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 28th Feb. to 6th Mar. 1875.	Rain from 7th to 13th March 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
	Western Districts.						
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Nil	Nil	1·59	13th Mar.	
		Cutwa	Nil	Nil	3·49	ditto	
		Culna	Nil	Nil	1·37	ditto	
		Bood-bood	Nil	Nil	1·93	ditto	
		Raneegunge	Nil	Nil	2·27	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	1·22	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	Nil	Nil	0·03	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	Nil	Nil	3·14	ditto	
		Hetampore	Nil	Nil	2·76	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	Nil	Nil	0·86	ditto	
		Tumlook	Not rec.	Nil	0·12	ditto	Not rec. 21st to 27th, and 28th Feb. to 6th Mar.
		Gurbeta	Nil	Nil	1·07	ditto	
		Contai, Dy. Collr.'s Office	Nil	Not rec.	0·20	6th Mar.	
		Contai, Exe. Engr.'s Office	Nil	ditto	0·8	ditto	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	Nil	Nil	0·86	13th Mar.	
		Serampore	Nil	Nil	2·14	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	Nil	Nil	1·[illegible]3	ditto	
	Central Districts.						
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	Nil	Nil	0·50	ditto	
		Calcutta	Nil	Nil	1·27	ditto	
		Alipore, Dispensary	Nil	Nil	1·[illegible]4	ditto	
		Alipore, Jail	Nil	Nil	1·23	ditto	
		Busseerhut	Nil	Nil	2·16	ditto	
		Baraset	Nil	Nil	2·81	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour	Nil	Nil	1·2[illegible]	ditto	
		Barripore	Nil	Nil	0·78	ditto	
		Satkhira	Nil	Nil	1·70	ditto	
		Barrackpore	Nil	Nil	2·11	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	Nil	Nil	1·83	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	Nil	Nil	1·77	ditto	
		Bongong	Nil	Nil	1·72	ditto	
		Meherpore	Nil	Nil	2·19	ditto	
		Choondangah	Nil	Nil	1·71	ditto	
		Kooshtea	Nil	Nil	2·77	ditto	
		Ranaghat	Nil	Nil	1·08	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	Nil	Nil	2·78	ditto	
		Narail	Nil	Nil	2·37	ditto	
		Khoolna	Nil	Nil	2·[illegible]0	ditto	
		Jhenida	Nil	Nil	0·[illegible]9	ditto	
		Bagirhat	Nil	Nil	3·03	ditto	
		Magoorah	Nil	Nil	0·86	ditto	
Rajshahye.	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	Nil	Nil	2·75	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	Nil	Nil	2·18	ditto	
		Lalbagh	Nil	Nil	2·21	ditto	
		Jungypore	Nil	Nil	1·84	ditto	
		Azimgunge	Nil	Nil	2·08	ditto	
		Lalgolla	Nil	Nil	2·54	ditto	
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	Nil	Nil	0·67	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	Nil	Nil	1·00	ditto	
		Chanchal	Nil	Nil	1·[illegible]2	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Bauleah	Nil	Nil	2·69	ditto	
		Nattore	Nil	Nil	3·17	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	Nil	Nil	0·38	ditto	
		Bhowanigunge	Nil	Nil	1·20	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra	Nil	Nil	1·91	ditto	
	Pubna	Pubna	Nil	Nil	1·78	ditto	
		Serajgunj	Nil	Nil	1·01	ditto	
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling, Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	2·86	15th Feb.	
		Darjeeling, Hospital	Not rec.	Not rec.	2·53	13th Mar.	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	Nil	Nil	0·71	ditto	
		Beda	Nil	Nil	0·30	ditto	
		Buxa, Commissioner's Office	Nil	Nil	1·00	ditto	
		Buxa, Civil Surgeon's Office	Nil	Nil	4·26	ditto	
		Titalya	Nil	Nil	0·81	ditto	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States	Cooch Behar	Nil	Nil	0·20	ditto	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 28th Feb. to 6th Mar. 1875.	Rain from 7th to 13th Mar. 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
			Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
BENGAL—(Continued.)							
Eastern Districts.							
Dacca	Dacca ...	Dacca ... Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	1·04	13th Mar.	
		Dacca ... Hospital ..	Nil	Not rec.	1·82	6th Mar.	
		Moonsheegunge	Nil	ditto	2·24	ditto	
		Manickgunge	Nil	ditto	1·44	ditto	
	Fureedpore ...	Fureedpore	Nil	Nil	2·15	13th Mar.	
		Goalundo	Nil	Nil	2·07	ditto	
		Madaripore	Nil	0·25	4·71	ditto	
	Backergunge ...	Burrisal	Nil	Not rec.	3·46	6th Mar.	
		Perozepore	Nil	ditto	1·75	ditto	
		Patooakhally	Nil	ditto	3·83	ditto	
		Dowlatkhan	Nil	ditto	1·06	ditto	
	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh	Nil	0·28	1·81	13th Mar.	
		Jamalpore	Nil	Nil	2·[illegible]0	ditto	
		Atia	Nil	Nil	2·[illegible]8	ditto	
		Kishoregunge	Nil	0·02	3·23	ditto	
Chittagong	Chittagong ...	Chittagong Telegraph Office	Nil	0·60	5·70	ditto	
		Chittagong Jail ...	Nil	0·55	6·23	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	Nil	0·02	2·57	ditto	
	Noakholly ...	Noakholly	Nil	Nil	2·60	ditto	
	Tipperah ...	Comillah	Nil	0·55	4·98	ditto	
		Brahmunberiah	Nil	4·80	7·47	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ..	Nil	1·82	4·20	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah	Nil	2·17	5·02	ditto	
BEHAR.							
Patna	Patna ...	Patna	Nil	Nil	1·38	ditto	
		Behar	Nil	Nil	1·16	ditto	
		Barh	Nil	Nil	0·37	ditto	
		Dinapore ... Jail ...	Nil	Nil	0·80	ditto	
		Dinapore ... Cantonment ...	Nil	Nil	0·62	ditto	
	Gya ...	Gya	Nil	Nil	1·69	ditto	
		Nowadah	Nil	Nil	0·88	ditto	
		Arungabad	Nil	Nil	1·83	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	1·29	ditto	
	Shahabad ...	Arrah	Nil	Nil	1·07	ditto	
		Sasseram	Nil	Nil	1·15	ditto	
		Buxar	Nil	Nil	0·[illegible]2	ditto	
		Bhuboorah	Nil	Nil	0·80	ditto	
	Mozufferpore ..	Mozufferpore	Nil	Not rec.	1·27	6th Mar.	
		Hajeepore	Nil	ditto	1·[illegible]6	ditto	
		Seetamurhee	Nil	ditto	0·90	ditto	
	Durbhunga ...	Durbhunga	Not rec	Nil	0·56	13th Mar.	Not recd. 31st Jan. to 6th Feb., and 28th Feb. to 6th Mar.
		Mudhoobunnee	ditto	Not rec	1·63	30th Jan.	
		Tajpore	ditto	ditto	0·90	27th Feb.	Not recd. 31st Jan. to 20th Feb.
	Sarun ...	Chupra	Nil	Nil	0·03	3th Mar.	
		Sewan	Nil	Nil	1·24	ditto	
	Chumparun ...	Motiharee	Nil	Nil	0·47	ditto	
		Bettiah	Nil	Nil	0·50	ditto	
Bhagulpore	Monghyr ...	Monghyr	Nil	Nil	0·07	ditto	
		Begoo Serai	Nil	Nil	0·55	ditto	
		Jamooee	Nil	Nil	0·60	ditto	
	Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore	Nil	Nil	1·14	ditto	
		Soopool	Nil	Not rec.	0·34	6th Mar.	Not recd. 21st to 27th Feb.
		Muddehpoora	Nil	Nil	1·26	13th Mar	
		Banka	Nil	Not rec.	1·31	6th Mar	Not recd. 14th to 20th Feb.
		Sonbursa	Nil	Nil	0·69	13th Mar.	
	Purneah ..	Purneah	Nil	Nil	0·68	ditto	
		Kissengunge	Nil	Nil	0·96	ditto	
		Arrareah	Nil	Nil	0·57	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Nya Doomka	Nil	Nil	2·86	ditto	
		Rajmehal	Nil	Nil	0·10	ditto	
		Deoghur	Nil	Nil	1·32	ditto	
		Jamtara	Nil	Nil	1·20	ditto ..	Not recd. 31st Jan. to 6th Feb.
		Godda	Nil	Nil	0·84	ditto	

Division	District.	Station.	Rain from 28th Feb. to 6th Mar. 1875.	Rain from 7th to 13th Feb. 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack ... Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	1·00	13th Mar.	
		Cuttack ... Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	1·03	ditto	
		Jajpore	Nil	Nil	1 00	ditto	
		Kendraparah	Nil	Nil	2·20	ditto	
		Jugutsingpore	Nil	Nil	0·3)	ditto	
		False Point	Nil	Nil	2·85	ditto	
	Pooree	Pooree	Nil	Nil	2·15	ditto	
		Khoordah	Nil	Nil	1·56	ditto	
	Balasore	Balasore	Nil	Nil	2·76	ditto	
		Bhuddruck	Nil	Nil	0·67	ditto	
		Jellasore	Nil	Nil	0·21	ditto	
		Soroh	Nil	Nil	0·05	ditto	
		Chandbally	Nil	Nil	0·87	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sumbulpore	Nil	Nil	0·89	ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	South-Western Frontier Agency.						
	Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh... Jail ...	Nil	Nil	3·61	ditto	
		Hazareebagh... Dispensary...	Nil	Nil	3·50	ditto	
		Pachumba	Nil	Nil	2·01	ditto	
	Lohardugga ...	Ranchee	Nil	Nil	3·21	ditto	
		Palamow	Nil	Nil	1·60	ditto	
	Singbhoom ...	Chybassa	Nil	Nil	3·44	ditto	
	Manbhoom ..	Purulia	Nil	Nil	2·10	ditto	
		Govindpore	Nil	Nil	2·12	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet	Sylhet	Nil	5·61	7·42	ditto	
	Seebsaugor ...	Seebsaugor	0·25	Not rec.	3·58	6th Mar.	
		Golaghât	Nil	ditto	3·71	ditto	
		Jorehaut	0·80	ditto	3·48	ditto	
		Nazeerah	0·61	ditto	5 39	ditto	
		Deopanie	2·75	ditto	7·57	ditto	
		Huttiepootie	0·08	ditto	4 89	ditto	
		Mozengah	0·94	ditto	4·93	ditto	
		Sunteck	0·45	ditto	5·78	ditto	
		Cheriaeo	0·55	ditto	4 93	ditto	
		Benares	Nil	ditto	1·46	ditto	
		Akyab	Nil	0·10	0·60	13th Mar.	

CALCUTTA,
The 20th March 1875

W. G. WILLSON,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 14th to 20th March 1875.

Station	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet.	Humidity Sat.=100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.*	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials
Calcutta.	Mar. 14th	10	29·855	29·873	84·0	78·0	75	S by E	7·5	...	S	
		16	29·719	29·737	91·0	81·0	63	S S E	7·8	...	CS	
	15th	10	29·862	29·88)	85·5	78·5	71	S by E	5·4	...	C	
		16	29·705	29·723	90·8	80·3	61	S	9·8	..	CS	
	16th	10	29·843	29·861	84·5	77·8	71	S	6·6	...	K	
		16	29·743	29·761	90·0	79·7	62	S	10·7	..	... ..	b
	17th	10	29·871	29·889	85·5	78·7	71	S	7·2	..	... ..	b
		16	29·761	29·779	91·1	81·9	63	S	11·0	...	.. ..	b
	18th	10	29·861	29·879	85·0	78·0	71	S W	10·2	...	.. ..	b
		16	29·752	29·770	89·8	79·0	62	S	10·8	...	S	
	19th	10	29·919	29·937	83·0	78·4	80	S	8·6	...	K	
		16	29·788	29·806	91·2	82·1	60	S	4·3	...	CK	
	20th	10	29·926	29·944	84·8	78·0	65	S	5·7	...	CK	
		16	29·773	29·791	92·2	79·8	55	S	5·2	...	K, CS	
Saugor Island.	Mar. 14th	10	29·859	29·865	83	77	75	S S W	12·8	...	N	b, m
		16	29·748	29·754	83	79	83	S S E	11·9	.	N	b, m
	15th	10	29·899	29·905	84	77	71	S S W	9·3	...	N	b, m
		16	29·739	29·745	84	78	75	S S E	12·2	...	N	b, m
	16th	10	29·863	29·869	82	77	78	S S W	13·3	..	N	b, m
		16	29·780	29·786	84	78	75	S	13·0	.	N	b, m
	17th	10	29·887	29·893	83	77	75	S S W	10·2	...	C	b, c
		16	29·800	29·803	84	77	71	S	15·0	...	C	b, c
	18th	10	29·893	29·899	83	78	78	S S W	19·5	...	C	b, m
		16	29·792	29·798	84	78	75	S	17·8	...	C	b, m
	19th	10	29·935	29·941	83	79	83	S W	15·0	...	N	b, m
		16	29·845	29·851	83	79	83	S S W	13·2	...	N	m, o
	20th	10	29·951	29·957	83	77	75	S W	13·2	...	N	b m
		16	29·864	29·870	84	79	79	S S E	11·8	..	N	b, m
Chittagong.	Mar. 14th	10	29·854	29·946	84	76	67	S	9·6	...	CK, K	m
		16	29·753	29·845	83	75	67	S W	17·4	...	.....	b, m q
	15th	10	29·870	29·963	81	75	78	S E	6·2	...	K	b, m
		16	29·709	29·801	85	76	64	S	11·3	..	.. ..	b, r
	16th	10	29·847	29·939	83	75	67	S	6·1	...	K	b, m
		16	29·759	29·851	84	77	71	W S W	13·0	...	K, CK	q m
	17th	10	29·857	29·919	84	77	71	W N W	4·5	...	K	b, m
		16	29·779	29·871	85	75	63	S W	11·2	...	.....	b, m
	18th	10	29·887	29·979	83	76	71	S E	3·6	.	K	b, m
		16	29·779	29·871	84	76	67	W S W	11·7	...	.. ..	b, m
	19th	10	29·927	30·020	82	75	70	N E	4·9	...	... ..	b, m
		16	29·809	29·901	84	76	67	S W	8·2	..	... .	b, m
	20th	10	29·904	29·993	84	76	67	S E	5·1	...	K, KS	m
		16	29·759	29·851	84	77	71	W S W	11·3	...	.....	b, m,
Madras.	Mar. 13th	10	29·862	29·822	87	79	68	S	13	..	... .	b
		16	29·723	29·753	86	79	72	S E by S	13	..	... .	b
	14th	10	29·914	30·914	88	78	62	S E	14	...	.....	b, c
		16	29·700	29·82)	86	78	68	S E by S	13	...	.....	c
	15th	10	29·931	29·911	87	76	58	S by W	14	...	.....	c
		16	29·788	29·818	88	77	64	S E by S	14	..	.. ..	b, c
	16th	10	29·900	29·939	87	75	55	S by W	14	.	... ..	c
		16	29·787	29·817	85	75	60	S E by S	13	...	.....	b
	17th	10	29·916	29·946	86	72	48	S	13	...	.....	b
		16	29·807	29·837	85	76	64	S E by S	16	..	...	b
	18th	10	29·951	29·941	81	74	60	S E by S	13	...	....	b
		16	29·821	29·859	84	74	60	S E by S	13		.....	b
	19th	10	29·996	30·026	85	72	50	S E by S	12	...	... ..	b, c
		16	29·870	29·900	84	72	53	S E by S	13	...	... ..	b
Cuttack.	Mar. 14th	10	29·760	29·848	88	78	62	W S W	7·6	...	.....	b
		16	29·636	29·717	95	79	47	S	5·7	...	. ...	b
	15th	10	29·792	29·874	84	76	65	N N E	5·3	...	... ..	b
		16	29·632	29·713	97	80	45	S S W	3·8	...	.....	b
	16th	10	29·767	29·849	87	77	61	S S W	6·7	...	.....	b
		16	29·630	29·711	99	79	38	S S W	4	...	.... .	b
	17th	10	29·797	29·879	86	77	64	S	5·5	...	K	b
		16	29·683	29·764	93	78	48	S S W	6·1	...	... ..	b
	18th	10	29·830	29·912	84	76	67	S S W	5·6	...	CK, C	
		16	29·693	29·774	91	77	50	S W	11·9	...	K, CK, C	
	19th	10	29·855	29·937	88	77	58	S W	6·3	...	... ..	b
		16	29·720	29·801	92	78	51	S	2·1	...	K, N	
	20th	10	29·855	29·937	88	76	55	S W	4·3	...	CK	
		16	29·697	29·778	99	78	36	S	3·4	...	CK	
Akyab.	Mar. 14th	10	29·940	29·967	84	77	71	S	3·8	...	... ..	b
		16	29·846	29·867	83	77	75	S W	6·8	...	......	b
	15th	10	29·942	29·964	81	76	78	E N E	2·7	...	......	b
		16	29·794	29·815	84	77	71	S W	5·5	...	......	b
	16th	10	29·910	29·940	85	77	68	S S E	1·8	...	......	b
		16	29·821	29·842	85	77	68	W	6·1	...	......	b
	17th	10	29·932	29·958	83	78	78	E	2·3	...	......	b
		16	29·831	29·852	83	77	75	W	7·3	...	......	b
	18th	10	29·962	29·983	83	77	75	E	2·1	...	......	b
		16	29·854	29·875	83	76	71	W N W	6·3	...	......	b
	19th	10	29·974	29·996	81	77	82	N N W	2·3	...	......	b
		16	29·864	29·886	80	76	82	W	8·3	...	......	b
	20th	10	29·994	30·015	84	80	83	N N W	3·1	...	......	b, g
		16	29·896	29·918	81	76	78	W	9·8	...	......	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

Calcutta,
The 20th March 1875.

W. G. Willson,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Office, Calcutta, during the month of January 1875.

N.B.—The barometric data are reduced for temperature and not for height above sea-level.

Stations.	Height above sea-level.	Barometer. Mean.	Barometer. Mean of 4 hours.	Barometer. Mean of 10 hours.	Barometer. Mean of 16 hours.	Barometer. Mean of 22 hours.	Barometer. Range.	Radiation. Solar. Mean.	Radiation. Solar. Max. Day.	Radiation. Solar. Max. ⊖	Radiation. Grass Nocturnal. Mean.	Radiation. Grass Nocturnal. Min. Day.	Radiation. Grass Nocturnal. Min. ⊖
rt Blair ...	61	29·873	...	29·920	29·827	...	·093	149·4	6th	157·0	...	......	...
ancowry ...	134	29·787	...	29·833	29·742	...	·091	151·8	1st	156·0	...	......	...
adras ...	27	29·95	...	30·06	29·804	...	·112	...	......	...	...	......	...
izagapatam ...	31	29·930	29·915	30·017	29·905	29·931	·111	112·0	25th	119·5	...	......	...
kyab ...	21	29·962	29·944	30·015	29·921	29·97	·094	132·9	31st	142·0	50·9	16th	41·1
alse Point ...	18·7	29·933	29·965	30·045	29·938	29·995	·097	...	.....	...	..	.....	...
uttack ...	80	29·897	29·879	29·956	29·810	29·915	·115	133·8	17th	144·0	50·6	7th	40·2
aungor Island ...	6	29·976	29·947	30·034	29·932	29·938	·106	128·1	20th	137·4	.	.....	...
hittagong ...	90	29·907	29·883	29·957	29·866	29·921	·091	125·8	14th	135·5	53·2	30th	45·2
alcutta ...	18·11	29·948	29·939	30·036	29·922	29·976	·114	125·0	10th	134·0	.	......	...
urdwan ...	102	29·898	...	29·956	29·839	...	·117	130·3	8th	148·0	46·4	23rd	30·0
essore ...	20	29·965	...	30·019	29·914	...	·105	127·2	21st	142·0	47·5	24th	40·2
acca ...	35	29·951	29·929	30·010	29·903	29·960	·107	127·1	21st	142·0	47·9	30th	38·3
ilchar ...	88·91	29·925	...	29·931	29·847	...	·114	133·2	23rd	143·0	46·8	29-30th	42·0
azareebagh ...	2,010	27·920	...	27·970	27·858	...	·087	120·9	4th	135·0	39·1	23rd	29·5
erhampore ...	64	29·945	...	30·011	29·834	...	·127	116·5	31st	124·0	39·8	30th	31·0
ya ...	347	29·627	...	29·681	29·574	...	·107	78·7	17th	88·8	41·5	23rd	32·0
atna ...	179	29·828	...	29·885	29·782	...	·103	128·2	14th	136·2	44·3	24th	34·4
onghyr ...	169·4	29·823	...	29·887	29·785	...	·102	125·9	29th	130·0	47·7	29th	41·0
urneah ...	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	120·3	12-13th	127·2	..	....	...
arjeeling ...	6,912	23·357	23·334	23·395	23·327	23·374	·068	93·5	2nd	116·0	24·5	21st	19·0
eebsaugor ...	333	29·691	...	29·751	29·632	...	·119	115·9	25th	133·1	46·4	30th	39·9
oalpara ...	886	29·60	...	29·660	29·531	...	·129	113·7	31st	127·2	49·7	29th	40·9
enares ...	262·74	29·689	29·666	29·754	29·659	29·716	·095	104·4	26-27th	129·0	38·2	23rd	30·8
oorkee ...	879·7	29·056	29·030	29·119	29·015	29·058	·104	118·5	8th	125·0	32·8	25th	23·4

Stations.	Temperature of Air. Mean of max.	Mean daily range.	Mean of min.	Mean.	Mean of 4 hours.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Mean of 22 hours.	Highest Max. Day.	Highest Max. ⊖	Absolute range.	Lowest Min. Day.	Lowest Min. ⊖
rt Blair ...	85·7	11·5	74·2	79·3	...	82·0	84·4	...	15th	83·0	19·0	22nd	63·0
ancowry ...	84·8	11·2	73·6	77·9	...	83·4	82·3	...	3rd	87·1	15·9	25-26th	71·2
adras ...		...		77·9	..	80·1	80·4	...	......	...	...	......	...
izagapatam ...	77·9	6·7	71·2	74·9	72·1	75·3	77·4	74·5	29th	82·0	17·2	9th	64·8
kyab ...	80·1	23·0	57·1	67·8	60·0	72·0	75·5	62·7	23th	83·8	30·1	30th	53·7
alse Point ...	..	...	..	68·0	6·9	70·3	73·0	68·6	......	...	...	......	...
uttack ...	82·5	22·6	59·9	70·4	61·7	73·5	79·3	66·4	13th	87·9	36·1	7th	51·8
aungor Island ...	74·5	14·2	60·3	67·0	62·5	70·0	73·7	65·2	17th	78·7	28·9	23rd	49·8
hittagong ...	75·8	20·6	55·2	65·5	57·9	67·6	72·7	63·8	4th	80·5	32·9	30th	47·6
alcutta ...	74·8	15·9	59·4	63·8	61·4	67·7	73·0	65·0	13th	80·0	26·2	23rd	53·8
urdwan ...	74·5	19·8	54·7	62·6	..	67·5	74·5	..	18th	84·0	36·8	24th	47·2
essore ...	75·0	20·3	54·7	64·1	..	64·2	71·1	...	13th	82·6	36·7	30th	45·9
acca ...	74·1	19·6	54·5	64·4	57·0	64·4	71·4	60·7	4-5th	79·0	31·7	30th	47·3
ilchar ...	74·0	22·0	52·0	63·3	...	62·6	72·0	...	2nd	80·0	35·2	3 th	44·8
azareebagh ...	70·5	22·1	48·4	59·1	...	62·5	67·6	...	10th	77·0	35·5	22nd	41·5
erhampore ...	74·9	20·9	54·0	63·9	...	66·1	73·0	...	17th	80·0	33·0	24th	47·0
ya ...	74·1	24·2	49·9	62·4	..	65·7	71·2	...	17th	79·0	39·0	23rd	40·0
atna ...	71·1	22·2	48·9	60·7	...	63·1	69·1	...	16-17th	75·4	34·4	24th	41·0
onghyr ...	70·2	17·0	53·2	61·2	...	63·0	69·5	...	17th	76·7	30·8	29th	45·9
urneah ...	71·6	23·1	48·5	58·2	...	61·6	63·0	...	1st	76·9	36·6	24th	40·3
arjeeling ...	45·0	13·0	32·0	37·9	33·8	40·0	41·6	36·3	1-2nd	54·0	28·0	25th	23·0
eebsaugor ...	66·4	17·8	45·6	54·1	...	57·2	64·5	...	2nd	72·0	31·0	22nd	41·0
oalpara ...	69·5	17·6	51·9	61·3	..	59·7	63·0	...	3rd	75·9	29·5	23rd	46·4
enares ...	72·5	26·3	46·2	59·7	49·7	63·0	71·5	54·8	17-19th	73·0	39·0	28-29th	33·0
oorkee ...	70·3	29·0	41·3	55·7	44·6	53·9	67·8	51·7	3rd	75·2	43·5	22nd	31·7

Stations.	Humidity. Mean.	Mean of 4 hours.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Mean of 22 hours.	Rainfall. In inches.	Number of days.
rt Blair ...	...	...	72	83	...	2·26	5
ancowry ...	...	...	67	70	...	8·33	11
adras ...	...	...	61	68	...	Nil	...
izagapatam ...	67	71	65	61	70	0·10	1
kyab ...	77	93	69	53	88	0·53	2
alse Point ...	77	88	74	60	80	2·85	6
uttack ...	69	88	61	45	81	1·13	4
aungor Island ...	75	86	70	61	83	0·35	3
hittagong ...	75	90	71	59	80	5·17	6
alcutta ...	75	86	73	57	83	1·27	4
urdwan ...	...	...	63	51	...	1·42	6
essore ...	...	...	72	63	...	2·66	5
acca ...	73	83	65	57	84	1·87	5
ilchar ...	79	...	83	55	...	1·74	7
azareebagh ...	63	...	48	35	...	1·87	6
erhampore ...	...	...	72	54	...	2·24	4
ya ...	...	...	51	50	...	1·12	5
atna ...	72	...	64	51	...	1·27	5
onghyr ...	...	...	67	53	...	0·97	4
urneah ...	...	...	75	65	...	3·00	5
arjeeling ...	83	90	75	78	89	2·51	8
eebsaugor ...	91	...	91	70	...	1·58	13
oalpara ...	74	...	83	59	...	0·33	8
enares ...	68	83	59	40	83	1·31	6
oorkee ...	56	75	53	33	64	0·16	2

CALCUTTA—JANUARY 1875.

Mean barometric pressures of 16 years ... 30·025	Mean temperatures of 16 years ... ... 67·6	Mean humidity of 16 years 71	Mean rainfall of 16 years ... ... 0·41
Ditto ditto of 1875 .. 29·968	Ditto ditto of 1875 ... ... 66·8	Ditto ditto of 1875 75	Actual fall in 1875 ... ... 1·27
Defect in 1875 ... ... ·057	Defect in 1875 ... ... 0·8	Excess in 1875 4	Excess in 1875 ... ... 0·86

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd March 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt of Bengal.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to Sea-level, with Anemometric Results and Observations of Sky Serenity.

Stations.		Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	Wind.											
				North.	North-east.	East.	South-east.	South.	South-west.	West.	North-west.	Calm.	Percentage and Resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	Mean serenity.
Port Blair	...	29·936	79·4	9	29	15	8	...	...	...	8	...	74 N, 47 E	151·4	6·92
Nancowry	...	29·926	78·2	2	30	28	2	...	...	...	1	...	87 N, 66 E	208·3	4·98
Madras	...	29·978	77·0	12	12	17	15	3	2	...	1	...	56 N, 80 E	178·1	...
Vizagapatam	.	29·982	74·8	..	1	30	31	14	11	30	7	...	32 S, 15 E	63·3	7·28
Akyab	..	29·984	67·6	33	20	8	4	4	7	26	22	...	45 N, 23 W	84·5	8·42
False Point	..	30·003	69·0	26	22	13	8	13	22	10	5	5	10 N, 25 E	...	..
Cuttack	...	29·981	70·6	9	17	8	9	12	13	20	7	29	6 S, 78 W	48·7	7·91
Saugor Island	..	29·982	67·9	36	21	5	4	27	14	8	9	...	14 N, 5 W	...	7·51
Chittagong	...	30·003	65·7	35	13	5	4	3	13	21	30	...	49 N, 34 W	79·0	7·37
Calcutta	...	29·987	66·8	28	18	20	15	15	8	3	17	...	25 N, 47 E	91·0	..
Burdwan	...	29·995	63·8	11	2	12	4	2	3	11	11	6	23 N, 19 W	55·2	7·45
Jessore	..	29·987	64·1	17	8	8	4	2	3	4	13	3	40 N, 3 E	48·4	7·23
Dacca	..	29·988	64·1	28	17	8	1	6	18	20	14	11	31 N, 36 W	60·8	7·66
Silchar	..	30·021	62·5	1	4	14	15	2	5	6	2	13	31 S, 56 E	49·4	5·08
Hazareebagh	...	30·002	63·6	1	2	5	3	4	8	18	20	1	48 N, 81 W	101·4	7·81
Berhampore	...	30·013	64·0	12	12	6	4	3	8	6	11	...	27 N, 7 W	...	5·61
Gya	...	29·994	63·2	2	4	6	7	12	2	13	8	13	19 S, 14 W	40·4	8·03
Patna	..	30·019	61·1	1	4	6	5	9	12	22	8	...	41 S, 53 W	59·9	7·37
Monghyr	..	29·999	61·5	4	2	12	2	3	12	22	5	...	32 S, 78 W	31·0	7·60
Purneah	...	......	58·6	4	8	5	5	2	8	18	12	...	31 N, 69 W	...	7·05
Darjeeling	.	......	...	1	8	23	14	7	29	24	6	12	23 S, 21 W	...	2·66
Seebsaugor	...	30·046	56·8	2	20	13	3	7	6	5	5	1	28 N, 69 E	46·0	2·68
Goalpara	...	30·009	62·7	1	8	22	8	1	1	4	1	16	45 E	67·3	6·66
Benares	.	29·979	60·3	4	4	9	4	4	10	13	14	...	25 N, 80 W	77·1	8·27
Roorkee	...	29·995	57·7	...	5	7	10	...	3	...	24	68	10 N, 7 W	45·0	8·50

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet, are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page, by adding the weight of a column of air of the temperatures given in column 17. For stations above 500 feet elevation the reduction is made by Dippe's tables, as given in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables." The temperatures at the sea-level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17 on the preceding page by adding 1° Fahr. for every 450 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and its comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Serenity.—This column gives the average proportion of unclouded sky; a cloudless sky being indicated by 10, and one completely overcast by 0.

The above, being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month, which shall show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd March 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 15th to 21st March 1875.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer. Highest reading.	Thermometer. Lowest reading.	Thermometer. Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Max. pressure.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
Mar.	15th	29·787	91·8	77·5	136·0	82·9	77·6	73·9	0·75	S by E & S	...	152·3	...	...	Clear, stratoni and cirro-strati.
	16th	·784	90·5	78·5	135·0	83·0	77·6	73·8	·75	S & S S E	...	150·0	...	...	Stratoni, cumuli and clear.
	17th	·813	92·5	76·2	137·0	82·7	77·4	73·7	·75	S S E, S & S by E	...	151·3	...	...	Clear and cirri.
	18th	·808	90·3	76·5	132·0	82·2	77·2	73·7	·76	S by E, S W, S & W	1·2	223·6	...	...	Clear, cirrostrati and overcast. Thunder and lightning from 5½ to 8 P.M. Drizzled be-7 & 8 P.M.
	19th	·842	93·0	75·7	138·9	82·8	77·8	74·3	·76	W, S & S by W	...	190·8	...	...	Cumuli and clear.
	20th	·850	92·5	74·5	137·5	83·2	76·9	72·5	·71	S by W & S	...	89·2	...	...	Clear and cirrocumuli. Foggy at 5 & 6 A.M.
	21st	·848	93·5	77·0	138·0	84·0	77·8	73·5	·72	S	0·8	73·7	...	..	Cumuli and clear.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer, means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

		°
The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	19·0
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	93·5
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	92·0
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·74
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·68
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st ... by lower rain gauge	...	Nil
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st ... by anemometer gauge	...	Nil
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	0·16
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 21st March	...	1·27
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	2·53

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 22*nd March* 1875.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.—No. 85.—*The 22nd March* 1875.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water on Rivers Ganges, Bhagiruthee, and Brahmapootra during the month of February 1875.

Date.	River Ganges														River Bhagiruthee.				Brahmapootra.	
	Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahebgunge.		Rampore Bauleah.		Goalundo.		Berhampore.		Kishnaghur.		Gowhatty.	
Distance. Miles.			90. From Benares		177. From Benares	87. From Buxar	287. From Benares	110. From Dinapore	381. From Benares	94. From Monghyr	471. From Benares	90. From Sahebgunge ...	591. From Benares	120. From Rampore Bauleah ...			70. From Berhampore ...			
	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.
1st ...	...	...	1'2"	170·48	3'6"	143·50	1'2"	100·69	0'6½"	68·54	2'3"	44·25	2'5½"	11·39	2'4"	34·73	1'2"	9·95	2'6"	146·26
2nd ...	...	...	1'1"	170·40	3'5½"	143·45	1'2½"	100·65	0'6"	68·50	2'2"	44·16	2'4"	11·27	2'3½"	34·70	1'1½"	9·91½	2'7½"	146·16
3rd ...	...	...	1'1"	170·40	3'5"	143·40	1'2½"	100·65	0'5½"	68·45	2'1½"	44·12	2'2½"	11·14	2'3½"	34·67	1'1"	9·87	2'7½"	146·16
4th ...	...	...	1'1"	170·40	3'4½"	143·35	1'3"	100·60	0'5"	68·41	2'1"	44·09	2'2"	11·10	2'3"	34·65	1'1"	9·87	2'9½"	145·96
5th ...	...	...	1'1"	170·40	3'4½"	143·35	1'3½"	100·58	0'4½"	68·37	2'0"	44·00	2'3½"	11·23	2'2½"	34·63	1'1"	9·87	2'11"	145·86
6th ...	...	...	1'0"	170·32	3'3½"	143·30	1'3½"	100·56	0'3"	68·25	1'11½"	43·97	2'5"	11·35	2'2½"	34·60	1'1½"	9·91	2'11"	145·86
7th ...	...	...	1'0"	170·32	3'3½"	143·30	1'3½"	100·56	0'3"	68·25	1'11½"	43·95	2'5"	11·35	2'2½"	34·58	1'1½"	9·91	3'0"	145·76
8th ...	...	...	0'11"	170·23	1'1"	141·09	1'2"	100·69	0'3"	68·25	1'11"	43·91	2'7"	11·52	2'1½"	34·54	1'0½"	9·83	3'0"	145·76
9th ...	...	...	0'11"	170·23	1'1"	141·07	1'1½"	100·73	0'3"	68·25	1'10½"	43·87	2'9"	11·69	2'2"	34·56	1'0½"	9·83	3'0"	145·76
10th ...	...	...	0'11"	170·23	1'0½"	141·04	1'1½"	100·73	0'3"	68·25	1'10½"	43·85	2'10"	11·77	2'1½"	34·50	1'0½"	9·83	3'0"	145·76
11th ...	...	...	0'11"	170·23	1'0"	141·00	1'2"	100·69	0'2½"	68·20	1'10"	43·83	2'11"	11·85	2'0½"	34·46	1'0½"	9·83	2'11"	145·86
12th ...	...	...	0'10"	170·15	0'11½"	140·96	1'2½"	100·65	0'2"	68·16	1'9½"	43·81	2'10"	11·77	2'0½"	34·44	1'0½"	9·83	2'9½"	145·96
13th ...	...	...	0'9"	170·07	0'11½"	140·96	1'3½"	100·58	0'1½"	68·12	1'9"	43·75	2'6½"	11·48	2'0½"	34·42	1'0"	9·79	2'8½"	146·06
14th ...	...	...	0'9"	170·07	0'11½"	140·96	1'3½"	100·54	0'1"	68·08	1'8"	43·66	2'3"	11·19	1'11½"	34·37	0'8"	9·45	2'3½"	146·46
15th ...	...	...	0'8"	169·98	0'11½"	140·94	1'4"	100·52	0'0"	68·00	1'7"	43·53	2'0"	10·94	1'11½"	34·35	0'7"	9·37	2'1½"	146·66
16th ...	...	...	0'8"	169·98	0'1½"	140·94	1'3½"	100·56	below 0'1"	67·91	1'6"	43·50	1'9½"	10·73	1'11"	34·31	0'5"	9·20	1'11"	146·86
17th ...	...	...	0'7"	169·90	0'11"	140·90	1'3½"	100·54	0'2"	67·83	1'5"	43·41	1'8½"	10·64	1'10½"	34·29	0'4½"	9·16	1'11"	146·86
18th ...	...	...	0'7"	169·90	0'11"	140·90	1'3½"	100·54	0'2½"	67·80	1'4"	43·33	1'9"	10·69	1'10½"	34·25	0'3"	9·04	2'3½"	146·56
19th ...	...	...	0'7"	169·90	0'10½"	140·84	1'4"	100·52	0'2"	67·83	1'3½"	43·29	1'11"	10·85	1'10"	34·23	0'3"	9·04	2'3½"	146·46
20th ...	...	...	0'6"	169·82	0'9½"	140·79	1'5"	100·44	0'2"	67·83	1'3¼"	43·27	2'1"	10·02	1'9½"	34·21	0'3"	9·04	2'3½"	146·46
21st ...	...	...	0'6"	169·82	0'10½"	140·89	1'5½"	100·40	0'3"	67·75	1'3"	43·25	2'3"	10·19	1'9½"	34·21	0'3"	9·04	2'2½"	146·56
22nd ...	...	...	0'6"	169·82	0'10½"	140·89	1'6"	100·35	0'3"	67·75	1'2½"	43·20	2'6"	10·44	1'9½"	34·21	0'2½"	9·00	2'1½"	146·66
23rd ...	...	...	0'5"	169·73	0'10½"	140·89	1'6"	100·35	0'4"	67·66	1'2¼"	53·18	2'7"	10·62	1'9½"	34·21	0'2½"	9·00	2'1½"	146·66
24th ...	...	...	0'5"	169·73	0'10½"	140·89	1'6½"	100·33	0'4½"	67·62	1'2"	43·16	2'7"	10·52	1'9½"	34·19	0'2"	8·95	2'2½"	146·56
25th ...	...	...	0'5"	169·73	0'10½"	140·89	1'6½"	100·31	0'5"	67·58	1'1½"	43·12	2'6½"	10·48	1'9"	34·15	0'2"	8·95	2'5"	146·36
26th ...	...	...	0'5"	169·73	1'4½"	141·39	1'6½"	100·31	0'5"	67·58	1'1"	43·08	2'5"	10·35	1'9"	34·15	0'2"	8·95	2'7½"	146·16
27th ...	...	...	0'5"	169·73	1'3½"	141·29	1'5½"	100·40	0'4½"	67·62	1'0½"	43·06	2'3"	10·19	1'8½"	34·12	0'2"	8·95	2'7½"	146·16
28th ...	...	...	0'8"	169·98	1'2½"	141·19	1'1"	100·77	0'4½"	67·62	1'0½"	43·04	2'2"	10·10	1'8½"	34·12	0'2½"	9·00	2'6"	146·36

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Department.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 13th March 1875, on 1,279¾ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	146,391½	2,33,523 13 6	21,406 5 3	*9,23,730 20	*4,06,145 3 9	37,239 19 7	58,636 4 10
Or per mile of railway	......	183 7 7	16 14 6	... .	317 5 10	29 1 10	45 16 4
For previous 9 weeks of half-year...	1,045,213½	16,79,123 0 2	153,919 12 2	88,37,518 10	36,99,110 3 9	339,085 2 0	493,004 14 2
Total for 10 weeks ...	1,191,605	19,12,645 13 8	175,325 17 5	97,61,248 30	41,05,255 6 9	376,315 1 7	551,640 19 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	110,203	1,61,139 4 6	14,771 2 1	15,10,747 30	6,65,610 14 0	61,014 6 7	75,785 8 8
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	......	125 14 8	11 10 10	......	520 1 9	47 13 7	59 4 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,110,838	17,50,614 9 10	160,473 0 2	1,50,72,538 0	64,29,541 14 2	589,374 13 5	749,847 13 7

* Deducted Mds. 28,626-20 and added Rs. 10,840-14-9 on account of difference between approximate and audited returns of previous weeks.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 13th March 1875, on 223¾ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	4,485	18,013 14 9	1,651 5 6	* 82,201 10	* 25,049 6 6	2,296 3 11	3,947 9 5
Or per mile of railway	......	80 8 2	7 7 7	... ..	111 15 13	10 5 3	17 12 10
For previous 9 weeks of half-year ..	51,092½	1,83,172 2 6	16,790 15 7	9,37,297 0	2,65,633 15 0	24,349 15 7	41,140 11 2
Total for 10 weeks ...	55,577½	2,01,186 1 3	18,442 1 1	10,19,498 10	2,90,683 5 6	26,645 19 6	45,088 0 7
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,436	22,232 10 8	2,037 19 10	1,13,715 20	34,164 5 6	3,131 14 7	5,169 14 5
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	......	99 5 10	9 2 2	.....	152 11 0	13 19 11	23 2 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	52,269	1,94,786 4 9	17,855 8 3	10,70,592 20	2,99,688 15 0	27,471 9 8	45,326 17 11

* Deducted Mds. 14,769 and Rs. 2,870-5 on account of difference between approximate and audited returns of previous weeks.

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ended 13th March 1875, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	2,818	1,938 0 0	193 16 0	2,985 0	307 0 0	30 14 0	224 10 0
Or per mile of railway	103	71 0 0	7 2 0	110 0	11 0 0	1 2 0	8 4 0
For previous 10 weeks of half-year...	15,228	11,079 0 0	1,107 18 0	68,211 0	5,579 0 0	557 18 0	1,665 16 0
Total for 11 weeks ...	18,046	13,017 0 0	1,301 14 0	71,196 0	5,886 0 0	588 12 0	1,890 6 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,664	1,349 7 1	134 18 11	5,832 20	419 9 3	41 19 2	176 18 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	61	49 8 4	4 19 0	214 1	15 6 4	1 10 10	6 9 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year	16,480	12,638 7 4	1,263 16 11	81,459 0	6,034 3 9	603 8 6	1,867 5 5

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 6th March 1875, on 158¼ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	34,025½	26,125 14 9	2,394 17 6	1,28,520 30	30,118 1 4	2,760 7 3	5,155 4 9
Or per mile of railway	215	165 1 6	15 2 8	812 0	190 4 7	17 8 10	32 11 6
For previous 9 weeks of half-year ...	290,507	2,11,462 11 6	19,384 1 7	11,51,108 10	2,56,610 8 3	23,523 2 5	42,907 4 0
Total for 10 weeks ...	324,532½	2,37,588 10 3	21,778 19 1	12,79,629 0	2,86,728 9 7	26,283 9 8	48,062 8 9
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	36,696½	26,236 6 8	2,405 0 1	8,10,161 30	65,039 15 8	5,961 19 11	8,367 0 0
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year.	232	165 12 8	15 3 11	1,960 0	410 15 11	37 13 6	52 17 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year.	366,674	2,34,371 15 6	21,484 1 11	21,65,069 13	4,49,213 4 10	44,177 17 9	62,661 19 8

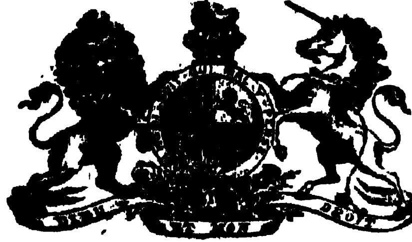
CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 13th March 1875, on 28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	9,881¼	1,446 0 0	144 12 0	23,655 0	795 0 0	79 10 0	224 2 0
Or per mile of railway ...	353	51 8 0	5 3 0	845 0	28 8 0	2 17 0	8 0 0
For previous 10 weeks of half-year ...	92,907¾	12,069 0 0	1,206 18 0	1,69,546 0	5,712 0 0	571 4 0	1,778 2 0
Total for 11 weeks ...	102,789	13,515 0 0	1,351 10 0	1,93,201 0	6,507 0 0	650 14 0	2,002 4 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	8,726	1,261 1 3	126 2 2	21,539 0	708 0 3	70 16 0	196 18 2
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	312	45 0 7	4 10 1	769 0	25 4 7	2 10 7	7 0 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	100,481	13,678 1 0	1,367 16 1	1,98,035 0	6,973 7 9	697 6 10	2,065 2 11

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta,—March 24, 1875.

REGISTERED No. 29.] No. 13 of 1875.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1875.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN wishing to see the Lieutenant-Governor on business are requested to write to the Private Secretary at Belvedere, stating the object for which an interview is desired.

BELVEDERE, C. E. BUCKLAND,
The 7th December 1874. *Private Secretary.*

ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

No. 1054C.S.

GENERAL.—*The 24th March* 1875.—Baboo Goloke Chunder Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Captain Edward Gordon Lillingston, Acting Political Agent, Hill Tipperah, having returned to duty on the forenoon of the 9th March 1875, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 1st idem is cancelled.

Mr. Thomas Bruce Lane, Acting Collector of Customs, Calcutta, is allowed furlough for six months and fifteen days, under Section 10 (*a*) of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days.

Mr. John Dalrymple Maclean is appointed to act as Collector of Customs, Calcutta, from the date on which he may relieve Mr. T. B. Lane, until further orders.

The 25th March 1875.—Mr. Henry John Stedman Cotton, Acting Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st April 1875, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. William Fitzpatrick Meres, C.S., is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Beerbhoom, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. R. D. Hime, or until further orders. This cancels the appointment of Mr. E. S. Mosely to act as a Magistrate and Collector of Beerbhoom, notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th March 1875.

Captain Colin Hubert Garbett, Officiating Deputy Collector of Manbhoom, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Morton, to enable him to proceed on furlough.

Baboo Shama Churn Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, is allowed leave for six months, under Sections 8 and 14, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 10th December 1874.

Mr. Joseph Posford, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the Madareepore Division of the Furreedpore District, is posted to the Sudder Station of Jessore.

Mr. A. C. Mackertich, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Fureedpore, is appointed to have charge of the Madareepore Division of the Fureedpore district.

Baboo Mohinee Mohun Chuckerbutty, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Beerbhoom, on leave, is transferred to Fureedpore.

Baboo Kedar Nath Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pooree, on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Arrareah Division of the Purneah district.

Baboo Gopal Chunder Mookerjee is appointed to act, until further orders, as Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to Pooree.

Baboo Hem Chunder Ker, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X (B.C.) of 1871.

Baboo Bhobunessur Dutt, Sub-Deputy Collector of Sewan, on leave, is transferred to Buxar.

Baboo Rakhal Das Haldar, Special Commissioner under the Chota Nagpore Tenures Act, is allowed furlough for one year, under Section 7, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Hurri Hur Churn Lall is appointed to act as a Special Commissioner for the purposes of the Chota Nagpore Tenures' Act (II B.C. of 1869) and to exercise jurisdiction as such Commissioner throughout the Chota Nagpore estate during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Rakhal Das Haldar, or until further orders.

Mr. Charles Gould Lewis is appointed to act as Extra Assistant Commissioner at Chittra during the absence, on duty, of Baboo Hurri Hur Churn Lall, or until further orders.

The services of Mr. Lancelot Hare, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Dacca, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department.

The 27th March 1875.—Baboo Issur Chunder Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the Sudder Station of the 24-Pergunnahs district.

Mr. Henry Cobbe Sutherland, M.A., Magistrate and Collector of the Third Grade, is posted to Mymensingh. Mr. Sutherland will, however, continue to act as District and Sessions Judge of Backergunge.

Mr. James Francis Katherinus Hewitt is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of Chumparun.

Mr. Henry Fitzmaurice John Kean, on furlough, is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of Durbhunga.

Mr. Robert Douglas Hime is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of Beerbhoom.

Mr. John Geoghegan is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of Dacca. Mr. Geoghegan will continue to act as Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Mr. William Rea Larminie is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of Bankoora.

Mr. George Stewart Park, on leave, is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of Maldah.

Mr. Joseph Samuel Armstrong is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of Pooree.

Mr. William Wavell is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of Moorshedabad.

Mr. Herbert Hankey is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of Chittagong. Mr. Hankey will, however, continue to act as Inspector-General of Police.

Mr. Frederick Mytton Halliday is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of Gya.

Mr. Archdale Villiers Palmer is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of Dinagepore. Mr. Palmer will continue to act as District and Sessions Judge of Shahabad.

Mr. Edward Whinfield is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of Burdwan.

Mr. Charles Theophilus Metcalfe is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of Mozufferpore. Mr. Metcalfe will, however, continue to act as Commissioner of the Patna Division.

Mr. William Henry Henderson, C.S., who has been permitted to retire from the service, reported his departure from India on the 22nd March 1875.

Mr. John Frederick Browne, C.S., reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 16th March 1875.

The 29th March 1875.—Baboo Ramshunker Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 27th February 1875.

Baboo Boroda Kant Mozoomdar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Balasore, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Issan Chandra Sen is appointed to act as Special Deputy Collector in the Rajshahye Division for the acquisition of land for feeder roads to the Northern Bengal (State) Railway, and is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870.

The 30th March 1875.—Mr. Michael Finucane, B.A., Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Monghyr, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X (B.C.) of 1871.

POLICE.—*The 25th March* 1875.—Mr. Sandford James Kilby, Assistant Superintendent of Police, in charge of Durbhunga, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. Alexander Vansittart Knyvett, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is transferred to Durbhunga, and is appointed to have charge of the police in that district.

The 30th March 1875.—Major J. C. C. Daunt is appointed to act in the First Grade of District Superintendents of Police, with effect from the 21st January last.

Mr. Francis Thomas Platts is appointed to act in the Second Grade of District Superintendents of Police, with effect from the 21st January last.

Mr. David Lacey is appointed to act in the Third Grade of District Superintendents of Police from the 21st January last.

Mr. W. W. Daly is appointed to act in the Third Grade of District Superintendents of Police, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment on his return from leave.

Captain Russell Morland Skinner is appointed to act in the First Grade of District Superintendents of Police, with effect from the 28th January last.

Mr. Henry Michael Weathrall is appointed to act in the Second Grade of District Superintendents of Police, with effect from the 28th January last.

Mr. W. Campbell is appointed to act in the Fourth Grade of District Superintendents of Police, with effect from the 28th January last.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—*The 30th March* 1875.—The following notification is substituted for the one dated the 23rd March 1875, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 24th idem :—

The Revd. A. N. W. Spens is appointed to act as Senior Chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral and as Chaplain of the General Hospital, with effect from the 24th March 1875, during the absence, on leave, of the Revd. B. T. Atlay, or until further orders.

MEDICAL.—*The 24th March* 1875.—Dr. Clement Sconce reported his departure from India on leave, on the 20th January 1875.

The 25th March 1875.—Mr. G. M. M. Ridsdale, District Superintendent of Police, is appointed to be a member of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at the Sudder Station of Tipperah.

Assistant Surgeon Brojendro Coomar Dutt, attached to the Sub-Division and Dispensary at Mudhoobunnee, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 24th November 1874.

The 29th March 1875.—Dr. William Edwin Griffiths, Civil Surgeon of Julpigoree, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

SANITATION.—*The 25th March* 1875.—Surgeon Major John Martin Coates, M.D., Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding 30 days, with effect from the 12th April 1875, to enable him to proceed on furlough.

MARINE.—*The 29th March* 1875.—Mr. John Dalrymple Maclean, Officiating Collector of Customs, is appointed to be ex-officio Shipping-Master of Calcutta, under Act I of 1859.

PORT COMMISSIONERS.—*The 29th March* 1875.—Mr. John Dalrymple Maclean is appointed to be a Commissioner for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, under Act V (B.C.) of 1870, *vice* Mr. T. B. Lane, on furlough.

MUNICIPAL.—*The 25th March* 1875.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be Municipal Commissioners for the town of Darjeeling :—

Mr. T. Balmer.	Dr. R. D. O'Brien.
Major C. N. Judge.	Mr. R. Phillips.
Mr. W. Lloyd.	Baboo Tarini Sunkar Mozumdar.
Revd. W. Macfarlane.	

ECONOMIC MUSEUM.—*The 30th March* 1875.—The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be members of the Burdwan Economic Museum Committee :—

Mr. E. H. Whinfield, Magistrate and Collector.	Baboo Bisseshur Maliah.
,, G. J. Sherman.	,, Grish Chunder Chatterjee.
Baboo Mudun Mohun Tewary.	,, Chundi Lall Singh.
,, Juggobundhoo Mitter.	,, Jogendro Nath Roy.
,, Hit Lall Misser.	Moonshee Sudrooddeen Ahmed.

ROAD CESS.—*The 25th March* 1875.—Baboo Hem Chunder Ker, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed, under Section 49, Act X (B.C.) of 1871, to be a member of the District Road Cess Committee of the 24-Pergunnahs, *vice* Baboo Rakhal Das Mookejee, transferred.

ERRATA.—*The 30th March* 1875.—In the orders of the 17th March 1875, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 24th idem, permitting Mr. A. H. Wade-Jones and others to continue to act as Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors—

For Mr. A. H. Wade-Jones, Acting Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad, *read* Mr. A. H. Warde-Jones, Acting Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tirhoot.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]
NOTIFICATION.

The 30th March 1875.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Government of India has determined that, should there be no unforeseen failure in the present crop, the quantity of Bengal Opium to be offered for sale in the year 1876 will not be less than 45,000 chests, and will not, under any circumstances, exceed 48,000 chests. Within these amounts, it is as yet impossible to say what number of chests will be offered for sale in 1876, but the exact number will be notified, as heretofore, after the crop of the present season has been gathered and manufactured.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]
NOTIFICATION.

The 30th March 1875.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to sanction the following rearrangement of Moonsifee jurisdictions in the Orissa Division, to take effect from 1st April 1875 :—

Moonsifee.	Sub-divisions.	Thanas.	Districts.
1. Cuttack ...	Cuttack ...	Cuttack, Salipore and Jugutsingpore	Cuttack.
	Kendrapara ...	Kendrapara, Patamoondai and Jugunnathpore ...	
2. Jajpore ...	Jajpore ...	Jajpore, Dhurmsala and Oolabur	
	Bhuddruck ...	Bhuddruck, Basudebpore, Dhamnagar and Mutoh...	Balasore.
3. Balasore ...	Balasore ...	Balasore, Sohro, Jellasore, Baliapal and Bustah ...	
4. Pooree ...	Pooree ...	Pooree, Gope, Piplee and Lubba	Pooree.
	Khoorda ...	Khoorda, Tanghy and Bhanpore	

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]
NOTIFICATION.

The 23rd March 1875.—The Lieutenant-Governor notifies, on the recommendation of the Commissioner and the Conservator of Forests, that the two tracts of country in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, within the several boundaries described hereafter, have been set aside as reserved forest tracts, under the provisions and conditions of Act VII of 1865, and have been placed in charge of the Conservator of Forests, Bengal.

The cutting of timber or collecting other forest produce, or otherwise interfering with the forests within the boundaries hereinafter described, are prohibited, and any infringement of this prohibition will be dealt with according to Sections 5 to 15 of the Act above quoted, and the rules passed in conformity therewith, for Government forests within the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal.

Boundaries.

1st.—The area drained by the Miani river bounded as follows :—

North.—Hill Tipperah.

East.—The watershed between the Miani and Kassalong rivers.

West.—The watershed between the Miani and Chingri rivers.

South.—A demarcated line from the mouth of the Miani, east and west, to the eastern and western boundary.

Estimated area = 217,000 acres.

2nd.—A block consisting of two pieces of about 5,000 acres in all, on the banks of the Kurnafooli, east of Sitapahar, the boundaries of which run approximately as follows :—

First piece starting from the Kurnafooli opposite Sitapahar in a northern direction for about one mile; then following a ridge towards the east and south-east, until it meets the Kurnafooli near a place called Feekeerachar; then down the Kurnafooli until opposite Sitapahar. The second piece of land would be bounded on the north by the Kurnafooli; on the east by the Kaptie; south, a line parallel with the Kurnafooli at about ¾ of a mile distance; west, a small stream joining the Kurnafooli opposite Rogonpara.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

RULES FOR TEA LEASES IN THE WESTERN DOOARS.

The 19*th March* 1875.—The following rules for the grant of leases of land for tea cultivation in the Western Dooars have been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, and are published for general information. The rules will come into force from the 1st April 1875:—

What lands will ordinarily be available.

1. THE lands that will be generally available under these rules lie within that tract of country in the Western Dooars which extends in an easterly direction from the east bank of the River Teesta to the west bank of the River Sankos.

What lands will not ordinarily be available.

2. The following lands will not ordinarily be available under these rules:—

(*a.*)—Lands which, by a notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, are held to constitute a reserve for the supply of timber, fuel, grazing, or any other article of general and public consumption.

(*b.*)—Lands not included in the above category, but which now bear India-rubber trees or other valuable timber (such as sâl, khair, chelownee, sissoo, &c.) in compact blocks or patches.

(*c.*)—Lands in respect of which any person or persons, or any village community, possess rights of occupancy, or such other rights or privileges as would, in the opinion of the local Government, render it impolitic or unadvisable to grant such lands to any other person or persons for the purpose of tea cultivation.

(*d.*)—Lands lying within a distance of 60 feet on either side from the centre of any public road or thoroughfare. Provided that such road or thoroughfare shall have been constructed, or shall be kept in repair, from public funds, and that it be borne on the list of the district roads of the district within which the land above mentioned lies.

(*e.*)—Lands which the local Government may at any time, by a notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, expressly exempt from the operation of these rules.

How and to whom application is to be made.

3. Every person desirous of obtaining a grant of land under these rules shall, in person or by a duly authorized agent, present an application on stamped paper of the value of 8 annas to the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which the land lies.

What the application is to specify.

4. The application shall specify—

(*a.*)—The name, father's name, and address of the applicant, and of his authorized agent, if any.

(*b.*)—The area, situation, and boundaries of the land applied for, as far as they can be ascertained without a detailed survey.

(*c.*)—A statement of the particulars, if any, which may appear to the applicant to bring the land applied for, or any part of it, within the exceptions mentioned in Rule 2. The application shall also state whether the land, or any part of it, is or has ever been cultivated in any manner.

5. Every lot applied for shall be compact and capable of being enclosed in a ring fence; and if any part of the land touches on a public road or navigable river, the length of such road or river frontage shall not exceed one half the breadth of the lot applied for.

6. No application shall be received in respect of an area greater than 800 acres; and not more than this quantity of land shall be granted under these rules to any one lessee.

Procedure on receipt of an application.

7. On receipt of an application, and after satisfying himself as far as lies in his power that the requirements of the rules have been complied with, the Deputy Commissioner shall record a proceeding to the above effect, calling upon the applicant or his authorized agent to deposit such a sum as the Deputy Commissioner shall deem to be necessary to cover the cost of the survey and demarcation to be made as hereinafter provided. Such sum shall ordinarily be calculated at the rate of 8 annas per acre of the total quantity of land applied for. But if the rate of 8 annas an acre be found insufficient, the applicant shall be required to deposit such further sum as may be needed to cover the actual cost of survey. On the other hand, if the actual cost of survey falls short of the sum deposited, the applicant shall be entitled to a refund of the excess.

8. On receipt of the sum payable under the preceding rule, and of an agreement, signed by the applicant or by his authorized agent, to pay such further sum as may be required for the purposes above mentioned, the Deputy Commissioner shall record an order appointing a tehsildar or other officer to visit the land, and to make full and detailed inquiries into its condition and circumstances.

Preliminary inquiry to be made.

9. The general object of such inquiry shall be to ascertain whether or not the land applied for can be granted under the rules in force; but the Deputy Commissioner may instruct the officer making the inquiry to furnish him with such other specific and detailed information as may seem to him to be necessary.

10. On completion of his inquiry, the officer making it shall record the result thereof and submit a report for the orders of the Deputy Commissioner. If the Deputy Commissioner, after considering the report, and after calling for such further explanations, oral or written, as he may deem necessary, shall be of opinion that the land applied for cannot be granted under the rules, and should not therefore be surveyed, he will record an order to that effect. Such order shall be appealable to the Commissioner of the Division within which the land applied for is situated, and his order shall be final. The appeal must be filed within one month from the date of the receipt, by the applicant or authorized agent, of a copy of the order appealed against.

11. If the Deputy Commissioner decide that the land applied for can be granted under the rules, and should therefore be surveyed, he shall record an order to that effect.

12. If the Deputy Commissioner thinks it necessary to remove from off such land any occupants or others not having rights such as those contemplated in Rule 2 (*c*), or whom the Deputy Commissioner considers should be removed for the good of the state, he shall submit a full report of the circumstances for the orders of the Commissioner, stating in detail the grounds of his recommendation, and the compensation, if any, he proposes to pay them. The orders of the Commissioner on this point shall be final.

13. If any claim or objection be preferred under Act XXIII of 1863, the Deputy Commissioner shall proceed to dispose of the same in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

14. The Deputy Commissioner shall then proceed to appoint a Surveyor and such other establishment as he may deem to be requisite for the purpose of making an accurate chain and compass survey and map of the land applied for.

How the survey is to be made.

15. The officer who made the inquiry provided for by Rule 6 shall, on receipt of an order to that effect from the Deputy Commissioner, proceed to point out to the Surveyor the boundaries of the land applied for, and such prominent features in it as may be useful for the purposes of the survey, and which should, in his opinion, be entered in the draft under the rules as hereinafter provided. Such boundaries and other features as above mentioned shall be clearly marked and defined by the tehsildar in presence of the Surveyor, and the latter should be furnished with a list of them signed by the tehsildar.

16. The Surveyor shall then proceed to make the survey and fix the necessary boundary marks, which shall be such as a masonry platform at each point where more than two lots or patches of waste or other properties meet, and large stones or mounds at every angle and at every 100 yards of the boundary line between such platforms or other marks. Before sending in his report, the Surveyor should be careful to see that all marks required by the rules have been duly erected, and are in good order and preservation. The Surveyor shall prepare a map showing—

(*a*.)—All natural features of the country lying within the boundaries as fixed by the officer who made the inquiry under Rule 6, *e.g.* bheels, streams, forest clumps, &c.

(*b*.)—Such features of the country lying outside the boundary of the land to be surveyed as may serve to identify the latter and connect it with the revenue survey or other existing map.

17. The map shall ordinarily be on a scale of 16 inches to the mile. If possible, the Surveyor's field-book shall be copied at the back of it. If not, a copy of the field-book shall be attached to or accompany the map. If the map be made originally in the vernacular, the Deputy Commissioner shall cause it to be translated into English.

18. The whole cost of survey, including the expenses of cutting jungle, erecting boundary and other marks, &c., shall be borne by the applicant, and the Deputy Commissioner shall advance, from the funds deposited by the applicant, for the purpose such sums as shall from time to time be required. A full account of such sums shall be rendered to the Deputy Commissioner by the party receiving them, and such accounts shall be open to the inspection of the applicant at such time and place as the Deputy Commissioner may appoint.

19. On the map being completed, it shall be checked by an officer appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. If found to be incorrect, it shall be amended by the Surveyor in conjunction with the officer above mentioned. If found to be correct, it shall be laid before the Deputy Commissioner with the report of the officer who made the preliminary inquiry under Rule 6, and with all other papers connected with the case.

20. The Deputy Commissioner shall then proceed to consider the application. A date for this purpose shall be previously fixed by him, and due notice of it shall be given to the applicant or to his authorized agent.

21. It shall be competent to the Deputy Commissioner, after considering the papers of the case and making such further inquiries as he may deem necessary, either to reject or to comply with the application as originally presented or as amended by the applicant, with the consent of the Deputy Commissioner.

22. If the Deputy Commissioner rejects the application, he shall record an order in writing to that effect, with the grounds of his decision. A copy of such order, and of the grounds on which it is based, shall, on application made in writing by the applicant or by his authorized agent, be granted. An appeal against such order shall lie to the Commissioner of the Division in which the land applied for is situated, if made within 30 days of the date of the receipt of a copy of such order by the applicant or his authorised agent.

23. If the Deputy Commissioner grant the application, he shall grant the applicant a lease in form A of the appendix, and shall call upon him to execute a counterpart thereof, and to mark out the land leased by a continuous trench, or in such other manner as the Deputy Commissioner may direct.

24. Whenever, after receipt of an application, as provided for in Rule 3, and after making such inquiries as he may deem necessary, the Deputy Commissioner shall be of opinion that there is no *primâ facie* objection whatever to the grant under the rules of the land applied for, he may put the applicant in preliminary possession of an area not exceeding one-eighth of the estimated area of the land applied for, with the object of enabling the applicant to make preparations for commencing cultivation and getting the land in order. Provided that the applicant, before obtaining such preliminary possession, shall have erected such boundary marks as the Deputy Commissioner may direct, and that the amount of all estimated charges incurred in connection with such preliminary occupation shall have been deposited by the applicant.

25. The order for, and conditions of such preliminary occupation, shall be in the form B in the appendix, and shall be addressed to the tehsildar or other officer appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. A copy of the order shall be delivered to the applicant, who shall, after receipt of occupation, acknowledge such receipt by signing a copy of the order and depositing it with the Deputy Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.

Form of preliminary lease of land in granted by the Deputy Commissioner of to (name) of (address).

THE lands covered by this lease are situated within the boundaries shown by the red lines in map No. , dated , and attached to the lease. The lands may be described as being bounded as follows :—

North.—
East.—
South.—
West.—

Their area is more or less acres, and they are situated in the pergunnahs and tehsils detailed in the margin.

The rights conveyed by this lease are heritable, but not otherwise transferable. After the expiry of this preliminary lease, no right shall be claimed otherwise than as expressly provided for hereinafter.

The rent to be paid shall be as follows :—

Year of entry (*i.e.* from actual date of entry to 31st March following) ...	Nil.
1st full year (from 1st April following date of entry)	Nil.
2nd year	3 annas per acre.
3rd "	6 " "
4th "	9 " "
5th "	12 " "

The rent shall be paid to the tehsildar of in the following instalments :—

1st September, one-half; 1st March, one-half.

The lessee shall either himself reside on or near to the lands covered by this lease, or he shall appoint a manager or agent who shall reside on or near to such lands, and who shall be provided with a full legal power to act on behalf of the principal in all matters arising out of or concerning the lands covered by the lease.

The lessee shall, within six weeks after the receipt of an order to that effect from the Deputy Commissioner of the district within which the lands lie, make such boundary lines and marks as the Deputy Commissioner may require to be made. The lessee shall keep all such boundary lines and marks, and all base marks which may be constructed under these rules, in good order and repair, and clear of jungle. If any boundary line or mark be not made, the construction of which may have been ordered by the Deputy Commissioner as provided in the rules, it shall be competent to the Deputy Commissioner to cause it to be made, and to recover the cost thereof as an arrear of rent; or he may call upon the lessee to make it within a specified time on pain of forfeiture of the lease.

Any land covered by the lease which may at any time be required for a public purpose, may be taken up by Government free of cost on a reduction being made in the rent payable under the lease proportionate to the area taken by Government. But the value of any improvements or property thereon shall be paid to the lessee, and shall be assessed under the provision of the law in force for the time being for the acquisition of land for public purposes.

All rights to minerals or quarries of all kinds are reserved to Government.

No right of fishery, and no right to dam up or otherwise obstruct the passage of any stream, is given by this lease. A public right of way over twenty yards on either bank of every stream, available at any time of the year for local boat traffic, is reserved.

All sisoo, sál, and chelownee trees of a girth of over three feet, at a distance of three feet from the ground, and all such khair trees as may be fit to cut, are to be paid for by the lessee at the rates at which they may be valued by the Forest Department. All other trees may be

disposed of by the lessee. The four kinds of trees above specified shall be counted and paid for previous to possession being given.

The Deputy Commissioner may at any time enter on, inspect, or measure the area under cultivation, and the lessee may at any time demand that such measurement be made. Provided that the expenses of any such inspection or measurement demanded by the lessee shall be paid by him as rent due. If, after such inspection, it should appear to the Deputy Commissioner that 15 per cent. of the total area held under the lease has been brought under cultivation by means of good husbandry, and actually bears tea plants, the lessee shall be entitled to the renewal of the lease for a further period of twenty years, and to renewals for similar periods in perpetuity, subject to the following conditions:—

(a.)—The rent to be paid shall be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner on the order of Government on each occasion of renewal.

(b.)—The title conveyed by the renewed lease shall be heritable and transferable, provided that no transfer shall be made of less than the whole, and that no transfer shall be valid as against the Government, but shall, on the contrary, be equivalent to a surrender of the lease, unless notification of the transfer shall have been given by the transferree to the Deputy Commissioner at the time of transfer, together with a fee of 4 annas per acre of the area leased.

(c.)—In all other respects, the conditions of the renewed lease shall be the same as those of the preliminary lease.

The rights and privileges conveyed by this lease, and by any renewed lease granted in accordance with its provisions, shall be liable to be forfeited on failure of the lessee to comply with any condition thereof.

If before the expiration of this preliminary lease no application for a renewal of the lease shall have been made in accordance with the above provisions, the lessee may be allowed to hold on as a tenant-at-will, but not otherwise, until other arrangements may have been made by the Deputy Commissioner.

APPENDIX B.

To the Tehsildar of

WHEREAS of
and (name) of
(residence) propose to enter into an agreement in regard to certain lands (situated at or near the spot herein described) for the purpose of cultivating tea, and whereas
(name) of
(residence) desires immediately to enter upon occupation of some part of the above lands for the purpose of making preparations for, and for commencing such cultivation, I do hereby authorize the said
(name) of
(residence) hereby to use for that purpose any lands lying within
(here specify boundaries) and not exceeding 100 acres in all.

In the event of a lease being hereafter granted, the date of entry referred to in such lease shall be held to be not the date of this order, but the date of possession being given under such lease. In case of a lease being refused, no claim to compensation shall lie against the Government for any outlay incurred by
(name) of
(residence) on the strength of this order. No rent shall be payable for land occupied during the currency of this order, the term whereof shall expire on the 31st March next.

Occupation under this order, or after its expiry, without an express condition to the contrary, shall never be held to constitute any tenure other than a tenancy-at-will from year to year. The occupant shall keep the boundary line and marks in repair and clear of jungle. A copy of this order has been delivered to
(name) with permission to enter into occupation. You will register him as in occupation of the land under the usual amalnama.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 16th March 1875.—The thana of Belsund, the boundaries of which were defined in the notification dated 10th June 1865 and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 14th idem, is at present an outpost in zillah Mozufferpore. This outpost has been transferred from the sudder sub-division of Mozufferpore to sub-division Seetamurhee, in the said zillah, and included in thana Seetamurhee of the latter sub-division, with effect from the 1st January 1875.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1875.

PART V.

Acts of the Legislative Council of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 15th March 1875, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XII OF 1875.

THE INDIAN PORTS ACT, 1875.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER IV.

RULES FOR THE SAFETY OF SHIPPING AND THE PRESERVATION OF PORTS.

CHAPTER V.

OF SALVAGE IN PORTS.

CHAPTER VI.

OF PORT-DUES AND CHARGES.

CHAPTER VII.

OF HOISTING SIGNALS.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF PENALTIES.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Ports and Port-dues.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Ports and Port-dues; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. 1. This Act may be called "The Indian Ports Act, 1875:"

2. It shall extend—

Present local extent. (*a*) to the ports mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed, and to such parts of the navigable rivers and channels leading to such ports respectively, as have been declared to be subject to Act No. XXII of 1855 (*for the regulation of Ports and Port-dues*);

Power to extend this Act. (*b*) to the other ports or parts of rivers or channels to which the Local Government, in exercise of the power hereinafter conferred, applies the provisions of this Act.

But nothing herein contained shall—

(*c*) apply to any vessel belonging to or in the service of Her Majesty or the Government of India, or to any vessel of war belonging to any Foreign Prince or State;

(*d*) deprive any person of any right of property or other private right except as hereinafter expressly provided; or

(*e*) affect any law or rule relating to the Customs, or any order or direction lawfully made or given pursuant thereto.

And nothing contained in any of the following sections (namely), thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty and forty-one, shall apply to any port, river or channel to which such section has not been specially extended by the Local Government.

Repeal of Acts. 3. The Acts mentioned in the second schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

Every declaration, appointment or rule made under any such Act and now in force shall be deemed to have been made under this Act.

The references made to any Act or provision of an Act hereby repealed shall be read as if made to this Act or the corresponding provision of this Act, as the case may be.

Interpretation-clause. 4. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Vessel." "Vessel" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or of property:

"Master." "Master," when used in relation to any vessel, means any person (except a Pilot or Harbour-Master) having for the time being the charge or control of such vessel:

"Pilot." "Pilot" means a person for the time being authorized by the Local Government to pilot vessels:

"Owner." "Owner" includes also any agent to whom a vessel is consigned:

"Gunpowder." "Gunpowder" includes also rockets and other combustible ammunition:

"Magistrate." "Magistrate" means a person exercising powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure not less than those of a Magistrate of the Second Class and includes, in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, a Magistrate of Police; and

"Port." "Port" includes also any part of a river or channel in which this Act is for the time being in force.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE POWERS OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

5. With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette,

Power to extend this Act. (*a*) extend this Act to any port or to any part of any navigable river or channel leading thereto in which this Act is not in force,

Power to extend specially sections 38, 39, 40 and 41. (*b*) extend specially the provisions of any of the following sections (namely), thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty and forty-one, to any port or to any part of any such river or channel to which such provisions have not been so extended,

Power to withdraw this Act. (*c*) withdraw this Act from any port or any part thereof in which it is for the time being in force:

Provided that every notification under clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of this section may define the limits of the port, river or channel to which it refers, and that such limits may extend to high-water-mark.

Such limits may include any piers, jetties, landing-places, wharfs, quays, docks, and other works made on behalf of the public for convenience of traffic, for safety of vessels, or for the improvement, maintenance and good government of such port, river or channel, whether within or without high-water-mark, and (subject to any rights of private property therein) any portion of the shore or bank within fifty yards of such line.

EXPLANATION:—In this section 'high-water-mark' means the highest point reached by ordinary spring-tides at any season of the year.

Limits how to be altered. 6. The Local Government may from time to time, with the like sanction, and subject to the rights referred to in section five, alter the limits of any port in which this Act may be in force, and declare or describe, by notification in the official Gazette or by means of maps, posts or otherwise, the precise extent of such limits.

Local Government empowered to make Port-rules as to— 7. The Local Government may, from time to time, make such rules, consistent with this Act, as it may think necessary for any of the following purposes, namely,—

entering or leaving Port: (*a*) for regulating the time at which, and the manner in which, vessels shall enter into or go out of any port subject to this Act:

berths of vessels: (*b*) for regulating the berths, stations and anchorages to be occupied by vessels in any such port:

striking yards, &c.: (*c*) for striking the yards and top-masts, and for rigging-in the booms and yards, of vessels in any such port; and for swinging or taking-in davits, boats and other things projecting from such vessels:

removal of anchors, &c.: (*d*) for the removal or proper hanging or placing of anchors, spars, and other things, in or attached to vessels in any such port:

(*e*) for regulating vessels whilst taking in or discharging ballast or cargo, or any particular kind of cargo, in any such port, and the stations to be occupied by vessels whilst so engaged :

taking in or discharging ballast:

(*f*) for keeping free passages of such width as may be deemed necessary within any such port, and along or near to the piers, jetties, landing-places, wharfs, quays, docks, moorings, and other works in or adjoining to the same; and for marking out the spaces so to be kept free:

keeping free passage:

(*g*) for regulating the anchoring, fastening, mooring, and unmooring of vessels in any such port :

regulating the anchoring:

(*h*) for regulating the moving and warping of all vessels within any such port and the use of warps therein:

moving and warping:

(*i*) for regulating the use of the mooring buoys, chain and other moorings, in any such port :

use of mooring buoys:

(*j*) for fixing from time to time the rates to be paid for the use of such moorings when belonging to Government, or of any boat, hawser, or other thing belonging to Government :

rates for use of mooring buoys:

(*k*) for licensing and regulating cargo and other boats, and catamarans plying for hire in any such port:

cargo boats, &c.:

(*l*) for regulating the use of fires and lights within any such port :

fires and lights:

(*m*) for enforcing and regulating the use of signal-lights by vessels at night in any such port :

signal-lights:

(*n*) for regulating the number of the crew which must be on board any vessel afloat within the limits of any such port :

number of crew:

(*o*) for fixing the limits within which vessels shall be prohibited from having on board in any such port any quantity of gunpowder in excess of such quantity as the Local Government prescribes in this behalf.

possession of gunpowder.

CHAPTER III.

OF PORT OFFICERS, THEIR POWERS AND DUTIES.

Appointment of Conservator.

8. The Local Government shall appoint some officer or body of persons to be Conservator of every port subject to this Act, and may suspend or remove such officer or body.

Subject to any direction by the Local Government to the contrary—

(*a*) in ports where there is a Master Attendant, such Master Attendant shall be the Conservator:

(*b*) in ports where there is no Master Attendant, but where there is a Harbour-Master, such Harbour-Master shall be the Conservator.

Where the Harbour-Master is not Conservator, the Harbour-Master and his Assistants shall be subordinate to, and subject to the control of, the Conservator.

The Conservator shall be subject to the control of the Local Government, or of any intermediate authority which that Government may appoint.

Conservator empowered to give directions for certain specified purposes.

9. The Conservator of any port subject to this Act may, in respect of any vessel within such port, give directions for carrying into effect any port-rule for the time being in force therein.

Penalty for disobedience to Conservator's orders.

Whoever wilfully, and without lawful excuse, refuses or neglects to obey any lawful direction of such Conservator, after notice thereof has been given to him, shall, for every such offence, be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and with a further fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for every day on which he wilfully continues to disobey such direction;

Expenses caused thereby to be paid by offender.

and, in case of such refusal or neglect, the said Conservator may do, or cause to be done, all acts necessary for the purpose of carrying such direction into execution, and may hire and employ proper persons for that purpose; and all reasonable expenses incurred in doing such acts shall be paid by the person so offending.

Service of written notice.

Any written notice of a direction given under this Act, left for the Master of any vessel with any person employed on board thereof, or affixed on a conspicuous place on board of such vessel, shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to have been given to the Master thereof.

Power to cut warps, ropes, &c.

10. The Conservator of any such port may, in case of urgent necessity, cut, or cause to be cut, any warp, rope, cable or hawser, endangering the safety of any vessel in such port or at or near to the entrance thereof.

Power to remove floating timber, &c., or obstruction on shore within limits of Port.

11. The Conservator may remove or cause to be removed, any timber, or obstruction, raft, or other thing floating or being in any part of any such port, which obstructs or impedes the free navigation thereof; or anything which obstructs or impedes the lawful use of any pier, jetty, landing-place, wharf, quay, dock, mooring, or other work, on any part of the shore or bank which has been declared to be within the limits of such port, and is not private property;

Expenses of removal.

and the owner of any such timber or raft or other thing shall be liable to pay the reasonable expenses of such removal;

Penalties for causing obstruction or public nuisance.

and if such owner or any other person has without lawful excuse caused any such obstruction or impediment, or causes any public nuisance affecting or likely to affect such navigation, he shall also be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

And the Conservator or any Magistrate having jurisdiction over the offence may cause such nuisance to be abated.

Recovery of expenses of removal.

12. If the owner of any such timber or raft, or the person who has caused any such obstruction, impediment, or public nuisance as is mentioned in section eleven, neglects to pay the expense of the removal thereof, within one week after demand, or within fourteen days after such removal has been notified in the official Gazette or in such other manner as the Local Government by general or special order directs, such expenses may be recovered in the same manner as any fine under this Act;

Power to sell timber, &c.

and the Conservator may cause such timber, raft, or other thing, or the materials of any nuisance or

be paid by him to the person entitled to receive the same.

24. After compensation shall have been awarded under the provisions of section twenty-three, the Collector may, if the person to be compensated so desire, direct that instead of the immediate payment of the sum awarded as compensation being made to him the payment of an equivalent rent-charge shall be secured to him in respect of the land or water-course occupied or transferred as provided in the section next following.

After compensation awarded, Collector may direct immediate payment.

25. When any such applicant is placed in occupation of land or of a water-course as aforesaid, the following rules and conditions shall be binding on him and his representative in interest:—

Conditions binding on applicant placed in occupation.

First.—All works necessary for the passage across such water-course, of water-courses existing previous to its construction and of the drainage intercepted by it, and for affording proper communications across it for the convenience of the neighbouring lands, shall be constructed by the applicant, and be maintained by him or his representative in interest to the satisfaction of the Canal Officer.

Second.—Land occupied for a water-course under the provisions of section seventeen, shall be used only for the purpose of such water-course.

Third.—The proposed water-course shall be completed to the satisfaction of the Divisional Canal Officer within one year after the applicant is placed in occupation of the land.

And in cases in which land is occupied or a water-course is transferred on the terms of a rent-charge, as provided in section twenty-four, the following additional rules and conditions shall be similarly binding;—

Fourth.—The applicant or his representative in interest shall, so long as he occupies such land or water-course, pay rent for the same at such rate and on such days as are determined by the Collector when the applicant is placed in occupation.

Fifth.—If the right to occupy the land cease owing to a breach of any of these rules, the liability to pay the said rent shall continue until the applicant or his representative in interest has restored the land to its original condition, or until he has paid, by way of compensation for any injury done to the said land, such amount and to such persons as the Collector determines.

Sixth.—The Collector may, on the application of the person entitled to receive such rent or compensation, determine the amount of rent due or assess the amount of such compensation; and if any such rent or compensation be not paid by the applicant or his representative in interest, the Collector may recover the amount, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date on which it became due, as if it were an arrear of land revenue, and shall pay the same, when recovered, to the person to whom it is due.

If any of the rules and conditions prescribed by this section are not complied with,

or if any water-course constructed or transferred under this Act is disused for three years continuously,

the right of the applicant, or of his representative in interest, to occupy such land or water-course shall cease absolutely.

26. The procedure hereinbefore provided for the occupation of land for the construction of a water-course shall be applicable to the occupation of land for any extension or alteration of a water-course, and for the deposit of soil from water-course clearances.

Procedure applicable to occupation for extensions and alterations.

PART IV.

OF THE SUPPLY OF WATER.

27. In the absence of a written contract, or so far as any such contract does not extend, every supply of canal-water shall be deemed to be given at the rates and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules to be made by the Lieutenant-Governor in respect thereof.

In absence of written contract, water-supply to be subject to rules.

28. Such contracts and rules must be consistent with the following conditions:—

Conditions as to—

(*a*). The Canal Officer may not stop the supply of water to any water-course, or to any person, except in the following cases:—

power to stop water-supply;

(1) whenever and so long as it is necessary to stop such supply for the purpose of executing any work ordered by competent authority, and with the previous sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor;

(2) whenever and so long as any water-course is not maintained in such proper customary repair as to prevent the wasteful escape of water therefrom;

(3) within periods fixed from time to time by the Canal Officer:

(*b*). No claim shall be made against the Government for compensation in respect of loss caused by the failure or stoppage of the water in a canal, by reason of any cause beyond the control of the Government, or of any repairs, alterations, or additions to the canal, or of any measures taken for regulating the proper flow of water therein, or for maintaining the established course of irrigation which the Canal Officer considers necessary; but the person suffering such loss may claim such remission of the ordinary charges payable for the use of the water as is authorized by the Lieutenant-Governor:

claims to compensation in case of failure or stoppage of supply;

(*c*). If the supply of water to any land irrigated from a canal be interrupted otherwise than in the manner described in the last preceding clause, the occupier or owner of such land may present a petition for compensation to the Collector for any loss arising from such interruption, and the Collector may award to the petitioner reasonable compensation for such loss:

claims on account of interruption from other causes;

(*d*). When the water of a canal is supplied for the irrigation of a single crop, the permission to use such water shall be held to continue only until that crop comes to maturity, and to apply only to that crop; but if it be supplied for irriga-

duration of supply;

ting two or more crops to be raised on the same land within the year, such permission shall be held to continue for one year from the commencement of the irrigation, and to apply to such crops only as are matured within that year:

sale or sub-letting of right to use canal-water;

(e). Unless with the permission of the Superintending Canal Officer, no person entitled to use the water of any canal, or any work, building, or land appertaining to any canal shall sell or sub-let or otherwise transfer his right to such use: Provided that the former part of this clause shall not apply to the use by a cultivating tenant of water supplied by the owner of a water-course for the irrigation of the land held by such tenant:

transfer with land, of contracts for water;

But all contracts made between Government and the owner or occupier of any immovable property, as to the supply of canal-water to such property, shall be transferable therewith, and shall be presumed to have been so transferred whenever a transfer of such property takes place:

Supply of water by Government.

(f). Government shall not be bound to supply any person with water, except in accordance with the terms of a contract in writing.

PART V.

OF WATER-RATES.

Liability when person using unauthorizedly cannot be identified.

29. If water supplied through a water-course be used in an unauthorized manner, and if the person by whose act or neglect such use has occurred cannot be identified,

the person on whose land such water has flowed, if such land has derived benefit therefrom,

or if such person cannot be identified, or if such land has not derived benefit therefrom, all the persons chargeable in respect of the water supplied through such water-course,

shall be liable, or jointly liable, as the case may be, to the charges made for such use.

Liability when water runs to waste.

30. If water supplied through a water-course be suffered to run to waste, and if, after enquiry by the Canal Officer, the person through whose act or neglect such water was suffered to run to waste cannot be discovered, all the persons chargeable in respect of the water supplied through such water-course shall be jointly liable for the charges made in respect of the water so wasted.

Charges recoverable in addition to penalties.

31. All charges for the unauthorized use or for waste of water may be recovered in addition to any penalties incurred on account of such use or waste.

Decision of questions under sections 29 and 30.

All questions under section twenty-nine or section thirty shall be decided by the Canal Officer, subject to an appeal to the Collector, or such other appeal as may be provided under section fifty-two.

Charge on occupier for water how determined.

32. The rates to be charged for canal-water supplied for purposes of irrigation to the occupiers of land shall be determined by the rules to be made by the Lieutenant-Governor, and such occupiers as accept the water shall pay for it accordingly.

Recovery of Charges.

Power to contract for collection of canal-dues.

33. The Canal Officer or the Collector may enter into an agreement with any person for the collection and payment to the Government by such person of any sum payable under this Act by a third party.

When such agreement has been made, such person may recover such sum under the next succeeding section.

Any sum payable under this Part deemed to be rent.

34. Any sum lawfully payable under this Part, shall be deemed to be rent payable on a pottah, or engagement in respect of the land irrigated and recoverable as such.

Provided that the claim (if any) for rent due in respect of such land shall have priority over any arrears of water-rate so far as regards recovery of rent by the exercise of the power of distraint.

Jurisdiction as to suits arising out of powers of distraint.

35. All suits arising out of the exercise of the power of distraint for recovery of water-rates,

or out of any acts done under color of the exercise of the said power of distraint,

or by persons in receipt of the water-rates against any agents employed by them in the collection of such water-rates, or the sureties of such agents for money received or for accounts kept by such agents in the course of such employment, or for papers in their possession,

shall be cognizable by the same Court or authority as would have jurisdiction, if such water-rates were rent due for the land irrigated.

Arrears of water-rate to be demands.

36. An arrear of water-rate, and any sum due to the Collector by any person on account of collections of water-rate under section thirty-three, shall be deemed to be a demand within the meaning of Bengal Act No. VII of 1868 *(to make further provision for the recovery of arrears of Land Revenue and Public Demands recoverable as arrears of Land Revenue)*, and in the discretion of the Collector, recoverable as such.

Zamindars may be required to collect canal-dues.

37. The Collector may require any zamindar or other person under engagement to pay the land revenue of any estate, to collect and pay any sums payable under this Act by a third party, in respect of any land or water in such estate.

Such sums shall be recoverable by the Collector as if they were arrears of land revenue due in respect of the defaulter's share in such estate;

and for the purpose of collecting such sums from the subordinate tenure-holders, ryots, or tenants, such zamindar or other person may exercise the powers, and shall be subject to the rules, laid down in the law for the time being in force in respect to the collection by him of the rents of land.

The Lieutenant-Governor shall provide—

(a) for remunerating persons collecting sums under this section; or

(b) for indemnifying them against expenses properly incurred by them in such collection; or

(c) for both such purposes.

Fines excluded from sections 33, 34, 37.

38. Nothing in sections thirty-three, thirty-four, or thirty-seven applies to fines.

PART VI.

OF CANAL NAVIGATION.

Detainer of vessels violating rules.

39. Any vessel entering or navigating any canal contrary to the rules made in that behalf by the Lieutenant-Governor, or so as to cause danger to the canal or the other vessels therein, may be removed or detained, or both removed and detained, by the Canal Officer, or by any other person duly authorized in this behalf.

Liability of owners of vessels causing damage.

The owner of any vessel causing damage to a canal, or removed or detained under this section, shall be liable to pay to the Government such sum as the Canal Officer, with the approval of the Superintending Canal Officer, determines to be necessary to defray the expenses of repairing such damage, or of such removal or detention, as the case may be.

Recovery of fines for offences in navigating canals.

40. Any fine imposed under this Act upon the owner of any vessel, or the servant or agent of such owner or other person in charge of any vessel, for any offence in respect of the navigation of such vessel, may be recovered either in the manner prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, or, if the Magistrate imposing the fine so directs, as though it were a charge due in respect of such vessel.

Power to seize and detain vessel on failure to pay charges.

41. If any charge due under the provisions of this Part in respect of any vessel is not paid on demand to the person authorized to collect the same, the Canal Officer may seize and detain such vessel and the furniture thereof, until the charge so due, together with all expenses and additional charges arising from such seizure and detention, is paid in full.

Power to seize cargo or goods, if charges due thereon are not paid.

42 If any charge due under the provisions of this Part in respect of any cargo of goods carried in a Government vessel on a canal, or stored on or in lands or warehouses occupied for the purposes of a canal, is not paid on demand to the person authorized to collect the same, the Canal Officer may seize such cargo or goods and detain them until the charge so due, together with all expenses and additional charges arising from such seizure and detention, is paid in full.

Procedure for recovery of such charges after seizure.

43. Within a reasonable time after any seizure under section forty-one or section forty-two, the said Canal Officer shall give notice to the owner or person in charge of the property seized that it, or such portion of it as may be necessary, will, on a day to be named in the notice, but not sooner than fifteen days from the date of the notice, be sold in satisfaction of the claim on account of which such property was seized, unless the claim be discharged before the day so named.

And if such claim be not so discharged, the said Canal Officer may, on such day, sell the property seized or such part thereof as may be necessary to yield the amount due, together with the expenses of such seizure and sale:

Provided that no greater part of the furniture of any vessel or of any cargo or goods shall be so sold than shall, as nearly as may be, suffice to cover the amount due in respect of such vessel, cargo or goods.

The residue of such furniture, cargo or goods, and of the proceeds of the sale, shall be made over to the owner or person in charge of the property seized.

Procedure in respect of vessels abandoned and goods unclaimed.

44. If any vessel be found abandoned in a canal or any cargo or goods carried in a Government vessel on a canal, or stored on or in lands or warehouses occupied for the purposes of a canal, be left unclaimed for a period of two months, the Canal Officer may take possession of the same.

The officer so taking possession may publish a notice that, if such vessel and its contents, or such cargo or goods, are not claimed previously to a day to be named in the notice, not sooner than thirty days from the date of such notice, he will sell the same; and, if such vessels, contents, cargo or goods be not so claimed, he may, at any time after the day named in the notice, proceed to sell the same.

Disposal of proceeds of sale.

The said vessel and its contents, and the said cargo or goods, if unsold, or if a sale has taken place, the proceeds of the sale, after paying all tolls, charges, and expenses incurred by the Canal Officer on account of the taking possession and sale, shall be made over to the owner of the same, when his ownership is established to the satisfaction of the Canal Officer.

If the Canal Officer is doubtful to whom such property or proceeds should be made over, he may direct the property to be sold as aforesaid, and the proceeds to be paid into the district treasury, there to be held until the right thereto be decided by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

PART VII.

OF JURISDICTION.

Jurisdiction under this Act of Civil Courts.

45. Except where herein otherwise provided, all claims against Government in respect of any thing done under this Act may be tried by the Civil Courts; but no such Court shall in any case pass an order as to the supply of canal-water to any crop sown or growing at the time of such order.

Settlement of differences as to mutual rights and liabilities of persons interested in water-course.

46. Whenever a difference arises between two or more persons in regard to their mutual rights or liabilities in respect of the use, construction, or maintenance of a water-course, any such person may apply in writing to the Canal Officer stating the matter in dispute. Such officer shall thereupon give notice to the other persons interested that, on a day to be named in such notice, he will proceed to enquire into the said matter. And, after such enquiry, he shall pass his order thereon, unless he transfers (as he is hereby empowered to do) the matter to the Collector, who shall thereupon enquire into and pass his order on the said matter.

Such order shall be final as to the use or distribution of water for any crop sown or growing at the time when such order is made, and shall thereafter remain in force until set aside by the decree of a Civil Court.

47. Any officer empowered under this Act to conduct any inquiry may exercise all such powers connected with the summoning and examining of witnesses, as are conferred on Civil Courts by the Code of Civil Procedure; and every such inquiry shall be deemed a judicial proceeding.

Power to summon and examine witnesses.

PART VIII.

OF OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

48. Whoever, without proper authority and voluntarily, does any of the acts following, that is to say,—

Offences under Act.

(1) being responsible for the maintenance of a water-course, or using a water-course, neglects to take proper precautions for the prevention of waste of the water thereof, or interferes with the authorised distribution of the water therefrom, or uses such water in an unauthorised manner;

(2) causes any vessel to enter or navigate any canal contrary to the rules for the time being prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor for entering or navigating such canal;

(3) passes, or causes animals or vehicles to pass, on or across any of the works, banks or channels of a canal or drainage-work contrary to rules made under this Act, after he has been desired to desist therefrom;

(4) violates any rule made under this Act, for breach whereof a penalty may be incurred, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, or to imprisonment not exceeding one month, or to both.

Penalty.

49. Nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any offence punishable under this Act: Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

Saving of prosecution under other laws.

50. Whenever any person is fined for an offence under this Act, the Magistrate may direct that the whole or any part of such fine may be paid by way of compensation to the person injured by such offence.

Compensation to person injured.

51. In this Part the word "Canal" shall (unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context) be deemed to include also all lands occupied by Government for the purposes of canals, and all buildings, machinery, fences, gates and other erections, trees, crops, plantations or other produce, occupied by or belonging to Government, upon such lands.

Definition of 'Canal.'

PART IX.

OF SUBSIDIARY RULES.

52. The Lieutenant-Governor may, from time to time, make rules to regulate the following matters:—

Power to make, alter and cancel rules.

(1) the proceedings of any officer who, under any provision of this Act, is required or empowered to take action in any matter;

(2) the cases in which, and the officers to whom, and the conditions subject to which, orders and decisions given under any provision of this Act, and not expressly provided for as regards appeal, shall be appealable;

(3) the persons by whom, the time, place or manner at or in which, anything for the doing of which provision is made in this Act, shall be done;

(4) the amount of any charge made under this Act;

(5) and generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

The Lieutenant-Governor may, from time to time, alter or cancel any rules so made.

Such rules, alterations and cancelments shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Publication of rules.

SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 2.)

ACTS OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
VIII of 1867 ...	Recovery of rates for water supplied by the East India Irrigation and Canal Company.	So much as has not been repealed.
VI of 1869 ...	Recovery of rates for water supplied for purposes of irrigation.	The whole Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

In consequence of irrigation works having been opened with great success in the Midnapore district, and the projected extension of such works to other districts, it has been found necessary to introduce a Bill for the purpose of extending the operation of the existing law, as contained in Bengal Acts VIII of 1867 and VI of 1869, which apply only to the irrigation works executed in Orissa.

The opportunity has been taken to repeal these Acts and to re-enact the whole in one Act, with such amendments as experience has shown to be necessary.

H. L. DAMPIER.

The 17th March 1875.

H. MILLETT,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Legislative Department.

obstruction so removed, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be sold by public auction;

and may retain all the expenses of such removal and sale out of the proceeds of such sale; and shall pay the surplus of such proceeds or deliver so much of the said timber or other materials as may remain unsold, to the person entitled to receive the same;

Proceeds how dealt with.

and, if no such person appear, shall cause the same to be kept and deposited in such manner as the Local Government directs;

and may, if necessary, from time to time, realize the expenses of keeping the same, together with the expenses of such sale, by a further sale of so much of the said timber or other materials as may remain unsold.

Removal of obstructions lawfully made.

13. If any obstruction or impediment to the navigation of any port subject to this Act has been lawfully made, or has become lawful by reason of the long continuance of such obstruction or impediment, or otherwise, the Conservator shall report the same for the information of the Local Government and shall, with the sanction of such Government, cause the same to be removed or altered, making to the person suffering damage by such removal or alteration reasonable compensation for the same.

Compensation how determined.

Every dispute arising concerning such compensation, shall be determined according to the law relating to like disputes in the case of land required for public purposes.

Notice to Conservator, if vessel fouls Government moorings.

14. If any vessel hook or get foul of any of the buoys or moorings laid down by or by the authority of the Local Government in any such port, the Master of such vessel shall not, nor shall any other person, except in the case of emergency, lift such buoy or mooring for the purpose of unhooking or getting clear from the same without the assistance of the Conservator,

and the Conservator, immediately on receiving notice of such accident, shall assist and superintend the clearing of such vessel;

Expense of clearing vessel.

and the Master of such vessel shall, upon demand, pay such reasonable expense as may be incurred in clearing the same.

Penalty.

Any Master offending against the provisions of this section shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Power to raise wreck, &c., impeding navigation within the port.

Expense how recoverable.

15. If any vessel be wrecked, stranded or sunk, in any such port, so as to impede or be likely to impede the navigation thereof, the Conservator may cause the same to be raised, removed, or destroyed;

and may recover the same on behalf of the Local Government in the manner provided by section forty-four.

Power to board vessels.

16. The Conservator or any of his Assistants may, whenever he suspects that any offence has been, or is about to be, committed contrary to this Act, or whenever it is necessary for him so to do in the discharge of any duty hereby imposed upon him;

and the Collector of Customs, or other officer appointed to collect any port-dues or other charges payable in respect of any vessel under this Act, may, whenever it is necessary so to do, for the performance of any duty hereby imposed upon such Collector or other officer,

either alone or with any other person, board any vessel, or enter any building or place, within the limits of any port subject to this Act.

If the Master of such vessel, or if any person in possession or occupation of any such building or place, without lawful excuse refuse to allow any officer or other person to board or enter such vessel, building or place for the performance of any duty imposed upon him by this Act, he shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Power to require crews to prevent or extinguish fire.

17. For the purpose of preventing or extinguishing fire in any port subject to this Act, the Conservator may require the Master of any ship within the port to place at his disposal such number as he requires, not exceeding three-fourths, of the crew then under the orders of such Master.

Any Master refusing or neglecting to comply with such requisition shall be punished with a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and any seaman then under his orders who after being directed by the Master to obey the Conservator's orders for the purpose aforesaid refuses to obey such orders shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty-five rupees.

Powers of Conservator may be exercised by Harbour-Master.

18. All acts, orders or directions by this Act authorized to be done or given by any Conservator may, subject to his control, be done or given by any Harbour-Master or any Assistant of such Conservator or Harbour-Master,

and any person hereby authorized to do any act may call to his aid such assistance as may be necessary.

Indemnity to Government against default of Harbour-Master, &c.

19. The Government shall not be answerable for any act or default of any Master Attendant, Harbour-Master, or other Conservator of any port subject to this Act; or of any Pilot; or of any Deputy or Assistant of any of the officers above-mentioned; or of any person acting under the authority or direction of any such Officer or Assistant, done within the limits of such port;

nor for any damage sustained by any vessel in consequence of any defect in any of the moorings, hawsers, or other things belonging to Government, within the said limits, which may be used by such vessel.

Proviso.

Provided that nothing in this section shall protect the Secretary of State for India in Council from a suit in respect of any act done by or under the express order or sanction of Government.

CHAPTER IV.

RULES FOR THE SAFETY OF SHIPPING AND THE PRESERVATION OF PORTS.

Injuring buoys, &c.

20. No person shall without lawful excuse lift, injure, loosen, or set adrift any buoy, beacon, or mooring fixed or laid down by or by the authority of the Local Government in any port subject to this Act.

Whoever offends against the provisions of this section shall, for every such offence, be liable, in addition to the payment of the amount of damage done, to fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years.

Wilfully loosening vessel from moorings.

21. Whoever wilfully and without lawful excuse loosens or removes from her moorings any vessel within any such port without leave or authority from the owner or Master of such vessel, shall, for every such offence, be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months.

Improperly discharging ballast.

22. No ballast or rubbish, and no other thing likely to form a bank or shoal, or to be detrimental to navigation, shall, without lawful excuse, be cast or thrown into any such port or into or upon any place on shore, from which the same is liable to be washed into any such port, either by ordinary or high tides, or by storms or land-floods.

Whoever by himself or another so casts or throws the same, and the Master of any vessel from which the same is cast or thrown, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees over and above any expenses which may be incurred in removing the same. If after receiving notice from the Conservator of the port to desist casting or throwing any such ballast or other thing, any Master continues so to cast or throw it, he shall also be liable to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months.

Nothing in this section applies to any case in which such ballast or other thing is cast or thrown into any such port with the consent in writing of the Conservator, or within any limits within which such act may be authorized by the Local Government.

Graving, &c., vessel within prohibited limits.

23. If any person grave, bream, or smoke any vessel in any such port, contrary to the directions of the Conservator, or at any time or within any limits at or within which such act is prohibited by any order of the Local Government, such person, and also the Master of such vessel, shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Boiling pitch, &c., on board vessel within prohibited limits.

24. If any person boil or heat any pitch, tar, resin, dammer, turpentine, oil, or other such combustible matter on board any vessel within any such port, or at any place within its limits where such act is prohibited by the Local Government, or contrary to the order or directions of the Conservator, such person, and also the Master of any vessel on board which such offence is committed, shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Drawing spirits by unprotected artificial light.

25. If any person, by an unprotected artificial light, draws off spirits on board any vessel within any port subject to this Act, such person, and also the Master of every such vessel, shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Warping.

26. Every Master of a vessel in any port subject to this Act shall, when required so to do by the Conservator, permit warps to be made fast to such vessel for the purpose of warping any other vessel in the port, and shall not allow any such warp to be let go until required so to do.

Any Master offending against the provisions of this section shall be punished for every such offence with a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Leaving out hawser, &c., after sun-set.

27. No Master of any vessel shall cause or suffer any warp or hawser attached to his vessel to be left out in any port subject to this Act, after sun-set, in such a manner as to endanger the safety of any boat or other vessel navigating in such port.

Any Master offending against the provisions of this section shall be punished for every such offence with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Gunpowder.

Place of deposit for gunpowder.

28. The Local Government shall appoint a proper place in which gunpowder in excess of the quantity allowed by rule under section seven, clause (*o*), for any ship in any port subject to this Act, shall be deposited; and shall also appoint an officer to receive the same.

Government to fix time and manner of landing and shipping powder, &c.

29. The Local Government may in such case by order fix the times at or within which, and the manner in which, such gunpowder, shall be landed and deposited by any vessel inward-bound, and also the times at or within which, and the manner in which, the same shall be taken on board any vessel from such place of deposit.

Master to make declaration.

30. The Master of such vessel shall, upon such gunpowder being deposited, make and sign a declaration in writing that there is not then, to his knowledge or belief, on board such vessel any gunpowder exceeding the quantity allowed by the rule last aforesaid.

Officer to give receipt and to account for powder deposited.

31. The officer with whom such gunpowder is deposited shall give a receipt for the same to the Master or other person making the deposit, and he shall be accountable to such Master or other person for the re-delivery of the same.

If by stress of weather powder is not landed, notice to be given.

32. If any vessel be prevented by stress of weather from landing or depositing such gunpowder, in excess of the quantity allowed as aforesaid, the master or owner of such vessel shall, so soon as the weather permits, land and deposit the same at the place so appointed as aforesaid, or shall forthwith give notice to the Conservator, or other officer named for that purpose by any order of the Local Government, of his having such gunpowder on board, and shall obey his directions relating to the same.

Time, &c., for vessels outward-bound to take in powder.

33. The Local Government may also, in respect to such port, by order, fix the times and places at which, and the manner in which, vessels outward-bound, requiring to take in any gunpowder, exceeding the quantity abovementioned, shall take in the same, whether such gunpowder has been previously landed from such vessel or not.

34. The Master of any vessel having on board any gunpowder, contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees;

Penalties for having prohibited powder on board.

and all gunpowder on board any vessel contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall be forfeited to Government, and may be seized by the Conservator, or by any Collector of Customs, or by any Custom-house officer, or other officer authorized in that behalf by the Local Government, within the limits of their respective jurisdictions.

35. Whoever, without lawful excuse, discharges any gun, musket, or other fire-arm in any port subject to this Act, or on or from the landing-places, piers, wharfs, or quays thereof, except a gun loaded only with gunpowder for the purpose of making a signal of distress, or for such other purpose as may be allowed by the Local Government, shall, for every such offence, be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Guns not to be discharged in port.

Exception.

Penalty.

Extinguishment of Fires.

36. The Master of any vessel in which fire takes place while lying in any port, who wilfully omits to take order to extinguish such fire, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Penalty on Master omitting to take order to extinguish fire.

Inflammable Oil.

Power to make rules for prevention of fire from inflammable oil.

37. The Local Government may from time to time make rules for regulating

(*a*) the prevention of injury from fire in ports and places at which vessels entering port with inflammable oil on board are to be moored,

(*b*) the mode in which such oil shall be landed from or shipped on board of such vessels.

Explanation.—"Inflammable oil" includes petroleum, benzole, kerosine and any oil or product of oil that gives off an inflammable vapour at a temperature of less than one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer.

Special Rules.

38. No vessel of the burden of two hundred tons or upwards, shall be moved in any port to which this section has been specially extended without having a Pilot, Harbour-Master, or Assistant of the Master Attendant or Harbour-Master on board; and no vessel of any burden less than two hundred tons and exceeding one hundred tons shall be moved in any such port without having on board a Pilot, Harbour-Master, or Assistant of the Master Attendant or Harbour-Master, unless authority in writing so to do has been obtained from the Conservator or some officer empowered by him to give such authority.

Vessels in certain cases not to be moved without having a pilot, &c., or permission of Harbour-Master.

If any vessel, except in case of urgent necessity, be moved contrary to the provisions of this section, the Master of such vessel shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, unless upon application to the proper officer the Master be unable to procure a Pilot, Harbour-Master or Assistant of the Master Attendant or Harbour-Master to go on board the said vessel.

39. Every vessel exceeding the burden of two hundred tons and lying in any such port shall be provided with a proper force-pump, hose and appurtenances, for the purpose of extinguishing any fire that may occur on board.

Vessels above 200 tons to be provided with force-pump, &c.

The Master of every such vessel who, having been required by the Conservator to comply with the provisions of this section, without lawful excuse neglects or refuses so to do for the space of seven days after such requisition, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

40. No person, unless duly authorized by the Conservator, shall creep or sweep in any such port for anchors, cables or other stores lost or supposed to be lost therein.

Unauthorized person not to search for lost stores.

Whoever offends against the provisions of this section shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

41. No person shall, without the permission of the Conservator, remove or carry away any rock, stones, shingle, gravel, or soil, or any artificial protection from any part of the bank or shore of any such port;

Removing stones, &c., or injuring shores of port prohibited.

and no person shall sink or bury in any part of such bank or shore, whether the same be public or private property, any mooring-post, anchor or any other thing, or do any other thing which is likely to injure or to be used so as to injure such bank or shore, except with the permission of the said Conservator, and with the aid or under the inspection of such person (if any) as he may appoint to take part in or overlook the performance of such work.

Whoever offends against the provisions of this section shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and shall pay the expenses of repairing the injury (if any) done by him to such bank or shore.

Publication of Orders.

42. Every declaration, order and rule of a Local Government, made in pursuance of this Act, shall be published in the official Gazette; and a copy thereof shall be fixed up in some conspicuous place in the office of the Conservator of every port to which such order relates and in the Custom-house, if any, of every port subject to this Act.

Publication of orders of Local Government.

Whoever disobeys any such order or rule shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for every such offence.

Penalty for disobedience to rules.

And in the case of disobedience to any rule made under section thirty-seven the owner or Master of the vessel concerned shall also be punished with a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees for each day during which such rule is disobeyed.

CHAPTER V.

OF SALVAGE IN PORTS.

43. If any anchors, wreck, stores, or other property be recovered by any officer employed by the Local Government for that purpose, from the surface, bed or shore of any port subject to this Act, the Local Government shall be entitled to receive a reasonable sum for salvage, having regard to the place of recovery.

Salvage payable for wreck, &c.

A register shall be kept of all property so recovered, in such manner and at such place as the Local Government may direct.

Register to be kept.

It shall contain a description of such property, and of the times and places where the same has been recovered;

and it shall be open to public inspection at reasonable office-hours, except on Sundays and such holidays as the Local Government may direct.

44. If the property recovered under the last preceding section, or by a Conservator acting under section fifteen, is unclaimed,

Property recovered may, in certain cases, be sold.

or if the person claiming the same fails to pay the amount due to the Local Government in respect thereof,

such property may be sold by public auction, if of a perishable nature, forthwith; and if not of a perishable nature, at any period not less than six months after the recovery thereof;

and on the realization of the proceeds, the amount due to the Local Government for salvage, or for the expenses incurred under section fifteen, shall be deducted therefrom, and credited to the Local Government, and the balance shall be paid to the person entitled to the property recovered, or, if no such person appear and claim the same, shall be held in deposit for payment, without interest, to any person thereafter establishing his right to the same:

Proceeds how applied.

Provided that he makes his claim within one year from the date of the sale.

CHAPTER VI.

OF PORT-DUES AND CHARGES.

45. In each of the ports mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed, such port-due not exceeding the amount specified for such port in the third column of the same schedule as the Local Government from time to time directs shall be levied on vessels entering the same port and described in the second column of the same schedule, but not oftener than the time fixed for such port in the fourth column of the same schedule.

Levy of port-dues.

Whenever the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council has declared or hereafter declares any port to be subject to this Act, it may, with the like sanction, by the same or any subsequent declaration, further declare—

(*a*) the maximum amount of dues to be levied on vessels entering such port;

(*b*) the conditions and modifications under which such dues shall be levied;

and may also, from time to time, with the like sanction, vary such conditions and modifications; and such dues shall be levied accordingly.

All port-dues now leviable in any of the said ports shall continue to be so leviable until it is otherwise declared in exercise of the powers conferred by this section.

No port-dues or fees shall hereafter be levied in any port except under the authority of this Act.

No order increasing or imposing port-dues under this section shall take effect until the expiration of sixty days from the day on which such order has been published in the local official Gazette.

46. The Local Government may, from time to time, exempt the vessels entering any port subject to this Act from the levy of port-dues and cancel such exemption, or it may from time to time vary the rate at which port-dues shall be levied in any such port, in such manner as, having regard to the receipts and charges on account of that port, it thinks expedient, by reducing or raising the dues, or any of them;

Local Government may vary port-dues.

Provided that the rates shall not in any case exceed the amount authorized to be taken by this Act.

Proviso.

47. For every port at which port-dues are levied under this Act, a distinct account, to be called the Account of the Port Fund of the port to which it relates, shall be kept by such officer as the Local Government may appoint for that purpose.

Accounts of port-dues.

This account shall show in complete detail the receipts and charges of the port; and an abstract statement of every such account shall be published annually, as soon after the first of May of each year as may be practicable, in which statement the balance at the close of the year at the credit or debit of the port shall be shown.

If, for any of the purposes of this Act, an advance of money has been or shall be made by Government on account of any port subject to this Act, simple interest upon that advance, or upon so much of it as remains or shall remain unrepaid, at such rate as the Governor General in Council may determine, shall be charged in the Port Fund Account thereof.

All expenses, including the pay and allowances of all persons upon the establishment of the port, the cost of buoys, beacons, lights and all other works maintained chiefly for the benefit of vessels being in, or entering, or leaving the port, or passing through the rivers or channels leading thereto, but excluding receipts and expenses on account of pilotage, incurred for the sake of every such port, shall be charged in the Port Fund Account of that port.

And all money, including salvage-money, proceeds of waifs, and fines, received under this Act, at or on account of every such port, shall be credited in the Port Fund Account of that port.

The Local Government may direct that for the purposes of this section any number of ports shall be regarded as constituting a single port; and thereupon all sums received on account of port-dues at any of the same ports shall form a common fund which shall be available for the payment of all charges incurred on account of any of the same ports, and such balance as may remain after payment of such expenses may be temporarily invested in such manner as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

48. The Collector of Customs at every such port, or such other officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf, shall collect the port-dues above-mentioned.

Collection of port-dues.

The officer to whom any such port-dues are paid, shall grant to the person paying the same a proper voucher in writing under his hand, describing the name of his office, the port or place at which the port-dues are paid, and the name, tonnage and other proper description of the vessel in respect of which such payment is made.

Voucher to be given.

Master to report arrival.

49. Within twenty-four hours after the arrival within the limits of any port subject to this Act of any vessel liable to the payment of port-dues under this or any subsequent Act, the Master of such vessel shall report such arrival to the Conservator of such port.

Any Master without lawful excuse failing to make such report within the time aforesaid shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Nothing in this section applies to tug-steamers, ferry-steamers or river-steamers plying in any of the ports subject to this Act.

Conservator may in certain cases ascertain draught, and charge expense to Master.

50. If any vessel liable to the payment of port-dues is in any such port without proper marks on the stem and stern-posts thereof for denoting her draught, the Conservator may cause the same to be ascertained by means of the operation of hooking, and the Master of such vessel shall be liable to pay the expenses of such operation.

Tonnage of vessel liable to port-dues how ascertained

51. In order to ascertain the tonnage of any vessel liable to pay port-dues the following rules shall be observed :—

if registered;

(*a*).—If such vessel be a British registered vessel, or a vessel registered under Act No. X of 1841, or Act No. XI of 1850, or under the laws for the time being in force for the registration of vessels in India, the Conservator may require the owner or Master of such vessel, or any person having possession of her register, to produce such register for inspection. If any such owner, Master, or other person neglect or refuse to produce such register, or otherwise to satisfy the Conservator as to what is the true tonnage of the vessel in respect of which such port-dues are payable, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and the Conservator may cause such vessel to be measured, and the tonnage thereof to be ascertained; and in such case the owner or Master of such vessel shall also be liable to pay the expenses of such measurement.

if not registered.

(*b*).—If such vessel be not a British registered vessel, or a vessel registered under Act No. X of 1841, or Act No. XI of 1850, or under the laws for the time being in force for the registration of vessels in India, and the owner or Master thereof fail to satisfy the Conservator as to what is her true tonnage according to the mode of measurement prescribed by the law in force for the time being for regulating the measurement of British registered vessels, the Conservator shall cause such vessel to be measured and the tonnage thereof, according to the mode aforesaid, to be ascertained; and in such case, the owner or Master of such vessel shall be liable to pay the expenses of such measurement.

On refusal to pay port-dues, &c., the Collector may distrain and sell.

52. If the Master of any vessel, in respect of which any port-dues or charges are payable under this Act refuses or neglects to pay the same on demand, the Collector of Customs, or other person authorized to collect such port-dues, fees or charges, may distrain or arrest such vessel, and the tackle, apparel and furniture belonging thereto, or any part thereof, and detain the same until the amount due is paid; and in case any part of the said port-dues or charges, or of the costs of the distress or arrest, or of the keeping of the same, remains unpaid for the space of five days next after any such distress or arrest so made, the Collector of Customs, or other such person as aforesaid, may cause the vessel or other thing so distrained or arrested to be sold, and with the proceeds of such sale may satisfy the port-dues, charges, and costs, including the costs of sale remaining unpaid, and shall render the surplus (if any) to the Master of such vessel upon demand.

No port-clearance to be granted until dues, &c., are paid.

53. The Officer of Government, whose duty it is to grant a port-clearance for any vessel, shall not grant such clearance—

(*a*) until her owner or Master, or some other person, has paid or secured to the satisfaction of such officer the amount of all port-dues, fees and charges, and of all fines, penalties and expenses to which such vessel or her owner or Master is liable under this Act;

(*b*) until all expenses, which by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, section 228, are to be borne by her owner, incurred since her arrival in the port from which she seeks clearance, have been duly paid.

Port-dues, &c., payable in one port recoverable by Collector at any other port.

54. If the Master of any vessel in respect of which any port-dues or charges are payable causes her to leave any port without having discharged such dues, fees, or charges, the Collector of Customs or other officer authorized to collect the same may require in writing the Collector of Customs or other Officer as aforesaid, in any other port in British India to which she may proceed or in which she may be, to levy such dues or charges.

Every Collector or other officer to whom such requisition shall be directed shall proceed to levy such dues or charges in the manner prescribed in section fifty-two; and a certificate purporting to be made and signed by the Collector of Customs or other Officer as aforesaid of the port where the port-dues or charges became payable, stating the amount so payable, shall be sufficient *primâ facie* proof of such amount in any proceeding under the said section, and also (in case the amount payable is disputed) in any subsequent proceeding under section seventy.

Penalty for evading payment of port-dues, &c.

55. If the Master of any such vessel evades the payment of any port-dues or charges payable under this Act, he shall be liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding five times the amount so payable.

In any proceeding before a Magistrate for the adjudication of such penalty, any such certificate as is mentioned in section fifty-four stating that the Master has evaded such payment, shall be sufficient *primâ facie* proof of the evasion, unless the Master shows to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that the departure of the vessel without having discharged the dues or charges payable was caused by stress of weather, or that there was lawful or reasonable ground for such departure.

Any Magistrate having jurisdiction under this Act in any port to which the vessel may proceed or in which she may be found, shall be deemed to have jurisdiction in any proceeding under this section.

Port-due on vessels in ballast.

56. Vessels entering any port subject to this Act (other than the ports in British Burma) in ballast

and not carrying passengers, shall be charged with a port-due not exceeding three-fourths of the port-due with which they would otherwise be chargeable.

57. When any vessel enters any port subject to this Act, but does not discharge or take in any cargo or passenger therein (with the exception of such unshipment and reshipment as may be necessary for purposes of repair), the port-due chargeable in respect of such vessel shall be at a rate equal to one-half the rate chargeable in respect of other vessels :

Port-due on vessels not discharging or taking in cargo.

Provided that no vessel entering any of the ports subject to the Governor of Fort St. George in Council and leaving the same within forty-eight hours without discharging or taking in any passengers or cargo, shall be charged with any port-dues.

58. No port-due shall be chargeable in respect of any vessel which, having left any port, is compelled to re-enter it by stress of weather or in consequence of having sustained any damage.

Port-dues not chargeable on vessels re-entering from stress of weather.

Hospital Port-Dues.

59. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official *Gazette,* order that there shall be paid in respect of every ship entering any port subject to this Act, within a reasonable distance of which there may be a public hospital or dispensary suitable for the reception or relief of seamen requiring medical aid, such further port-dues not exceeding one anna per ton as the Local Government thinks fit.

Power to impose hospital port-dues.

Such port-dues shall be called hospital port-dues.

No order imposing or increasing hospital port-dues shall take effect until the expiration of sixty days from the day on which such order has been published in the official Gazette.

Whenever the Local Government is satisfied that proper provision has been made by the owners or agents of any ship or class of ships for giving medical aid to the seamen employed on board such ship or class of ships, it may, by notification in the official *Gazette,* exempt such ship or class of ships from any payment under this section. The Local Government may, by like notification, withdraw any such exemption.

60. Such hospital port-dues shall be applied, as the Local Government may direct, to the support of any such hospital or dispensary as aforesaid or otherwise for providing sanitary superintendence and medical aid for the shipping in such port and for the seamen belonging to such ships, whether such seamen are ashore or afloat.

Application of hospital port-dues.

Fees for certain Services.

61. Within any port subject to this Act, fees may be charged for pilotage, hauling, mooring, remooring, hooking, measuring, and other services rendered to vessels, at such rates as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct :

Fees for pilotage, hauling, remooring, &c.

Provided that, in the case of fees for pilotage, the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council has been obtained.

The fees now chargeable for such services shall continue to be chargeable unless and until they are altered in exercise of the power conferred by the former part of this section.

CHAPTER VII.

OF HOISTING SIGNALS.

62. The Master of every inward or outward-bound vessel, on arriving within signal-distance of any signal-station established within the limits of the river Hugli or within the limits of any part of a river or channel subject to this Act shall, on the requisition of the pilot in charge of the vessel, signify the name of the vessel by hoisting the number by which she is known, or by adopting such other means to this end as may be practicable and usual, and shall keep the signal flying until it is answered from the signal-station.

Master to hoist number of vessel.

63. Any Master of a vessel arriving as aforesaid, who refuses or neglects to conform to the above rule, shall be liable on conviction, for each instance of such refusal or neglect, to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

Penalty for not hoisting signal.

64. Every pilot in charge of a vessel shall require the number of the vessel of which he is in charge to be duly signalled as provided under section sixty-two.

Pilot to require Master to hoist signal.

When, on a requisition from the pilot to that effect, the Master of a vessel refuses to hoist the number of a vessel, or to adopt such other means of making her name known as may be practicable and usual, the pilot in charge of such vessel may, on arrival at the first place of safe anchorage, anchor the vessel and refuse to proceed on his course until the requisition has been complied with.

And if Master refuses to do so, pilot may anchor.

65. Any pilot in charge of a vessel who disobeys, or abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code disobedience to, any of the provisions of this chapter, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees for each instance of such disobedience or abetment, and in addition shall be liable to dismissal from his appointment.

Punishment of pilot disobeying provisions of this chapter

CHAPTER VIII.

OF PENALTIES.

66. All offences against this Act shall be triable by a Magistrate. And any Magistrate may, by warrant under his hand, cause the amount of any such penalty imposed upon the owner or Master of any vessel, for any offence committed on board of such vessel, or in the management thereof, or otherwise in relation thereto, whereof such owner or Master is convicted, to be levied by distress and sale of such vessel, and the tackle, apparel and furniture thereof, or so much thereof as is necessary.

Offences how triable, and penalties how recovered.

67. In case of any conviction under this Act, the convicting Magistrate may order the offender to pay the costs of such conviction, in addition to any fine or expenses to which he may be liable.

Costs of conviction.

Such costs may be assessed by the Magistrate, and may be levied and recovered in the same manner as any fine under this Act.

68. Whenever any person is liable, under the provisions of this Act, to pay any sum of money, or expenses not

Damages, &c., payable under this Act, how ascertained and recovered.

one thousand rupees, the same may be recovered and levied in the same manner as any fine under this Act, and, if necessary, the amount thereof may be fixed and assessed by the Magistrate before whom the case is tried.

Costs of distress.

69. Whenever any fine, damages or expenses is or are levied under this Act, by distress and sale, the costs of such distress and sale may be levied in addition to such fine, damages or expenses, and in the same manner.

Magistrate to determine the amount to be levied in case of dispute.

70. If any dispute arise concerning the amount leviable by any distress or arrest under this Act, or the charges or costs payable under the last preceding section, the person making such distress or using such arrest may detain the goods distrained or arrested, or the proceeds of the sale thereof, until the amount to be levied has been determined by a Magistrate, who, upon application made to him for that purpose, may determine such amount, and award such costs to be paid by either of the parties to the other of them as he thinks reasonable; and payment of such costs, if not paid on demand, shall be enforced in the same manner as any penalty under this Act.

Jurisdiction over offences beyond local limits of jurisdiction.

71. Any person offending against the provisions of this Act, in any port, river or channel subject to this Act, shall be punishable by any Magistrate having jurisdiction over any district or place adjoining such port, river or channel, or adjoining either side of that part of the river or channel in which such offence is committed.

Such Magistrate may exercise all the powers of a Magistrate under this Act, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the offence had been committed locally within the limits of his jurisdiction, notwithstanding the offence may not have been committed locally within such limits; and in case any such Magistrate exercise the jurisdiction hereby vested in him, the offence shall be deemed, for all purposes, to have been committed locally within the limits of his jurisdiction.

Conviction to be quashed on merits only.

72. No conviction, order, or judgment of any Magistrate under this Act shall be quashed for error of form or procedure, but only on the merits;

Form of conviction.

and it shall not be necessary to state, on the face of the conviction, order or judgment, the evidence on which it proceeds.

If no jurisdiction appears on the face of the conviction, order or judgment, but the depositions taken supply that defect, the conviction, order or judgment shall be aided by what so appears in such depositions.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hoisting unlawful colours in Port.

73. If any vessel belonging to any of Her Majesty's subjects, or sailing under British colours, hoist, carry, or wear, within the limits of any port subject to this Act, any flag, jack, pendant or colours, the use whereof on board such vessel has been prohibited by the Statute 17th & 18th of Victoria, chapter 104, or any other Statute now or hereafter to be in force, or by any proclamation made or to be made in pursuance of any such Statute, or by any of Her Majesty's Regulations in force for the time being, the Master of such vessel shall, for every such offence, be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Such fine shall be in addition to any other penalty recoverable under the said Statute or any future Statute to be made in that behalf.

Any officer of Her Majesty's Navy within the limits of such port, or the Conservator of such Port, may enter on board any such vessel, and seize and take away any flag, jack, pendant or colour so unlawfully hoisted, carried, or worn on board the same.

Foreign Deserters.

74. Any Magistrate, upon an application being made to him by the Consul of any Foreign Power to which the Foreign Deserters' Act, 1852, has by an order of Her Majesty in Council been, or shall hereafter be, declared to be applicable, or by the representative of such Consul, and upon complaint on oath of the desertion of any seaman, not being a slave, from any ship of such Foreign Power, may, until a revocation of such Order in Council has been publicly notified, issue his warrant for the apprehension of any such deserter;

and, upon due proof of the desertion, may order him to be conveyed on board the vessel to which he belongs, or, at the instance of the Consul, to be detained in custody till the vessel is ready to sail, or, if the vessel has sailed, for a reasonable time not exceeding one month:

Provided that a deposit be first made of such sum as the Magistrate deems necessary for the subsistence of the deserter during such detention;

Provided also that the detention of such deserter shall not be continued beyond twelve weeks.

Application of sections 11 and 22.

75. The provisions contained in sections eleven and twenty-two shall be applicable to all ports heretofore or hereafter declared by the Local Government to be ports for the shipment and landing of goods, but not otherwise subject to this Act, and may be enforced by any Magistrate to whose ordinary jurisdiction any such port is subject.

Any penalties imposed by him, and any expenses incurred by his order under the said provisions, shall be recoverable respectively in the manner provided in sections sixty-six and sixty-eight.

In any of the said ports for the shipment and landing of goods the consent referred to in section twenty-two may be given by the principal officer of customs at such port or by any other officer appointed in that behalf by the Local Government.

Disputes concerning amount due under section 15 or section 43.

76. Any dispute arising concerning the amount due under section fifteen or section forty-three shall be determined by a Magistrate upon application made to him for that purpose by either of the disputing parties.

Amendment of Act XIII of 1867.

77. Act No. XIII of 1867, section one, shall be read as if for the words "and such port-due" the following words were substituted (namely),—"The port-due leviable under the Indian Ports Act, 1875, in either of the ports of Maulmain and Bassein."

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(See section 2.)

PART I.—BRITISH BURMA.

Name of port.	Vessels chargeable.	Rate of port-dues.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
Maulmain ..	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards, but less than twenty-five tons.	Not exceeding four annas per ton.	Once in sixty days.
	Sea-going vessels of twenty-five tons and upwards.	Not exceeding five annas six pie per ton.	Ditto.
Rangoon ...	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards.	Not exceeding six annas per ton.	Ditto.
Kyook Phyoo ...	Ditto ...	Not exceeding four annas per ton.	Ditto.
Akyab ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Bassein ...	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards, but less than twenty-five tons.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Sea-going vessels of twenty-five tons and upwards.	Not exceeding five annas six pie per ton.	Ditto.

PART II.—THE LOWER PROVINCES.

Name of port.	Vessels chargeable.	Rate of port-dues.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
Chittagong ...	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards.	Not exceeding four and a half annas per ton.	Once in sixty days.
Port Canning ...	Sea-going vessels of twenty tons and upwards.	Not exceeding four annas per ton; provided that in the case of *dhonis* and country vessels employed in the coasting trade, the rate shall be one-half the rate chargeable in respect of other vessels.	Whenever the vessel enters the port, except in the case of *dhonis* and country vessels employed in the coasting trade, which shall not be chargeable with port-dues at the same port more than once in ninety days.
	Tug-steamers and river-steamers belonging to Port Canning.	Not exceeding four annas per ton.	Once between the 1st January and the 30th June, and once between the 1st July and the 31st December in each year.
Calcutta ...	Sea-going vessels of twenty tons and upwards.	Not exceeding four annas per ton; provided that in the case of *dhonis* and country vessels employed in the coasting trade, the rate shall be one-half the rate chargeable in respect of other vessels.	Whenever the vessel enters the port, except in the case of *dhonis* and country vessels employed in the coasting trade, which shall not be chargeable with port-dues at the same port more than once in sixty days.
	Tug-steamers and river-steamers.	Not exceeding four annas per ton.	Once between the 1st January and the 30th June, and once between the 1st July and 31st December in each year.
Cuttack Ports,—namely, Balasore, Chúráman, Laichhunpur, Chánua, Subarnrekha, Dhámra and Sartha.	Sea-going vessels of three hundred maunds and upwards.	Not exceeding six annas per hundred maunds.	Whenever the vessel enters the port.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*continued.*

PART III.—THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Name of port.	Vessels chargeable.	Rate of port-dues.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
Eastern Group—			
1. Ganjam ...	Sea-going vessels of fifteen tons and upwards.	Not exceeding three annas per ton: provided that in the case of vessels employed in the coasting trade, not being steamers, the rates shall be one-half the rates chargeable in respect of other vessels: provided also that any steamer engaged in the coasting trade, when it enters any of the ports of the Eastern and Western Groups, shall pay the highest rate of port-dues leviable at any port of such group and an addition of half of such highest rate.	(a.) No coasting steamer having paid port-dues at any port shall be chargeable with port-dues again at the same or at any other port of the same group within thirty days. (b.) No coasting vessel other than a coasting steamer shall be chargeable with port-dues at the same port more than once in sixty days. (c.) No vessel other than a coasting vessel or a coasting steamer shall be chargeable with port-dues at the same port more than once in ninety days. In the above rules the expression "coasting vessel" means any vessel which at any port discharges cargo exclusively from, or takes in cargo exclusively for, any port on the Continent of India or in the Island of Ceylon.
2. Gopalpur ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	
3. Calingapatam	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
4. Bimlipatam ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
5. Vizagapatam ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
6. Coconada ... 7. Coringa * ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
8. Masulipatam ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
9. Madras ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
10. Cuddalore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
11. Porto Novo ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
12. Tranquebar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
13. Negapatam ... 14. Nagore * ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
15. Tuticorin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
Western Group—			
1. Mangalore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
2. Cannanore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
3. Tellicherry ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
4. Calicut ... 5. Beypore * ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
6. Cochin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto. ...	

NOTE.—As regards the levy of port-dues, each of the following pairs of ports (namely)—Coconada and Coringa Negapatam and Nagore, Calicut and Beypore—shall be treated as if it were only one port; every vessel in respect of which such dues have been charged and taken at one of any of the said pairs being exempted from the charge on entering the other of the same pair.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*continued.*

PART IV.—THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Name of port.	Vessels chargeable.	Rate of port-dues.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
Bombay ...	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards (except fishing boats).	Not exceeding four annas per ton, and not less than two annas per ton for each class of vessels, as the Trustees incorporated under the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1873, may direct.	Once in the same month.
	Tug-steamers, Ferry-steamers and River-steamers.	Ditto ...	Once between the 1st January and the 30th June and once between the 1st July and 31st December in each year.
Northern Group of Ports.			
1. Gogo ...	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards (except fishing boats).	Not exceeding three annas per ton: provided that a coasting steamer whenever it enters any port shall be chargeable with the highest rate of port-dues leviable at any port of the group to which such port belongs and an addition of one-half of such highest rate.	Once in thirty days at the same port. Provided that no coasting vessel or coasting steamer, having paid port-dues at any port, shall be chargeable with port-dues again at the same or any other port of the same group within thirty days.
2. Bávliári ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
3. Khun ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
4. Tankária ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
5. Dehegám ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
6. Dehej ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
7. Broach ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
8. Bhagwá ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
9. Surat ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
10. Matwád ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
11. Bulsar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
12. Umarsári ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
13. Kolak ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
14. Kálai ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
15. Maroli ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
16. Umbargám ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*continued.*

PART IV.—THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—*continued.*

Name of port.	Vessels chargeable.	Rate of port-dues.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
Northern Group of Ports.—continued.			
17. Gholwad ...	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards (except fishing boats).	Not exceeding three annas per ton: provided that a coasting steamer whenever it enters any port shall be chargeable with the highest rate of port-dues leviable at any port of the group to which such port belongs and an addition of one-half of such highest rate.	Once in thirty days at the same port. Provided that no coasting vessel or coasting steamer, having paid port-dues at any port, shall be chargeable with port-dues again at the same or any other port of the same group within thirty days.
18. Dáhánu creek ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
19. Tárápur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
20. Alivárá Navápur	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
21. Sátpáti creek ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
22. Máhim (Kelva) ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
23. Kelva ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
24. Dántivra ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
25. Arnála ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Southern Group of Ports.			
1. Bandora ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
2. Veráva ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
3. Manori ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
4. Utan ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
5. Bassein ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
6. Bhiwandi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
7. Kallian ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*continued.*

PART IV.—THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—*continued.*

Name of port.	Vessels chargeable.	Rate of port-dues.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
Southern Group of Ports.—continued.			
8. Tanna ...	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards (except fishing boats).	Not exceeding three annas per ton: provided that a coasting steamer whenever it enters any port shall be chargeable with the highest rate of port-dues leviable at any port of the group to which such port belongs and an addition of one-half of such highest rate.	Once in thirty days at the same port. Provided that no coasting vessel or coasting steamer, having paid port-dues at any port, shall be chargeable with port-dues again at the same or any other port of the same group within thirty days.
9. Trombay ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
10. Panwel ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
11. Karanja ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
12. Rewas ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
13. Nagothna ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
14. Thal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
15. Alibág ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
16. Revdandá ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
17. Talkhári ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
18. Bánkot ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
19. Kelsi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
20. Harnai ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
21. Anjanwel ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
22. Boryá ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
23. Jaygarh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
24. Ratnágiri ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
25. Purnagarh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
26. Yeshwantgarh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
27. Viziádurg ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
28. Devgarh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
29. Áchara ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*concluded.*

PART IV.—THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—*concluded.*

Name of port.	Vessels chargeable.	Rate of port-dues.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
Southern Group of Ports.—continued.			
30. Málwan ...	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards (except fishing boats).	Not exceeding three annas per ton: provided that a coasting steamer whenever it enters any port shall be chargeable with the highest rate of port-dues leviable at any port of the group to which such port belongs and an addition of one-half of such highest rate.	Once in thirty days at the same port. Provided that no coasting vessel or coasting steamer, having paid port-dues at any port, shall be chargeable with port-dues again at the same or any other port of the same group within thirty days.
31. Nivti ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
32. Vengorla ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
33. Reri ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
34. Tirekhol ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
35. Karwar including Baitkhol.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
36. Chendya ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
37. Ankola ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
38. Gangawali ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
39. Tadri ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
40. Honáwar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
41. Shiráli ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
42. Coomta ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
43. Murdheshwar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
44. Bhatkal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Karáchi	Ditto ...	Four annas per ton	Once in three months.
	Tug-steamers and river-steamers.	Ditto ...	Once between the 1st January and the 30th day of June and once between the 1st July and the 31st December in each year.
Aden	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards.	Three annas per ton	Once a month.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(See section 3.)

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
Act XIII of 1839 ...	Port duties.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act XXII of 1855 ...	Ports and Port-dues.	Ditto.
Act XIII of 1856 ...	Police in Presidency Towns.	Section 117.
Act XXX of 1857 ...	Port-dues and Fees (Calcutta).	The whole.
Act XXXI of 1857 ...	Port-dues and Fees (Bombay).	Ditto.
Act XXXV of 1857 ...	Port-dues and Fees (Maulmain, Rangoon, &c.)	Ditto.
Act II of 1858 ...	Port-dues and Fees in certain Ports in the Province of Cuttack.	Ditto.
Act VIII of 1858 ...	Port-dues and Fees (Karáchi).	Ditto.
Act XV of 1858 ...	Port-dues and Fees (Port of Aden).	Ditto.
Act XVIII of 1858 ...	Port-dues and Fees (certain Madras Ports.)	Ditto.
Act XIX of 1860 ...	Amending Act XXII of 1855.	Ditto.
Act XXV of 1860 ...	Bassein.	Ditto.
Act XIII of 1867 ...	Amending Act XXV of 1860.	In the title, the words "*for the levy of enhanced Port-dues in the Ports of Moulmain and Bassein, and*" The preamble down to and including the words "mentioned; And" Section one down to and including the word "Bassein."
Act VII of 1873 ...	Burma Port-dues.	The whole.
Bengal Act I of 1862 ...	Hoisting Signals.	Ditto.
Bengal Act I of 1863 ...	Port-dues and Fees in the Port of Canning on the River Mutlah.	Ditto.
Bengal Act III of 1865 ...	Fire in Ports.	Sections 3 and 4. Section 8, clauses 1 and 2. Section 10.
Bengal Act IV of 1866 ...	Amending Act XIII of 1856.	Section 103.
Bengal Act III of 1867 ...	Ships in Ports.	Sections 7, 11, 12 and 18.
Bengal Act III of 1872 ...	Amending Bengal Act V of 1870 and Act XXII of 1855.	Section 5.
Madras Act I of 1864 ...	Extension of parts of Act XXII of 1855.	The whole.
Madras Act VII of 1867 ...	Port-dues.	Ditto.
Madras Act VIII of 1867 ...	Madras Police.	Section 80.
Bombay Act IV of 1868 ...	Amending Act XV of 1858 (Port-dues, Aden).	The whole.
Bombay Act XI of 1866 ...	Port-dues.	Ditto.
Bombay Act I of 1873 ...	Bombay Port Trust Act, 1873.	Section 75.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 15th March 1875, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XIII OF 1875.

An Act to amend the law relating to Probates and Letters of Administration.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, under the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the effect of an unlimited grant of probate or letters of administration made by any Court in British India is confined to the Province in which such grant is made: And whereas it is expedient to extend over British India the effect of such grants when made by a High Court: And whereas it is also expedient to amend the Court Fees Act, 1870, as to probates, letters of administration and certificates of administration: It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Addition to Act No. X of 1865, section 3.

1. To section 3 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the following words shall be added (namely) :—

"and for the purposes of sections 242, 242A, 246A and 277A, shall include the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon."

Addition to Act No. X of 1865, section 242.

2. To section 242 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the following proviso shall be added (namely) :—

Effect of unlimited probates, &c., granted by High Court.

"Provided that probates and letters of administration granted by a High Court after the first day of April, 1875, shall, unless otherwise directed by the grant, have like effect throughout the whole of British India."

Addition to Act No. X of 1865.

3. The following section shall be inserted after the said proviso (namely) :—

Transmission of certificate by High Court granting probate, &c., to other Courts.

"242A. Whenever a grant of probate or letters of administration is made by a High Court with such effect as last aforesaid, the Registrar or such other officer as the High Court making the grant appoints in this behalf shall send to each of the other High Courts a certificate to the following effect :—

I, *A. B.*, Registrar [*or as the case may be*] of the High Court of Judicature at [*or as the case may be*], hereby certify that on the day of 187 the High Court of Judicature at [*or as the case may be*] granted probate of the will [*or* letters of administration of the estate] of *C. D.*, late of deceased, to *E. F.* of and *G. H.* of , and that such probate [*or* letters] has [*or* have] effect over all the property of the deceased throughout the whole of British India;

and such certificate shall be filed by the High Court receiving the same."

Addition after section 246 of Act X of 1865.

4. After section 246 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the following section shall be inserted (namely) :—

Additional statements in petition for probate, &c.

"246A. Every person applying to a High Court for probate of a will or letters of administration of an estate, intended to have effect throughout British India, shall state in his petition, in addition to the matters respectively required by section 244 and section 246 of this Act, that to the best of his belief no application has been made to any other High Court for a probate of the same will or for letters of administration of the same estate, intended to have such effect as last aforesaid,

or, where any such application has been made, the High Court to which it was made, the person or persons by whom it was made, and the proceedings (if any) had thereon.

And the High Court to which any application is made under the proviso to section 242 of this Act may, if it think fit, reject the same."

Addition after section 277 of Act X of 1865.

5. After section 277 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the following section shall be inserted (namely) :—

Inventory may include property in any part of British India.

"277A. In all cases where it is sought to obtain a grant of probate or letters of administration intended to have effect throughout the whole of British India, the executor, or the person applying for administration after the first day of April, 1875, to the effects of any person dying in British India and leaving property in more than one Province shall include in the inventory of the effects of the deceased his moveable or immoveable property situate in each of the Provinces:

And the value of such property situate in the said Provinces, respectively, shall be separately stated in such inventory, and the probate or letters of administration shall be chargeable with a fee corresponding to the entire amount or value of the property affected thereby wheresoever situate within British India."

Addition to Act No. VII of 1870.

6. After section nineteen of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the following chapter shall be inserted, (namely):—

"CHAPTER III A.

"PROBATES, LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION AND CERTIFICATES OF ADMINISTRATION.

Relief where too high a Court-fee has been paid.

"19A. Where any person on applying for the probate of a will or letters of administration has estimated the property of the deceased to be of greater value than the same has afterwards proved to be, and has consequently paid too high a Court-fee thereon, if within six months after the true value of the property has been ascertained, such person produces the probate or letters to the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority of the Province in which the probate or letters has or have been granted,

and delivers to such Authority a particular inventory and valuation of the property of the deceased, verified by affidavit or affirmation,

and if such Authority is satisfied that a greater fee was paid on the probate or letters than the law required,

the said Authority may—

(*a*) cancel the stamp on the probate or letters, if such stamp has not been already cancelled;

(*b*) substitute another stamp for denoting the Court-fee which should have been paid thereon; and

(c) make an allowance for the difference between them as in the case of spoiled stamps, or repay the same in money, at his discretion.

"19 B. Whenever it is proved to the satisfaction of such Authority that an executor or administrator has paid debts due from the deceased to such an amount as, being deducted out of the amount or value of the estate, reduces the same to a sum which, if it had been the whole gross amount or value of the estate, would have occasioned a less Court-fee to be paid on the probate or letters of administration granted in respect of such estate than has been actually paid thereon under this Act,

Relief where debts due from a deceased person have been paid out of his estate.

such Authority may return the difference, provided the same be claimed within three years after the date of such probate or letters.

But when, by reason of any legal proceeding, the debts due from the deceased have not been ascertained and paid, or his effects have not been recovered and made available, and in consequence thereof the executor or administrator is prevented from claiming the return of such difference within the said term of three years, the said Authority may allow such further time for making the claim as may appear to be reasonable under the circumstances.

"19 C. Whenever such a grant of probate or letters of administration has been or is made in respect of the whole of the property belonging to an estate, and the full fee chargeable under this Act has been or is paid thereon, no fee shall be chargeable under the same Act when a like grant is made in respect of the whole or any part of the same property belonging to the same estate;

Relief in case of several grants.

Whenever such a grant has been or is made in respect of any property forming part of an estate, the amount of fees then actually paid under this Act shall be deducted when a like grant is made in respect of property belonging to the same estate, identical with or including the property to which the former grant relates.

"19 D. The probate of the will, or the letters of administration of the effects, of any person deceased heretofore or hereafter granted shall be deemed valid and available by his executors or administrators for recovering, transferring or assigning any moveable or immoveable property whereof or whereto the deceased was possessed or entitled, either wholly or partially as a trustee, notwithstanding the amount or value of such property is not included in the amount or value of the estate in respect of which a Court-fee was paid on such probate or letters of administration.

Probates declared valid as to trust-property though not covered by Court-fee.

"19 E. Where any person on applying for probate or letters of administration has estimated the estate of the deceased to be of less value than the same has afterwards proved to be, and has in consequence paid too low a Court-fee thereon, the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority of the Province in which the probate or letters has or have been granted, may, on the value of the estate of the deceased being verified by affidavit or affirmation, cause the probate or letters of administration to be duly stamped on payment of the full Court-fee which ought to have been originally paid thereon in respect of such value and of the further penalty, if the probate or letters is or are produced within one year from the date of the grant, of five times, or if it or they is or are produced after one year from such date, of twenty times, such proper Court-fee, without any deduction of the Court-fee originally paid on such probate or letters:

Provision for case where too low a Court-fee has been paid on probates, &c.

Provided that if the application be made within six months after the ascertainment of the true value of the estate and the discovery that too low a Court-fee was at first paid on the probate or letters, and if the said Authority is satisfied that such fee was paid in consequence of a mistake or of its not being known at the time that some particular part of the estate belonged to the deceased, and without any intention of fraud or to delay the payment of the proper Court-fee, the said Authority may remit the said penalty, and cause the probate or letters to be duly stamped on payment only of the sum wanting to make up the fee which should have been at first paid thereon.

"19 F. In case of letters of administration on which too low a Court-fee has been paid at first, the said Authority shall not cause the same to be duly stamped in manner aforesaid until the administrator has given such security to the Court by which the letters of administration have been granted as ought by law to have been given on the granting thereof in case the full value of the estate of the deceased had been then ascertained.

Administrator to give proper security before letters stamped under section 19 E.

"19 G. Where too low a Court-fee has been paid on any probate or letters of administration in consequence of any mistake, or of its not being known at the time that some particular part of the estate belonged to the deceased, if any executor or administrator acting under such probate or letters does not, within six months after the first day of April, 1875, or after the discovery of the mistake, or of any effects not known at the time to have belonged to the deceased, apply to the said Authority and pay what is wanting to make up the Court-fee which ought to have been paid at first on such probate or letters, he shall forfeit the sum of one thousand rupees and also a further sum at the rate of ten rupees per cent. on the amount of the sum wanting to make up the proper Court-fee.

Executors, &c., not paying full Court-fee on probates, &c., within six months after discovery of underpayment.

"19 H. The provisions of sections 19 A to 19 G (both inclusive) shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to certificates granted under Act No. XL of 1858 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*) or Act No. XX of 1864 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Presidency of Bombay*) and to the holders of such certificates."

Sections 19 A to 19 G applied to certificates under Acts XL of 1858 and XX of 1864.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

334	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Pergunnah Dominikoe. Mouzahs Tithurea and Burthulla.	228	North ...	14 12 8	4 3 14	......	......	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 227, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 336.
335	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Burthulla.	228	South ...	10 0 0	3 1 9	......	......	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 228, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By western boundary of lot 333. West—By end of mile 228, as per plan.
336	ditto ...	ditto ...	228	North ...	13 18 0	4 2 15	......	......	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 334. West—By end of mile 228, as per plan.
337	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Gopalgunge and Shahabad.	229	South ...	6 8 4	2 0 19	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 228, as per plan, and terminates on 2,300 feet of mile 229.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By end of mile 228, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of district Bhagulpore.
338	ditto ...	ditto ...	229	North ...	6 15 4	2 0 38	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 228, as per plan and terminates on 2,400 feet of mile 229.	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 228, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of district Bhagulpore.

MONGHYR, RAILWAY DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, the 9th February 1875.

W. HEYSHAM, *Railway Deputy Collector.*

নিলামের ইশ্‌তিহার।

এতদ্দারা সংবাদ দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে জিলা সাঁওতাল পরগনার মধ্যবর্ত্তী নিম্নলিখিত ভূমি গবর্ণমেন্টের আর আবশ্যক না থাকা প্রযুক্ত ইহক্ষণে ঐ জমির শ্রীযুক্ত সরকার বাহাদুরের মালিকি স্বত্ব নিম্নলিখিত নিয়মানুসারে সন ১৮৭৫ সালের ২০ এপ্রেল মোতাবেক বাঙ্গালা সন ১২৮২ সালের ৮ বৈশাখ বেলা মধ্যাহ্নের সময় মোকাম রাজমহালের শ্রীযুক্ত আসিষ্টাণ্ট কমিশ্যনর সাহেবের কাছারিতে বিক্রয় হইবেক। ঐ সকল ভূমির খরিদারগন নিম্নলিখিত নিয়মাধীন হইবেন।

১। এক শত টাকার অনধিক পণ হইলে সেই সমুদয় টাকা তৎক্ষণাৎ দিতে হইবেক।

২। এক শত টাকার অধিক পণ হইলে ডাক পণের চারি অংশের একাংশ তৎক্ষণাৎ দিতে হইবেক, বিক্রয়ের দিবস এক দিন ধরিয়া গণনা করিলে বিক্রয়ের পঞ্চদশ দিনের মধ্যাহ্নকালে কিম্বা সেই দিবস বন্ধের দিন হইলে তৎপরে প্রথম যে দিন কাছারি খোলা হয় সেই দিবস মধ্যাহ্নকালে যদি অবশিষ্ট দাখিল না হয় তবে বিক্রয় রহিত ও গচ্ছিত টাকা গবর্ণমেণ্টে জব্দ হইবে, ও প্রথম স্থলীয় বিক্রয়ের ন্যায় পুনর্ব্বার বিজ্ঞাপন প্রকাশ করণ পূর্ব্বক ঐ ত্রুটীকারি ক্রেতার ঝুঁকিতে সেই মহাল পুনর্ব্বার বিক্রয় হইবেক।

৩। ঐ জমি সকল সর্ব্ব উচ্চ ডাককারিকে নিষ্কর বিক্রয় করা যাইবে।

৪। শ্রীযুক্ত কালেক্টর সাহেব নিলাম মঞ্জুর করিলে ক্রেতাদিগকে দখল দেওয়া যাইবেক কিন্তু মহামান্য রেবিনিউ বোর্ডের শ্রীযুক্ত মেম্বর ইনচার্য্য বাহাদুরের অমত হইলে দখল অনড় ও বলবৎ থাকিবে না।

তালিকার লাটের নম্বর	জিলার নাম	মৌজা ও পরগনার নাম	মাইল নম্বর	রেলওয়ের কোন দিকে জমির অবস্থিতি	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমাণ		প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নীলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া হইয়াছে		লাটের আরম্ভ ও শেষ	জমির বাউণ্ডরী।
					বিঃ কাঃ ছঃ	এঃ রূঃ পোঃ	কি জন্য বাদ দেওয়া হইল	এঃ রূঃ পোঃ		
১৯৭	সাঁওতাল পরগনা	মৌজে হরচরণপুর ও হরিশ্বর পং চাটুলীয়া	১৯৬	পশ্চিম	১৩ [illegible] ॥	৪ ২ ১১	... ...	... ...	১৯৬ মাইলের ১১৭০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৩৩১০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ— ঐ পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
১৯৮	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৯৬	পূর্ব্ব ...	১০ ।০ ০	৩ ১ ২২	... ...	... ...	১৯৬ মাইলের ১৭০০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৩২৫০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—রাজমহাল ব্রাঞ্চ লাইনের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।

১৯৯	ঐ	মৌজে হরিপুর পং চাটুলীয়া	১৯৬	পশ্চিম	১২ /৩ ৸০	৪ ০ ৫	... ..	... ...	১৯৬ মাইলের ৩৫০০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—১৯৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—নালার ধারের গ্রামে যাইবার রাস্তা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
২০০	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৯৬	পূর্ব্ব ...	১২ ॥১ ।.০	৪ ০ ২৫	রেলওয়ে কোম্পানির রাখিত জমি নালা ও রাস্তা ..	১ ১ ২৩ ০ ১ ২৪	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—১৯৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—নালার ধারে গ্রামে যাইবার রাস্তা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২০১	ঐ	মৌজে হরিপুর ও পানডুয়া পং চাটুলীয়া	১৯৭	পশ্চিম	১১ ।৪ ॥০	৩ ৩ ৭	.. ...	... ...	১৯৬ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ১৯৭ মাইলের ১৭৬০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২০৩ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৯৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
২০২	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৯৭	পূর্ব্ব ...	১১ ।.০ ॥০	৩ ৩ ১৬	... ..	... ..	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২০৪ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৯৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২০৩	ঐ	মৌজে পানডুয়া পং চাটুলীয়া	১৯৭	পশ্চিম	১৩ ৸৩ ॥০	৫ ২ ১৬	... ...	... ...	১৯৭ মাইলের ১৭৬ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৩৫২০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা.	উত্তর—২০৫ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২০১ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
২০৪	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৯৭	পূর্ব্ব ...	১২ /২	৪ ০ ০	... ...	... ...	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২০৬ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২০২ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২০৫	ঐ	মৌজে পানডুয়া ও কসমাচক পং চাটুলীয়া	১৯৭	পশ্চিম	১১ ৸ ০	৩ ২২	... ...	... ...	১৯৭ মাইলের ৩৫২০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—১৯৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২০৩ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।

তপসিল লাট নম্বর	জিলার নাম	মৌজা ও পরগনার নাম	মাইল নম্বর	রেলওয়ের কোন পার্শ্বে জমির অবস্থিতি	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমাণ		প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নীলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া হইয়াছে		লাটের আরম্ভ ও শেষ	জমির বাউণ্ডারী।
					বিঃ কাঃ ছঃ	এঃ রুঃ পোঃ	কি জন্য বাদ দেওয়া হইল	এঃ রুঃ পোঃ		
২০৬	সাঁওতাল পরগনা	মৌজে পানডুয়া ও কসমাচক পং চাটুলীয়া	১৯৭	পূর্ব্ব ...	১২ /৩ ০	৪ ০ ৩	রাস্তা ও নালী	০ ১ ৭	১৯৭ মাইলের ৩৫২০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—১৯৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২০৪ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২০৭	ঐ	মৌজে কসমাচক পং চাটুলীয়া	১৯৮	পশ্চিম	৮ ৷৷০ ০	২ ৩ ১০	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৯৭ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ১৯৮ মাইলের ১৯০০ ফুট মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২০৯ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৯৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
২০৮	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৯৮	পূর্ব্ব ...	৯ ৸২ ০	৩ ১ ১	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৯৭ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ১৯৮ মাইলের ২০১০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২১০ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৯৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২০৯	ঐ	মৌজে কেনডুয়া পং চাটুলীয়া	১৯৮	পশ্চিম	১০ ।০ ০	৬ ২ ৩১	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৯৮ মাইলের ১৮০০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—১৯৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২০৭ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল।
২১০	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৯৮	পূর্ব্ব ...	১২/ ০ ০	৭ ১ ৪	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৯৮ মাইলের ২০০০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—১৯৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২০৮ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।

২১১	ঐ	ঐ	ঐ	১৯৯	পশ্চিম	১১	৪	০	৩	৩	৬	...	...	০	০	০	১৯৮ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ১৯৯ মাইলের ১৮২৫ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—১৯৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২১২	ঐ	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৯৯	পূর্ব্ব ...	১১	৪	০	৩	৩	৬	...	...	০	০	০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—১৯৮নংমাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২১৩	ঐ	মৌজে সবধারা পং চাটুলীয়া		১৯৯	পশ্চিম	২০	৬৪	০	৬	৩	২৮	...	...	০	০	০	১৯৯ মাইলের ১৮৭৫ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—২১৫ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—নালা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জায়গীর জমি।
২১৪	ঐ	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৯৯	পূর্ব্ব ...	২১	/৫	০	৭	০	১	..	...	০	০	০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২১৬ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—নালা। পূর্ব্ব—জায়গীর জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২১৫	ঐ	মৌজে গোসাঞী টোলা পং চাটুলীয়া		১৯৯	পশ্চিম	৬	।১০	০	২	০	২৮	...	...	০	০	০	১৯৯ মাইলের ৪১৫০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—১৯৯ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২১৩ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
২১৬	ঐ	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৯৯	পূর্ব্ব ...	৬	/১	॥	২	০	১	...	...	০	০	০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—১৯৯ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২১৪ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমী। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২১৭	ঐ	ঐ	ঐ ...	২০০	পশ্চিম	৯	।১	০	৩	০	১২	...	...	০	০	০	১৯৯ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২০০ মাইলের ১২৬০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—২১৯ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৯৯ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।

তফসিল লাট নম্বর	জিলার নাম	মৌজা ও পরগনার নাম	মাইল নম্বর	রেলওয়ের কোন পার্শ্বে জমির অবস্থিতি	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমাণ		প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নীলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া হইয়াছে		লাটের আরম্ভ ও শেষ	জমির বাউণ্ডরী।
					বিঃ কাঃ ছঃ	একঃ রুঃ পোঃ	কি জন্য বাদ দেওয়া হইল	একঃ রুঃ পোঃ		
২১৮	সাঁওতালপরগনা	মৌজে গোসাঞীটোলা পং চাটুলীয়া	২০০	পূর্ব্ব ...	৯ /৪ ।০	৩ ০ ৭	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৯৯ মাইলের শেষহইতে ২০০ মাইলের ১২৬০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২০০ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৯৯ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২১৯	ঐ	ঐ ঐ	২০০	পশ্চিম	১১ ।২ ০	৩ ৩ ১	... ...	০ ০ ০	২০০ মাইলের ১২৬০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৩১৮০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—রাস্তা। দক্ষিণ—২১৭ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
২২০	ঐ	ঐ ...	২০০	পূর্ব্ব ...	১০ ৸৪ ০	৩ ২ ১৯	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—রাস্তা। দক্ষিণ—২১৮ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২২১	ঐ	মৌজে গোসাঞীটোলা ও বনওয়ারি কোল পং চাটুলীয়া	২০০	পশ্চিম	৯ ৷৪ ০	৩ ০ ৩৩	... ...	০ ০ ০	২০০ মাইলের ৩২০৫ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২০০ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—রাস্তা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
২২২	ঐ	ঐ ঐ	২০০	পূর্ব্ব ...	৯ ।।৩ ৮	৩ ০ ৩২	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর ২০০ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—রাস্তা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২২৩	ঐ	মৌজে বনওয়ারি কোল পং চাটুলীয়া	২০১	পশ্চিম	১১ /৩ ।।	৩ ২ ৩১	... ...	০ ০ ০	২০১ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২০১ মাইলের ২৫৫০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—রেলওয়ে লেভেল কোরসীং। দক্ষিণ—২০০ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।

২২৪	ঐ	ঐ ঐ ...	২০১	পূর্ব্ব ...	১০ ।১ ৸০	৩ ১ ২৭	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের লেভেল কোরসীং। দক্ষিণ—২০০ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২২৫	ঐ	মৌজে বনওয়ারি কোল ও মানকোণী পং চাটুলীয়া	২০১	পশ্চিম	১২ ৸২ ।৹০	৪ ১ ১	...	...	০ ০ ০	২০১ মাইলের ২৫৮০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২০১ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের লেভেল কোরসীং। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—কতক অংশ জমিদারি জমি ও কতক অংশ খাষ মহালের জমি।
২২৬	ঐ	ঐ ঐ ...	২০১	পূর্ব্ব ...	১০ । ১ ।০	৩ ১ ৩৯	রাস্তা ও নালা..		০ ০ ৩৪	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২০১ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ে লেভেল কোরসীং। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি ও গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মাহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২২৭	ঐ	মৌজে মানকোণী ও হরিণ কোল ও খিরবোনা পং দামিনীকো	২০২	পশ্চিম	১৫/ ২ ০	৪ ৩ ৩৯	...	...	০ ০ ০	২০১ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২০২ মাইলের ৩১১০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—২০১ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২২৮	ঐ	ঐ ঐ ...	২০২	পূর্ব্ব ...	১৫/ ০ ০	৪ ৩ ৩৩	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—২০১ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২২৯	ঐ	মৌজে খিরবোনা ও দুধাকোল পং দামিনীকো	২০২	পশ্চিম	৫ ।৩ ০	১ ৩ ৬	...	...	০ ০ ০	২০২ মাইলের ৩১১০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২০২ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—নালা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৩০	ঐ	মৌজে দুধাকোল পং ঐ	২০২	পূর্ব্ব ...	০ ।।৩ ০	০ ০ ৩৫	...	...	০ ০ ০	২০২ মাইলের ৪৮৩০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—২০৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—সি ক্লাশ জমি। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৩১	ঐ	মৌজে দুধাকোল ও নওয়া ঘাটা পং ঐ	২০৩	পশ্চিম	১৫/ ০ ০	৪ ৩ ৩৩	...	...	০ ০ ০	২০২ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২০৩ মাইলের ২৯০০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—২০৩ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২০২ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।

তরফের লাট নম্বর	জিলার নাম	মৌজা ও পরগনার নাম	মাইল নম্বর	রেলওয়ের কোন পার্শ্বে জমির অবস্থিতি	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমাণ		প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নীলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া হইয়াছে		লাটের আরম্ভ ও শেষ	জমির বাউণ্ডারী।
					বিঃ কাঃ ছঃ	এঃ রূঃ পোঃ	কি জন্য বাদ দেওয়া হইল	এঃ রূঃ পোঃ		
২৩২	সাঁওতাল পরগনা	মৌজে নওয়াঘাটা ও দুধাকোল পং দামিনীকো	২০৩	পূর্ব্ব ...	১৫/০ ০	৪ ৩ ৩	... ...	০ ০ ০	২০২ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২০৩ মাইলের ২৯০০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২৩৪ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২০২ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৩৩	ঐ	মৌজে নওয়াঘাটা পং ঐ	২০৩	পশ্চিম	৩৩ ॥১ ০	১১ ০ ১৫	... ...	০ ০ ০	২০২ মাইলের ২৯০০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২০৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৩১ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৩৪	ঐ	মৌজে নওয়াঘাটা পং ঐ	২০৩	পূর্ব্ব ...	৩২/ ০ ০	১০ ২ ১৩	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২০৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৩২ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৩৫	ঐ	মৌজে নওয়াঘাটা ও কেল্লাবনা পং দামিনীকো	২০৪	পশ্চিম	১৬ ।১ ০	৫ ১ ২২	... ...	০ ০ ০	২০৩ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২০৪ মাইলের ২৩২০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২৩৭ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২০৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৩৬	ঐ	ঐ ঐ ...	২০৪	পূর্ব্ব ...	৬ ।১ ০	৫ ১ ২২	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২৩৮ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২০৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৩৭	ঐ	মৌজে কেল্লাবনা পং দামিনীকো	২০৪	পশ্চিম	১০ ।০ ৬	৩ ১ ২৪	... ...	০ ০ ০	২০৪ মাইলের ২৩২০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২০৪ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৩৫ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।

২৩৮	ঐ	ঐ	২০৪	পূর্ব্ব ...	১০ ।১ ৸	৩ ১ ২৭	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২০৪ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৩৬ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৩৯	ঐ	মৌজে কেল্লাবনা ও ভিকনাপোল পং দামিনীকো	২০৫	পশ্চিম	১৪ ৸১ ০	৪ ১ ২৬	...	...	০ ০ ০	২০৪ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২০৫ মাইলের ২১৬০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২৪১ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২০৪ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৪০	ঐ	ঐ ...	২০৫	পূর্ব্ব ...	১৪ ॥৩ ০	৪ ৩ ১৭	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২৪২ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২০৪ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৪১	ঐ	মৌজে টিটরগঞ্জ পং দামিনীকো	২০৫	পশ্চিম	১৪ ।৪ ০	৪ ৩ ৪	...	...	০ ০ ০	২০৫ মাইলের ২৬৬০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২০৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৩৯ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৪২	ঐ	ঐ ...	২০৫	পূর্ব্ব ...	১৪ /৩ ০	৪ ২ ৩১	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২০৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৪০ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৪৩	ঐ	মৌজে টিটরগঞ্জ ও হরিণকোল পরগনে দামিনীকো	২০৬	পশ্চিম	৬ ॥১ ॥/	২ ০ ১৮	...	...	০ ০ ০	২০৫ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২০৬ মাইলের ২০৫০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—২০৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৪৪	ঐ	ঐ ...	২০৬	পূর্ব্ব ...	৬ ॥২ ০	২ ০ ২৯	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—২০৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৪৫	ঐ	মৌজে হরিণ কোল পরগনে দামিনীকো	২০৬	পশ্চিম	৫ ৶১ ০	১ ৩ ৩১	...	...	০ ০ ০	২০৬ মাইলের ২১০০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৩৯৮০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—ঐ পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।

তফসিলের লাট নম্বর	জিলার নাম	মৌজা ও পরগনার নাম	মাইল নম্বর	রেলওয়ের কোন পার্শ্বে জমির অবস্থিতি	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমাণ		প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নীলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া হইয়াছে		লাটের আরম্ভ ও শেষ	জমির বাউণ্ডরী।
					বিঃ কাঃ ছঃ	এঃ রুঃ পোঃ	কি জন্য বাদ দেওয়া হইল	এঃ রুঃ পোঃ		
২৪৬	সাঁওতাল পরগনা	মৌজে হরিণকোল পং দামিনীকো	২০৬	পূর্ব্ব ...	৫ ৬৩ ০	১ ৩ ৩২	... ...	০ ০ ০	২০৬ মাইলের ২১০০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৩৯৮০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—নালা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৪৭	ঐ	মৌজে চোকাল ও হরিণকোল পং দামিনীকো	২০৬	পশ্চিম	৭/ ০ ০	২ ১ ১০	... ...	০ ০ ০	২০৬ মাইলের ৪০০০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২০৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—নালা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৪৮	ঐ	ঐ ...	২০৬	পূর্ব্ব ...	৭/ ০ ০	২ ১ ১০	নালা ...	১ ২ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২০৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—নালা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৪৯	ঐ	মৌজে হরিণ কোল পরগনে দামিনীকো	২০৭	পশ্চিম	১৮ ॥৩ ৬	৬ ০ ২৯	.. ...	০ ০ ০	২০৬ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২০৭ মাইলের ২৫৫০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২৫১ মাইল লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২০৬মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৫০	ঐ	ঐ ...	২০৭	পূর্ব্ব ...	১৮ ৬৩॥	৬ ১ ১	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২৫২ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২০৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৫১	ঐ	গোয়ালবাদ পরগনে দামিনীকো	২০৭	পশ্চিম	২৪ ।১ ।	৮ ০ ৬	... ...	০ ০ ০	২০৭ মাইলের ২৫৫০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২০৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৪৯ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল।

২৫২	ঐ	ঐ ...	২০৭	পূর্ব্ব ...	২৫ /৪ ৷৷	৮ ১ ১৪	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২০৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৫০ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পুর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৫৩	ঐ	ঐ ...	২০৮	পশ্চিম	১৭ /২ ৷৷	৫ ২ ২৬	...	...	০ ০ ০	২০৭ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২০৮ মাইলের ২৫৫০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২৫৫ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২০৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পুর্ব্ব রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৫৪	ঐ	ঐ ...	২০৮	পূর্ব্ব ...	১৭ /০ ৷০	৫ ২ ২০	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২৫৬ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২০৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পুর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৫৫	ঐ	মৌজে গোয়ালাবাদ ও মহিন্দীপুর পরগনে দামিনীকো	২০৮	পশ্চিম	১৬ ৷১ ৷০	৫ ১ ২৮	...	...	০ ০ ০	২০৮ মাইলের ২৫৫০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২০৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৫৩ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পুর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৫[illegible]	ঐ	ঐ ..	২০৮	পূর্ব্ব ...	১৬ ৷২ ৸০	৫ ১ ২৭	...	..	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২০৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৫৪ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পুর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৫৭	ঐ	মৌজে মহিন্দীপুর ও কলীয়ানপুর পরগনে দামিনীকো	২০৯	পশ্চিম	৩/ ১ ০	১ ০ ১	ঐ	...	০ ০ ০	২০৮ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২০৯ মাইলের ১০৭৫ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের সিঃ ক্লাস জমি। দক্ষিণ—২০৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পুর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৫৮	ঐ	ঐ ...	২০৯	পূর্ব্ব ...	৫ ৷২ ০	১ ৩ ৩	...	...	০ ০ ০	২০৮ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২০৯ মাইলের ১৯৫০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২৬০ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২০৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পুর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৫৯	ঐ	মৌজে কলীয়ানপুর পরগনে দামিনীকো	২০৯	পশ্চিম	৪ ৷৷২ ০	১ ২ ৩	...	...	০ ০ ০	২০৯ মাইলের ১৯৫০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৩৪৫০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২৬১ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের সিঃ কেলাস জমি। পুর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল।

তফসিলের লাট নম্বর	জিলার নাম	মৌজা ও পরগনার নাম	মাইল নম্বর	রেলওয়ের কোন পার্শ্বে জমির অবস্থিতি	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমাণ		প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নীলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া হইয়াছে		লাটের আরম্ভ ও শেষ	জমির বাউণ্ডরী।
					বিঃ কাঃ ছঃ	এঃ রুঃ পোঃ	কি জন্য বাদ দেওয়া হইল	এঃ রুঃ পোঃ		
২৬০	সাঁওতাল পরগনা	মৌজে কলীয়ানপুর পঃ দামিনীকো	২০৯	পূর্ব্ব ...	৪ ৸০ ০	১ ২ ১১	... ...	০ ০ ০	২০৯ মাইলের ১৯৫০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৩৪৫০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২৬২ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২৫৮ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাস মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৬১	ঐ	ঐ ..	২০৯	পশ্চিম	৯ ৸০ ০	৩ ০ ৩৬	... ...	০ ০ ০	২০৯ মাইলের ৩৪৫০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২০৯ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৫৯ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাস মহাল।
২৬২	ঐ	ঐ ..	২০৯	পূর্ব্ব ..	৯ ৸ ০	৩ ০ ৩৬	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ..	উত্তর—২০৯ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৬০ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাস মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৬৩	ঐ	ঐ ..	২১০	পশ্চিম	২১ ।৪ ০	৭ ০ ১৫	... ...	০ ০ ০	২০৯ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২১০ মাইলের ৩০৫০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—মহারাজপুর ষ্টেশনের জমি। দক্ষিণ—২০৯ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাস মহাল।
২৬৪	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১০	পূর্ব্ব ...	২০ ।২ ।।	৬ ৩ ১১	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—রেলওয়ে কোম্পানির রাখিত জমি। দক্ষিণ—২০৯ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাস মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৬৫	ঐ	ঐ ..	২১০	পশ্চিম	৪ ৸৩ ।	১ ২ ২০	... ...	০ ০ ০	২১০ মাইলের ৪৬১০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২১০ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—মহারাজপুর ষ্টেশনের জমি। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাস মহাল।

২৬৬	ঐ	মৌজে মহারাজপুর পরগনে দামিনী-কো	২১০	পূর্ব্ব ..	৫ /৩ ।০	১ ২ ৩৪	রেলওয়ে কোম্পানির রাখিত জমি	২,১,৩৩	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২১০ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের কোম্পানির রাখিত জমি। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাস মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৬৭	ঐ	মৌজে গোদাহেই পং যমুনী	২১১	পশ্চিম	১৬ ৸৩ ৸	৫ ২ ১৬	... ...	০ ০ ০	১.০ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২১১ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—২৬৯ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২১০ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
২৬৮	ঐ	ঐ .	২১১	পূর্ব্ব ..	১১ ৸৪ ।।	৫ ২ ১৮	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২৭০ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২১০ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৬৯	ঐ	ঐ ..	২১১	পশ্চিম	১৩ /৪ ।।	৪ ১ ১৯	... ..	০ ০ ০	২১১ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—২১১ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৬৭ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
২৭০	ঐ	ঐ ..	২১১	পূর্ব্ব ...	১৩ ।০ ।	৪ ১ ২২	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২১১ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৬৮ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৭১	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১২	পশ্চিম	১৪ ।৩ ০	৪ ৩ ১৫	... ...	০ ০ ০	২১১ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২১২ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—২৭৩ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২১১ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
২৭২	ঐ	ঐ ..	২১২	পূর্ব্ব ..	১৪ ৸০ ।	৪ ৩ ২২	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২৭৪ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২১১ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারী জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।

তফসিল লাট নম্বর	জিলার নাম	মৌজা ও পরগনার নাম	মাইল নম্বর	রেলওয়ের কোন দিকে জমি স্থিতি	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমাণ		প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নীলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া হইয়াছে		লাটের আরম্ভ ও শেষ	জমির বাউণ্ডরী।
					বিঃ কাঃ ছঃ	এঃ রুঃ পেঃ	কি জন্য বাদ দেওয়া হইল	এঃ রুঃ পেঃ		
২৭৩	সাঁওতাল পরগনা	মৌজে গোদাডেল পং যমুনী	২১২	পশ্চিম	২০ /১ ০	৬ ২ ২০	... ...	০ ০ ০	২১২ মাইলের ২৬৫০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২১২ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৭১ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
২৭৪	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১২	পূর্ব্ব	১৯ ॥৩ ৬	৬ ২ ১	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২১২ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৭২ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ে তারের বেড়া।
২৭৫	ঐ	মৌজে বাঁমকোল ও আমাড়ি পং দামিনীকো	২১৩	পশ্চিম	২৩ /২ ১	৭ ২ ২৩	... ...	০ ০ ০	২১২ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২১৩ মাইলের ২৯০০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—সীঃ কেলাসের জমি ও ২৭৭ নং লাটের দক্ষিণসীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২১২ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৭৬	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১৩	পূর্ব্ব...	১৯ ৬৪ ॥	৬ ২ ১৭	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২৭৮ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২১২ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৭৭	ঐ	মৌজে আমদী ও ভগীরামারি পং দামিনীকো	২১৩	পশ্চিম	১১ /০ ০	৩ ২ ২১	... ...	০ ০ ০	২১৩ মাইলের ২৯০০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২১৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৭৫ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৭৮	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১৩	পূর্ব্ব...	১৫ ।২ ৬	৫ ০ ১৪	লেভেল কোরসীং	০ ০ ১৮	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২১৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৭৬ নং লাটের উত্তরী সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।

২৭৯	ঐ	মৌজে ভগীয়ামারী পরগনে দামিনীকো	২১৪	পশ্চিম	১৪ /২ ০	৪ ২ ২৬	...	...	০ ০ ০	২১৩ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২১৪ মাইলের ৩০১০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—২৮১ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২১৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৮০	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১৪	পূর্ব্ব ...	১৪ /১ ০	৪ ২ ২৯	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ..	উত্তর—২৮২ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২১৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৮১	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১৪	পশ্চিম	১৬ ৸৩ ।	৫ ১ ১৫	..	...	০ ০ ০	২১৪ মাইলের ৩০১০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২১৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৭৯ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্টখাষ মহাল।
২৮২	ঐ	মৌজে ভগীয়ামারী ও কটস্নাঘর পরগনে দামিনীকো	২১৫	পূর্ব্ব ...	১২ ৸০ ০	৪ ০ ৩৫	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২১৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৮০ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৮৩	ঐ	মৌজে ভগীয়ামারি ও যমুনি পরগনে দামিনীকো	২১৫	পশ্চিম	৮ ।৪ ।	২ ৩ ৮	...	...	০ ০ ০	২১৪ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২১৫ মাইলের ২৬৫০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—২৮৫ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২১৪ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৮৪	ঐ	মৌজে কোটীয়াঘর ও যমুনি পরগনে দামিনীকো	২১৫	পূর্ব্ব...	৮ ।৩ ৸	২ ৩ ৭	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ..	উত্তর—২৮৬ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২১৪ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৮৫	ঐ	মৌজে যমুনি পরগনে ঐ	২১৫	পশ্চিম	১১ ॥০ ।	৩ ৩ ১০	...	...	০ ০ ০	২১৫ মাইলের ২৬৫০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—২১৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৮৩ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৮৬	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১৫	পূর্ব্ব ..	১১ ॥০ ।	৩ ৩ ১০	...	...	০ ০ ০	২১৫ মাইলের ২৬৫০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—২১৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৮৪ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।

তফসিল লাট নম্বর	জিলার নাম	মৌজা ও পরগনার নাম	মাইল নম্বর	রেলওয়ের কোন পার্শ্বে জমির অবস্থিতি	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমাণ		প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নীলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া গিয়াছে		লাটের আরম্ভ ও শেষ	জমির বাউণ্ডরী।
					বিঃ কাঃ ছঃ	একঃ রুঃ পোঃ	কি জন্য বাদ দেওয়া হইল	একঃ রুঃ পোঃ		
২৮৭	সাঁওতাল পরগনা	মৌজে যমুনি ও সমানই পং দামিনীকো	২১৬	পশ্চিম	১০ ৸১ ।	৩ ২ ১২	... ...	০ ০ ০	২১৫ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২১৬ মাইলের ২৭০০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—রেলওয়ে লেভেল কোরসীং। দক্ষিণ—২১৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৮৮	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১৬	পূর্ব্ব ...	১০ ৸ ॥	৩ ২ ১০	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ	উত্তর—রেলওয়ে লেভেল কোরসীং। দক্ষিণ—২১৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৮৯	ঐ	মৌজে মনসাই পং দামিনীকো	২১৬	পশ্চিম	৮ ।২ ০	১ ৩ ১৫	... ...	০ ০ ০	২১৬ মাইলের ৩৭৩০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—২১৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ে লেভেল কোরসীং। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৯০	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১৬	পূর্ব্ব ...	৮ ⁄৪ ॥	২ ২ ৩৫	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ	উত্তর—২১৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ে লেভেল কোরসীং। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৯১	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১৭	পশ্চিম	১৪ ।০ ০	৪ ২ ৩৫	... ...	০ ০ ০	২১৬ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২১৭ মাইলের ২২৬০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—২১৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৯২	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১৭	পূর্ব্ব ...	১৪ ।১ ।	৪ ২ ৩৭	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—২১৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।

২৯৩	ঐ	মৌজে ভেকুয়াবাড়ি পরগনে দামিনীকো	২১৭	পশ্চিম	১৮ /০ ০	৫ ৩ ৩২	... ...	০ ০ ০	২১৭ মাইলের ২৪২০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৫২৬০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—রাস্তা। দক্ষিণ—নালা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৯৪	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১৭	পূর্ব্ব ...	২১ /২ ০	৬ ৩ ৩৬	নালা ও রাস্তা	০ ৩ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—রাস্তা। দক্ষিণ—নালা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৯৫	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১৮	পশ্চিম	১১ ৸২ ০	৩ ৩ ২৭	... ...	০ ০ ০	২১৭ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২১৮ মাইলের ৩১৩০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—২১৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৯৬	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১৮	পূর্ব্ব ...	১২ ।১ ০	৪ ০ ২৪	... ...	০ ০ ০	২১৭ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২১৮ মাইলের ৩৩১০ ফুট পর্য্য মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—২১৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৯৭	ঐ	মৌজে পাঁচঘর ও কেল্লাবাড়ি পরগনে দামিনীকো	২১৮	পশ্চিম	৬ ৸০ ।০	২ ০ ২৮	... ...	০ ০ ০	২১৮ মাইলের ৩২৬০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—২১৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—নালা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৯৮	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১৮	পূর্ব্ব ...	৭ ।৩ ।০	২ ১ ৩২	... ...	০ ০ ০	২১৮ মাইলের ৩৩৬০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২১৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—নালা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৯৯	ঐ	মৌজে কেল্লাবাড়ি পং দামিনীকো	২১৯	পশ্চিম	৮ ৸১ ।০	২ ৩ ২৬	... ...	০ ০ ০	২১৮ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২১৯ মাইলের ১৫৭০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—সাহেবগঞ্জ ষ্টেসনে রেলওয়ে কোম্পানির রাখিত জমি। দক্ষিণ—২১৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
৩০০	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১৯	পূর্ব্ব ...	৮ ।৪ ।০	২ ৩ ২১	রেলওয়ে কোম্পানির রাখিত জমী	৬ ৩ ৩৬	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—সাহেবগঞ্জ ষ্টেসনে রেলওয়ে কোম্পানির রাখিত জমি। দক্ষিণ—২১৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ে তারের বেড়া।

তফশিলের লাট নম্বর	জিলার নাম	মৌজা ও পরগনার নাম	মাইল নম্বর	রেলওয়ের কোন দিকে জমি অবস্থিত	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমাণ		প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নীলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া হইয়াছে		লাটের আরম্ভ ও শেষ	জমির বাউণ্ডরী।
					বিঃ কাঃ ছঃ	এঃ রুঃ পোঃ	কি জন্য বাদ দেওয়া হইল	এঃ রুঃ পোঃ		
৩০১	সাঁওতাল পরগনা	মৌজে কেল্লাবাড়ি পরগনে দামিনী-কো	২২০	দক্ষিণ	১৫ ॥০ ০	৫ ০ ২০	... ...	০ ০ ০	২১৯ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২২০ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—২১৯ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—৩০৩ নং লাটের পূর্ব্ব সীমানা।
৩০২	ঐ	ঐ ...	২২০	উত্তর	১৫ /৩ ।০	৫ ০ ২	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—২১৯ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—৩০৪ নং লাটের পূর্ব্ব সীমানা।
৩০৩	ঐ	ঐ ...	২২০	দক্ষিণ	১১/ ০ ০	৩ ২ ২২	... ...	০ ০ ০	২২০ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—৩০১ নং লাটের পশ্চিম সীমানা। পশ্চিম—২২০ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩০৪	ঐ	ঐ ...	২২০	উত্তর	১০ ॥২ ০	৩ ২ ১	নালা ...	০ ০ ৫	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—৩০২ নং লাটের পশ্চিম সীমানা। পশ্চিম—২২০ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩০৫	ঐ	ঐ ...	২২১	দক্ষিণ	১৭ ।২ ॥০	৫ ২ ৩৯	... ...	০ ০ ০	২২০ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২২১ মাইলের ৩৭৫০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—২২০ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—নালা।
৩০৬	ঐ	ঐ ...	২২১	উত্তর	১৭ ২ ॥০	৫ ২ ৩৯	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—২২০ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—নালা।

৩০৭	ঐ	ঐ	...	২২১	দক্ষিণ	৬ ৸০ ০	২ ০ ৩৭	...	...	০ ০ ০	২২১ মাইলের ৩৭৮০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—নালা। পশ্চিম—২২১ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩০৮	ঐ	ঐ	...	২২১	উত্তর	৬ ৸০ ০	২ ০ ৩৭	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—নালা। পশ্চিম—২২১ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩০৯	ঐ	ঐ	...	২২২	দক্ষিণ	১৩ ৸২ ।৶	৪ ২ ১৪	...	...	০ ০ ০	২২১ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২২২ মাইলের ২৮০০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—২২১ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—রাস্তা।
৩১০	ঐ	ঐ	...	২২২	উত্তর	১৩ ।।১ ।৵	৪ ১ ৩৴	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—২২১ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—রাস্তা।
৩১১	ঐ	মৌজে কেল্লাবাড়ি পরগনে দামিনীকে।		২২২	দক্ষিণ	৮ ।।০ ০	২ ৩ ১০	...	...	০ ০ ০	২২২ মাইলের ২৮৩০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—রাস্তা। পশ্চিম—২২২ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩১২	ঐ	ঐ	...	২২২	উত্তর	৮ ।।০ ০	২ ৩ ১০	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—রাস্তা। পশ্চিম—২২২ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩১৩	ঐ	ঐ	...	২২৩	দক্ষিণ	১১ ।২ ০	৩ ৩ ০	...	...	০ ০ ০	২২২ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২২৩ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—২২৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—৩১৫ নং লাটের পূর্ব্ব সীমানা।
৩১৪	ঐ	ঐ	...	২২৩	উত্তর	১১ ।০ ০	৩ ৩ ৮	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—২২৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—৩১৬নং লাটের পূর্ব্ব সীমানা।

তায়দাদি লাট নম্বর	জিলার নাম	মৌজা ও পরগনার নাম	মাইল নম্বর	রেলওয়ের কোন পার্শ্বে জমি অবস্থিত	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমাণ		প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নীলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া হইয়াছে		লাটের আরম্ভ ও শেষ	জমির বাউণ্ডরী।
					বিঃ কাঃ ছঃ	এঃ রূঃ পোঃ	কি জন্য বাদ দেওয়া হইল	এঃ রূঃ পো		
৩১৫	সাঁওতাল পরগনা	মৌজে কেল্লাবাড়ি পং দামিনীকো। ...	২২৩	দক্ষিণ	১২/ ০ ০	৩ ৩ ৩৫	... ...	০ ০ ০	২২৩ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—৩১৭ নং লাটের পশ্চিম সীমানা। পশ্চিম—২২৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩১৬	ঐ	ঐ ...	২২৩	উত্তর	১২/ ০ ০	৩ ৩ ৩২	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—৩১৪ নং লাটের পশ্চিম সীমানা। পশ্চিম—২২৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩১৭	ঐ	ঐ ...	২২৪	দক্ষিণ	২৩/ ০ ০	৭ ২ ১৭	... ...	০ ০ ০	২২৩ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২২৪ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—২২৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—৩১৯ নং লাটের পূর্ব্ব সীমানা।
৩১৮	ঐ	ঐ ...	২২৪	উত্তর	২২ /০ ০	৭ ১ ৪	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—২২৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—৩২০ নং লাটের পূর্ব্ব সীমানা।
৩১৯	ঐ	ঐ ...	২২৪	দক্ষিণ	১৬/ ০ ০	৫ ১ ৬	... ...	০ ০ ০	২২৪ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—৩১৭ নং লাটের পশ্চিম সীমানা। পশ্চিম—২২৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩২০	ঐ	ঐ ...	২২৪	উত্তর	১৫ ॥২ ।৶	৫ ০ ২৬	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—৩১৮ নং লাটের পশ্চিম সীমানা। পশ্চিম—২২৪ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।

৩২১	ঐ	ঐ ...	২২৫	দক্ষিণ	১২৴ ০ ০	৩ ৩ ৩৫	...	...	০ ০ ০	২২৪ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২২৫ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—২২৪ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—৩২৩ নং লাটের পূর্ব্ব সীমানা।
৩২২	ঐ	ঐ ...	২২৫	উত্তর ...	১২৴ ০ ০	৩ ৩ ৩৫	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—২২৪ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—৩২৪ নং লাটের পূর্ব্ব সীমানা।
৩২৩	ঐ	ঐ ...	২২৫	দক্ষিণ	৮৴ ০ ০	২ ২ ২৩	...	...	০ ০ ০	২২৫ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—৩২১ নং লাটের পশ্চিম সীমানা। পশ্চিম—২২৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩২৪	ঐ	ঐ ...	২২৫	উত্তর ...	৭ ৸১ ০	২ ২ ১৩	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—৩২২ নং লাটের পশ্চিম সীমানা। পশ্চিম—২২৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩২৫	ঐ	ঐ ...	২২৬	দক্ষিণ	৬ ।০ ০	১২ ২ ২৩	...	...	০ ০ ০	২২৫ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২২৬ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—২২৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—৩২৭ নং লাটের পূর্ব্ব সীমানা।
৩২৬	ঐ	ঐ ...	২২৬	উত্তর ...	২৬ ॥২ ০	৮ ৩ ৭	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ..	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—২২৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—৩২৮ নং লাটের পূর্ব্ব সীমানা।
৩২৭	ঐ	মৌজে বাঁশকোলা পরগণে দামিনীকো	২২৬	দক্ষিণ	৩৪ ৴২ ॥	১১ ১ ৫	...	...	০ ০ ০	২২৬ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—৩২৫ নং লাটের পশ্চিম সীমানা। পশ্চিম—২২৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩২৮	ঐ	ঐ ...	২২৬	উত্তর ...	১৮ ৸০ ০	৬ ০ ৩২	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—৩২৬ নং লাটের পশ্চিম সীমানা। পশ্চিম—২২৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।

তালিকার লাট নম্বর	জিলার নাম	মৌজা ও পরগনার নাম	মাইল নম্বর	রেলওয়ের কোন পার্শ্বে জমির অবস্থিতি	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমাণ		প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নীলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া হইয়াছে		লাটের আরম্ভ ও শেষ	জমির বাউণ্ডরী।
					বিঃ কাঃ ছঃ	এঃ রুঃ পোঃ	কি জন্য বাদ দেওয়া হইল	এঃ রুঃ পোঃ		
৩২৯	সাঁওতাল পরগনা	মৌজে বাঁশকোলা, লেকারবিড়া ও মুজাচৌকী পং দামিনীকো	২২৭	দক্ষিণ	১৪ ।।০ ০	৪ ৩ ৭	৯. ...	০ ০ ০	২২৬ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২২৭ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—২২৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—৩৩১ নং লাটের পূর্ব্ব সীমানা।
৩৩০	ঐ	ঐ ...	২২৭	উত্তর	১৩ /২ ০	৪ ১ ১৩	... ...	০ ০ ০	২২৬ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২২৭ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—২২৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—৩৩২ নং লাটের পূর্ব্ব সীমানা।
৩৩১	ঐ	মৌজে মুজাচৌকী ও টিখুরিয়া পং দামিনীকো	২২৭	দক্ষিণ	১৭ ।।২ ০	৫ ৩ ১১	... ...	০ ০ ০	২২৭ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—৩২৯ নং লাটের পশ্চিম সীমানা। পশ্চিম—২২৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩৩২	ঐ	ঐ ...	২২৭	উত্তর	১৭ ।।২ ০	৫ ৩ ১১	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—৩৩০ নং লাটের পশ্চিম সীমানা। পশ্চিম—২২৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩৩৩	ঐ	মৌজে টিখুরিয়া ও বরখুলা পং দামিনীকো	২২৮	দক্ষিণ	১৪ /২ ।।	৪ ২ ২৭	... ...	০ ০ ০	২২৭ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২২৮ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—২২৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—৩৩৫ নং লাটের পশ্চিম সীমানা।
৩৩৪	ঐ	ঐ ...	২২৮	উত্তর	১৪ ।।২ ।	৪ ৩ ১৪	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—২২৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—৩৩৬ নং লাটের পূর্ব্ব সীমানা।

৩৩৫	ঐ	মৌজে বরখুলা পরগনে দামিনীকো	২২৮	দক্ষিণ	১০/ ০ ০	৩ ১ ৯	...	...	০ ০ ০	২২৮ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—৩৩১ নং লাটের পশ্চিম সীমানা। পশ্চিম—২২৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩৩৬	ঐ	ঐ ঐ	২২৮	উত্তর ...	১৩ ৸৩ ০	৪ ২ ১৫	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—৩৩৪ নং লাটের পশ্চিম সীমানা। পশ্চিম—২২৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩৩৭	ঐ	মৌজে গোপালগঞ্জ ও সাহাবাদ পরগনে দামিনীকো	২২৯	দক্ষিণ	৬ ।৩ ।০	২ ০ ১৯	...	...	০ ০ ০	২২৮ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২২৯ মাইলের ২৩০০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—২২৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—জিলা ভাগলপুরের পূর্ব্ব সীমানা।
৩৩৮	ঐ	ঐ ঐ	২২৯	উত্তর ...	৬ ৸০ ।০	২ ০ ৩৮	...	...	০ ০ ০	২২৮ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২২৯ মাইলের ২৫০০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—২২৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—জিলা ভাগলপুরের পূর্ব্ব সীমানা।

W. HEYSHAM,
Railway Deputy Collector.

MONGHYR, RAILWAY DEPUTY COLLR.'S OFFICE,
The 9th February 1875.

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below, to the undermentioned estates situate in the district of Dacca, will be put up to sale at the Dacca Collectorate on Wednesday, the 7th April 1875, corresponding with the 25th Chaitra 1281 B.S.

2. The purchasers will be subject to the following conditions of sale :—

1st.—The purchasers of these estates will be considered as the proprietors of the estates and the entire proprietary right of Government in such estates will be transferred to them, the only right reserved by Government being the right of revising the jumma at the conclusion of the term of the present settlements, and on the expiration of all future settlements. If on resettlement they should refuse to engage, they will be entitled to Malikana. The estates will be sold subject up to the year 1907 A.D., to the Government revenue against them to the highest bidder above the upset price.

2nd.—The sale to be subject to existing leases, and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings, and by the laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators, who have signed the schedule of assessment prepared by the revenue authorities.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4th.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or, if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government) and the estates to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

5th.—The purchasers will be bound to perform the duties of Putwarees as set forth in Section 33, Regulation XII of 1817.

Number in Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Pergunnah.	Approximate area in acre.			Government revenue assessed.			Upset price.	REMARKS.
			A.	R.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	
360	9244	Chur Dooby Saybor in Chur Muddun Sunker.	291	2	30	322	0	0	644	
1677	9251	Guznipoor Kowadi Moolna in Chur Muddun Sunker.	97	3	26	107	0	0	214	
1606	9889	Talook Juggunnath Sein, Pergunnah Kasipoor.	1	0	33	2	0	0	4	

DACCA COLLECTORATE, the 18th February 1875. D. R. LYALL, *Offg. Collector.*

জিলা ঢাকা ।

নীলামের বিজ্ঞাপন কাছারী কালেক্টরী জিলা ঢাকা ।

এতদ্দারা সংবাদ দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে ঢাকা জিলার অন্তঃপাতি নিম্নলিখিত খাস মহাল গবর্ণমেন্টের মালিকী স্বত্ব নিম্নের লিখিতমতে ইংরেজী ১৮৭৫ সালের ৭ আপ্রিল মোতাবেক ১২৮১ সনের ২৫ চৈত্র বুধবার জিলা ঢাকার কালেক্টরী কাছারীতে বিক্রয় হইবেক ।

১ । খরিদারগণ ঐ সকল মহালের মালিক বলিয়া গণ্য হইবে এবং এই সকল মহালে গবর্ণমেন্টের যে স্বত্ব আছে তাহা তাহাদিগের প্রতি অর্শিবে । বর্ত্তমান ও ভবিষ্যতের প্রত্যেক বন্দবস্তের ম্যাদাতীতে গবর্ণমেন্টের জমা পরিবর্ত্তন করিবার মাত্র ক্ষমতা থাকিবে যদি পুনঃবন্দবস্তের সময় উপরোক্ত খরিদারগন বন্দবস্ত গ্রহন না করে তবে তাহাদের কেবল মালিকানার স্বত্ব থাকিবে এই সকল মহাল নিম্নলিখিত ম্যাদপর্য্যন্ত গবর্ণমেন্টের নির্দ্ধারিত সদর জমার অধীন হইয়া যে ব্যক্তি সর্ব্বাপেক্ষা উর্দ্ধ ডাকিবেক তাহাকে দেওয়া যাইবেক ।

২ । বর্ত্তমান পাট্টা এবং বন্দবস্তের কার্য্য কি প্রচলিত আইনমতে যে সকল স্বত্ব উৎপন্ন হইয়াছে তাহা বিক্রয়ের পরেও বাহাল থাকিবেক রাজস্ব কার্য্যকারকদিগের কৃত জমাবন্দিতে যে২ খোদকস্তা রাইয়ত স্বাক্ষর করিয়াছে ক্রেতা তাহাদিগের স্বত্ব মানিতে বাধ্য হইবেক ।

৩ । এক শত টাকার অধিক মূল্য হইলে সমুদয় টাকা তৎক্ষণাৎ দিতে হইবেক ।

৪ । এক শত টাকার অধিক হইলে ডাক মূল্যের চারি অংশের একাংশ তৎক্ষণাৎ দিতে হইবেক বিক্রয়ের দিবস এক দিবস বলিয়া গণনা করিয়া বিক্রয় অন্তর পঞ্চদশ দিনের মধ্যাহ্নকালে কিম্বা সেই দিবস বন্ধের দিন হইলে তৎপরে প্রথমে যে দিনে কাছারী খোলা যায় সেই দিনের মধ্যাহ্নকালে যদি অবশিষ্ট টাকা দাখিল না হয় তবে বিক্রয় রহিত ও গচ্ছিত টাকা গবর্ণমেন্টে জব্দ হইবেক প্রথমবারের বিক্রয়ের ন্যায় পুনরায় বিজ্ঞাপন প্রকাশ করিয়া ঐ ত্রুটিকারি ক্রেতার ঝুঁকিতে সেই মহাল পুনরায় বিক্রয় হইবেক ।

৫। ১৮১৭ সনের ১২ আইনের ৩৩ দফামতে পাটওয়ারির কার্য্য খরিদারগণ করিতে বাধ্য হইবে।

খাস মহালের নম্বর	জিলার বহির নম্বর	মহাল ও পরগণার নাম	ভূমির পরিমাণ একর	রূড	পোল	নির্দ্ধারিত জমা	নীলামের প্রথম ডাক	মন্তব্য।
৩৬০	৯২৪৪	চর মদনশঙ্কর সংক্রান্ত সরকারী খাস কিসমত ভূরি সাএভর	২৯১	২	৩০	৩২২৲	৬২২৲	
১৬৭৭	৯২৫১	চর মদনশঙ্কর সংক্রান্ত সরকারী খাস গজনাইপুর কাউয়াদি মুলক।	৯৭	৩	২৬	১০৭৲	২১৪৲	
১৬০৬	৯৮৮৯	পং কাশীপুর তালুক জগন্নাথ সেন	১	০	গজ ৩৩।২৫৮	২৲	৪৲	

D. R. LYALL, *Offg. Collector.*

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the district of Purneah will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on Saturday, the 10th April 1875, corresponding with 28th Choit 1281 B. S., for arrears of revenue which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1875.

Class I.—Permanent Settlement Estate.

No. 181.—Mehal Gungee, pergunnah Soorjapore; recorded proprietors Golam Ashghur, Khajah Torab Ali, Muniruddin, Khoram Ali, Sabdut Ali, Hamid Ali, Imdad Ali, Mussumut Bhattun, Bhimki, Bebi Soifun, Mussumuts Monajan and Sahadman, Tasooduck Hossain, Imdad Hossain, Ozeer Ali, Belwat Hossain, Golam Mohamed, Syud Enact Hossain, Mahomed Jannuah, Amanutullah, Aghori Buksh, Rezaullah, Meazan, Mir Meghoo, and Golap Chund Ram.

Sudder jummah, Rs. 791-3-5.

J. J. LIVESAY, *Deputy Collector, in charge.*

PURNEAH COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, the 18th February 1875.

اشتہار نامه واسطے فروخت زمیندارى

سنه ۱۸۵۹ سال کے قانون ۱۱ دفعه ۶ کے مضمون مطابق بذریعه اِسکے سب لوگون کو واقف کیا جاتا هی که ضلع پورنیه کے شامل محالات مندرجه ذیل ضلع مذکور کے صاحب کلکٹر کے آفس مین باقي مالگذاري اور جو سب دعوي سنه ۱۸۷۵ع ۲ جنوري تاریخ مین دین هونے سے باقي مالگداري کے بطور مجریه آئین کے مطابق ادا هونے کا ضابطه هی اِسکے ادا کے واسطے سنه ۱۸۷۵ع ۱۰ اپریل مطابق ۲۸ چیت سنه ۱۲۸۱ بنگله موافق ۲ چیت سنه ۱۲۸۲ فصلي تاریخ مین نیلام عام کے اخیر پکار مین فروخت هوگا سنه ۱۸۷۵ع تاریخ ۱۹ فبروري

تفصیل

نمبر توزیع	نام محال بقید پرگنه	نام مالک	جمع صدر	باقي
	موضع گانگي چکله سورجان پور	غلام اصغر و خواجه تراب علي و منیرالدین وخورم علي و سعادت علي و حامد علي و امداد علي و مسماة بتهن و مسماة بهکي و تصدق حسین و امداد حسین و وزیر علي ولایت علي و بي بي صیفان و غلام محمد و سید عنایت حسین و محمد زمان و امانت الله و اگهوري و بخش و رضا الله و میانجان و میر مهگو و مسماة موم جان و مسماة سیدهن و گلاب چند رام	۲۹۱	۶۱ ۷۷۵ ۲

PURNEAH, *the 18th February* 1875.

J. J. LIVESAY, *Dy. Collr. in charge.*

NOTICE is hereby given under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the under-mentioned Estates, in the district of Pubna, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 31st day of March 1875, corresponding with 18th day of Chait 1281 B.S., for arrears of revenue, which by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1875, corresponding with 29th Poush 1281 B.S. :—

Number.	Number of Towjih.	Name of Mehals and Pergunnah.	Names of Proprietors.	Sudder Jumma. Rs. A. P.	Balance due. Rs. A. P.	Remarks.
1	59	Turruff Malanchi, Pergunnah Shendoori.	Sheik Mahammad Naki with Mahammad Hafez, Atabannessa, wife of Moulvie Syeduddin Mahammed, Abdool Hak, Fayzel Hak, and Ambal Khayerat, wife of Moulvie Anwar. Jamma	1,634 12 1	7 12 3	The whole of this Mehal is to be sold for the arrears due— Share of Annopurna Dasya ... ... 81 12 2 Share of Saradasundari Dasya 161 10 5
2	62	Kismut Ghop Lilanda, Pergunnah Shendoori.	Rajkrisna Masumdar, Dharma Narayan Lahori, Chandi Prasad Mazumdar, Raj Narayan Done, Narayan Roy, Gholam Abbass, Naziruddin Chaudhuri, Mahammed Ahsam, Gupinath Sanyal, Ram Nath Sanyal, Mahammed Israil, Kalifharan, Krishna Kanta, Ram Tanno, Kamalakanta Singh, Fakurooroodin Mahammed, Ashan Chaudhuri, Syama Sundari, Wooma Sundari Dasya, mother of Dina Nath Sircar, Anand Mayi Dasya, mother of Durga Nath, Madhoo Soodun Mitra, minors.	1,859 10 2	516 1 3	Share of Doorjadhan Sikdar, Shiva Soondari, and Kumadi Soondari .. ... 35 10 6 Share of Ishan Chandra Majumdar ... 50 10 1 Share of Sarup Chandra and Prasanna Chandra Chaudhuri 7 5 1 Share of Abhoy Chandra Saha ... ... 13 12 6 Share of Ram Chandra, Grish Chandra Chauduri ... ... 29 8 6 Share of Chitra Mani Dasya ... ... 1 15 6 Share of Locke Nath Majumdar ... 13 12 6 Share of Ram Coomar Saha and Ratan Mani Dasya ... 12 14 10 The sudder jumma of the above mehals, under Act XI of 1859, are in separate accounts. Within the above mehals and except the above shares, the other portions which are in combination of the debtors, are to be sold first for the arrears due, Rs. 516-1-3.
3	67	Mouzah Shafalla, Dhopa Khola, and others.	Ram Prasad Roy, Sidhi Shwari Debya, Raj Krisna Roy, Krisna Mohan Roy, Gangadhar Biswas, Radha Mohan *alias* Ram Kumar Roy, Har Moni Debya, mother of Rhiday Nath Roy, Ballhabi Kanta Bhuttacharjee, guardian of Tarinikanta Bhuttacharjee, Hari Prasad Roy, and Badya Nath Roy.	940 6 7	0 10 3	The undermentioned mehals are separated by Batwara :— Share of Prasanna Kumar and Sashi Kumar Roy ... 47 0 4 Share of Bimala Debya ... ... 47 0 5 Share of Chandrakanta Bhuttacharjee 29 6 1 Share of Daya Mayi Debya ... ... 29 [illegible] 2 Share of Ram Chandra Roy and Juggut Mani Debya ... 47 0 4 Share of Sina Soondari Debya, wife of Golok Narayan Roy ... 23 8 2 Share of Khama and Tupura Debya ... 22 0 2 Share of Krisna Dhan Majumdar ... ... 77 2 Share of Kasi Mohun Roy, Narayani Debya 94 0 8 Share of Krisnadhan Majumdar of Annoonia ... . 65 1 9 Except the above shares the other portions of the debtors which in combination to each other, will be sold first for the arrears due, 710-3.

W. V. G. TAYLER, *Collector.*

PUBNA COLLECTORATE, the 2nd March 1875.

Notice.

THE undermentioned Estate, or lot of waste lands in Chittagong, will be put up to public sale at the office of the Collector of that district on Tuesday, the 20th day of April 1875, at noon, for arrears of interest payable by the 15th May 1874 and balance of purchase-money, agreeably to Section 6, Act XI of 1859, on account and at the risk of the defaulter.

No. of lot.	Name of defaulting proprietor.	Thana in which situated.	Area in acres.	Arrears of interest money.	Balance of purchase-money.	REMARKS.
				Rs.	Rs.	
97	Durga Mohun Roy ..	Patia ...	708	52	520	

T. M. KIRKWOOD, *Offg. Collector.*

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following Packages, landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned ships, have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act:—

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	No., Mark, and Description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1875.			
Mar. 24th ...	1 Case, R. & Co. ...	Rackhit & Co. ...	S. S. Sibylla.
" 24th ...	1 Case, [T. & Co.] ...	Deno Nauth Dutt ...	Ditto.
" 24th ...	15 Packages, B C D ...	Order ...	Ditto.
" 24th ...	3 Cases, B C ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 24th ...	1 Case, [B C D] ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 24th ...	2 Cases, F & K Colombo ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 24th ...	1 Bale, [G. W. & Co.] G M ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 24th ...	3 Cases, [H] C ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 24th ...	1 Case, [J J C] ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 24th ...	25 Bales, W [M] C ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 24th ...	3 Packages, N C G ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 24th ...	1 Cask, [678] R B ...	Koylash Chunder Das.	Ditto.
" 24th ...	3 Cases, [464] R B ...	Order ...	Ditto.
" 24th ...	2 Cases, [R. D. & Co.] ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 24th ...	10 Packages, [S B] ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 24th ...	1 Cask, [S C M] ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 24th ...	1 Cask, [V T M] ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 24th ...	2 Cases, [W C M] ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 24th ...	1 Sample Truss, W [M] C ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 24th ...	1 Sample Parcel, S. & Co. ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 24th ...	1 Sample Parcel, no mark ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 24th ...	1 Sample Parcel, 4 [J H B C] G H ...	" .	Ditto.
" 27th ...	4 Plates Iron, no mark ...	J. Nicol Fleming & Co. ...	Ditto.
" 27th ...	59 Sheets Iron ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 27th ...	1 Angle Bar ...	Order ...	Ditto.
" 23rd ...	1 Bag, [B] or no mark ...	" ...	S. S. City of Carthage.
" 23rd ...	2 Cases, W. Johnstone ...	Addressed ...	Ditto.
" 23rd ...	2 Cases, W. Johnson ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 23rd ...	1 Case, [L] ...	K. Bullen & Co. ...	Ditto.
" 23rd ...	3 Cases, W C S K [L M S L] ...	Order ...	Ditto.
" 23rd ...	7 Pieces Fire-bricks, no mark ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 23rd ...	3 Broken Pieces of Fire-bricks, no mark ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 23rd ...	1 Casting, no mark ...	" ...	Ditto.

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	No., Mark, and Description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1875.			
Mar. 23rd ...	8 Pipes, no mark or L O R D ...	Schoene, Kilburn & Co.	S. S. City of Carthage.
" 23rd ...	24 Cases, [R. D. & Co.] ...	R. Dunlop & Co. ...	Ditto.
" 23rd ...	1 Case, H J Smith, N W P, Allighur ...	Addressed ...	Ditto.
" 23rd ...	2 Cases, [S & S] W C S K ...	Order ...	Ditto.
" 23rd ...	5 Cases, S K C ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 23rd ...	2 Cases, [W C M] ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 23rd ...	100 Bales, [Y] ...	A. Yule & Co. ...	Ditto.
" 23rd ...	1 Sample, [Y] ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 23rd ...	1 Sample, W [M] C ...	Order ...	Ditto.
" 27th ...	1 Bale [B R] N F S C ...	" ...	S. S. Orion.
" 27th ...	2 Cases, [B & R D] W C S K ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 27th ...	2 Cases, B C ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 27th ...	10 Cases, [B R] N F S C, M P W	" ...	Ditto.
" 27th ...	12 Cases, B. S. & Co. ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 27th ...	1 Case, C & C, F. W. N. & Co.	" ...	Ditto.
" 27th ...	1 Cask, [C] ...	T. E. Thompson & Co.	Ditto.
" 27th ...	1 Bale, [F] ...	J. Nicol Fleming & Co.	Ditto.
" 27th ...	10 Bales, [G R S] ...	Order ...	Ditto.
" 27th ...	33 Bales, G S ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 27th ...	1 Bale, [G] ...	J. Nicol Fleming & Co.	Ditto.
" 27th ...	5 Cases, [G L D] W C S K ...	Order ...	Ditto.
" 27th ...	6 Cases, H S ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 27th ...	2 Cases, [H] ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 27th ...	2 Cases, [H M B D] W C S K ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 27th ...	1 Cask, S H Fornaro ...	Addressed ...	Ditto.
" 27th ...	1 Case, H F T, R. M. & Co. ...	Order ...	Ditto.
" 27th ...	30 Bundles Sheet Iron, [F] ...	J. Nicol Fleming & Co.	Ditto.
" 27th ...	194 Bundles Sheet Iron, [H] ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 27th ...	7 Sheets Iron, no mark or [F] ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 27th ...	1 Plate Iron, [J C G] ...	Jessop & Co. ...	Ditto.
" 27th ...	109 Packages, [J P S] ...	J. P. Sagrandie ...	Ditto.
" 27th ...	66 Packages, [J P S] ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 27th ...	1 Case, [J N F] B. & Co. ...	J. Nicol Fleming & Co.	Ditto.
" 27th ...	1 Case, J D B ...	Order ...	Ditto.
" 27th ...	1 Cask, [J C G] ...	Jessop & Co. ...	Ditto.
" 27th ...	8 Cases, [L] ...	K. Bullen & Co. ...	Ditto.
" 27th ...	6 Cases. L S ...	Order ...	Ditto.
" 27th ...	1 Case, L G C ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 27th ...	2 Cases, [L M S L] W C S K	" ...	Ditto.
" 27th ...	13 Cases, [E M A] ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 27th ..	3 Pipes, no mark ...	T. E. Thomson & Co.	Ditto.
" 27th ...	1 Cask, [O C M] ...	Order ...	Ditto.
" 27th ...	1 Case, O J M C, R. M. & Co.	R. Macallister & Co.	Ditto.
" 27th ...	4 Packages, [P] or A P C ...	Order ...	Ditto.
" 27th ...	1 Case, R. M. & Co. ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 27th ...	7 Cases, S [ ] B ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 27th ...	5 Cases, S K C ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 27th ...	10 Cases, S C ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 27th ...	2 Cases, S & C ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 27th ...	1 Keg, [S] ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 27th ...	4 Cases, [S] E K ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 27th ...	66 Packages, [Y] ...	A. Yule & Co. ...	Ditto.
" 27th ...	1 Sample Case, K T C B ...	Kelly & Co. ...	Ditto.
" 27th ...	1 Sample Parcel, [G] ...	Order ...	Ditto.
" 27th ...	1 Sample Parcel ...	R. Macallister & Co.	Ditto.

W. DUFF BRUCE, *Vice-Chairman.*

CALCUTTA, the 29th March 1875. (138—1)

Notice.

List of Unclaimed Packages on the Custom House Wharf.

Mark or Number of Packages.	Ships.
1 Cask, [M] & Co.	... Bates Family.
1 Case, H G 28	... Ditto.
1 Case, [457] J. O. & Co.	... Ditto.
1 Cask, [R. & Co.] N S	... Star of Albion.
1 Bundle Nail Rod Iron, no mark	... Ditto.
3 Half Round Bars of Iron, no mark	... Ditto.
2 Bundles Bar Iron, no mark	... Ditto.
1 Bundle Iron, no mark	... Roman Empire.
6 Bars of Iron, no mark	... Ditto.
2 Bars of Iron, no mark	... Ditto.
1 Parcel, M. C. Joakim & Co., Calcutta	... Duke of Devonshire.
1 Kilderkin, Calcutta	... Ditto.
1 Parcel, McDormid Greenshield & Co., London	... Ditto.
1 Case, F. Cary, Calcutta	... Duke of Argyle.
1 Parcel, S H & H J [T] P	... Ditto.
1 Parcel, Foruaro Brothers	... Ditto.
1 Parcel, Escomb Brothers	... Viceroy.
2 Bundles Bar Iron, H D	... Scindia.
1 Bundle Nail Rod Iron, no mark	... Ditto.
4 Bars Flat Iron, no mark	... Ditto.
1 Bar Round Iron, no mark	... Ditto.
1 Bar Round Iron, no mark	... Ditto.
3 Plates of Iron, H D D, N. P. & Co.	... Ditto.
7 Bars Flat Iron, no mark	... Ditto.
4 Bars of Iron, no mark	... City of Mecca.
1 Case, no mark	... City of Carthage.
1 Cask, [A W N]	... Hindoo.
1 Case, [H. G. & Co.] C & B	... Ditto.
1 Parcel, [H]	... Ditto.
3 Plates of Iron, H C P	... Duke of Sutherland.
1 Case, no mark	... Ditto.
1 Parcel, [B S T]	... Ditto.
2 Bars T Iron, no mark	... Ditto.
2 Bars Flat Iron, no mark	... Ditto.
1 Bar Round Iron, no mark	... Ditto.
3 Kegs, 2 Cases, [H C] A. B. & Co.	... El Dorado.
2 Casks, no mark, may possibly have been [25] E W G	... Ditto.
1 Case, S. C. D. & Co.	... Ditto.
1 Parcel, no mark	... Ditto.
8 Sheets of Iron, [E] B D B	... Ditto.
56 Sheets of Iron, [N]	... Ditto.
2 Bundles Sheet Iron, no mark	... Ditto.
1 Bar Round Iron, no mark	... Ditto.
2 Kegs, M M, N. P. & Co.	... Quangse.
1 Bar Iron, no mark	... Ditto.
1 Earthen Drain Pipe, no mark	... Japan.
1 Parcel, Monsieur Van Cutsem, Consul des pays Bas, Calcutta	... Ditto.
13 Cases, [C S B S] W L & T Calcutta 30-42	... Duke of Buccleuch.
9 Cases, [J] Calcutta, 3-11	... Ditto.
13 Bars of Iron, no mark	... Ditto.
1 Parcel, [S H B C] S K	... Ditto.
1 Bundle Round Iron, no mark	... Ditto.
3 Bundles Hoop Iron, S	... Ditto.
1 Plate Iron, C C C	... Ditto.
1 Plate Iron, S S	... Ditto.
1 Case, S & S 9441	... Orion.
1 Bar T Iron, no mark	... Ditto.
1 Box, no mark, may possibly have been [G] T P	... Chyebassa.
1 Parcel, Major W. H. G. Lance, Bengal Staff Corps, Seebsagor, Assam.	Ditto.
3 Iron Tubes, no mark	... City of Cambridge.
11 Wooden Rollers, no mark	... Ditto.
1 Parcel, [E E B]	... Ditto.
1 Case, [C. D. & Co.]	... City of Manchester.
1 Case, no mark	... Ditto.

Mark or Number of Packages.	Ships.
1 Parcel, [W Y] Anderson Wright & Co.	... City of Manchester.
1 Parcel, Rentiers & Co.	... Ditto.
1 Parcel, [K Y] Kerr, Tarruck & Co.	... Ditto.
2 Trusses, [R] Wiseman, Mitchel, Reid & Co.	... Ditto.
2 Iron Rails, no mark	... Ditto.
17 Bars of Iron, no mark	... Star of Greece.

N.B.—The above will be sold if not cleared within the 10th April 1875.

J. D. MACLEAN, *Offg. Collector of Customs.*

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS, the 25th March 1875.

Wanted,

To fill the post of Assistant to the Superintendent of the Narora Workshops, Lower Ganges Canal, a Mechanical Engineer possessing a thoroughly practical knowledge of the duties of his profession, with the capacity for managing work-people. Salary Rs. 850 per mensem.

Application, with full and complete testimonials, to be made to the undersigned, Allahabad.

W. JEFFREYS, *Major*, R.E.,
Supdg. Engineer, 4th Circle, I. W., N. W. Provinces.

Wanted,

Two temporary Computers to bring up Astronomical work. Must thoroughly understand the use of logarithm and computing from formulæ. Salary Rs. 100 per month.

Apply, with certificates of competency, to

The 5th March 1875. LIEUT.-COL. TENNANT, R.E., *Roorkee.*

Notice.

A THOROUGHLY competent Native Road Overseer and Engineer is wanted for completion of certain relief-works in the Julpigoree district. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem. None need apply unless they can show good certificates of previous service.

R. C. MONEY, *Capt., Depy. Commr., Julpigoree.*

JULPIGOREE, the 11th March 1875.

Notice.

WANTED an Assistant Manager for the Court of Wards' Estates in Sarun. Salary Rs. 70 a month. Candidates must possess a thorough knowledge of English and Hindustani,—"Behari" preferred. Applications, with copies of testimonials, will be received up to the 15th of April 1875. J. S. DRUMMOND, *Collector.*

Notice.

WANTED a good Native Surveyor on Rs. 150, and two Ameens on Rs. 50 each, for survey of tea lands in Western Dooars. None need apply unless he can produce satisfactory testimonials. R. C. MONEY, *Dy. Commr., Julpigoree.*

Notice.

THE post of Accountant in this office has been filled up.

H. C. SUTHERLAND, *Offg. District Judge.*

ZILLAH BACKERGUNGE, DEWANY ADAWLUT, the 23rd March 1875.

Bhagiruthy River.

Weekly Water Report, showing the Least Depth of Water in the Bhagiruthy River, for the week ending Friday, the 26th March 1875.

Names of Places, &c.	Least depth of water. Ft.	In.	REMARKS.
Entrance below Chourasia	3	6	
Thence to Noorpore junction, 6 miles	3	0	
Thence to Jungipore, 9 miles	3	0	
From Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles	2	6	
From Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles	2	3	
From Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles	2	6	Boats drawing 2½ feet can pass throughout the river without difficulty.

Height of water on gauge at Berhampore on the 29th March 1875, above zero, 1 foot 8 inches.

T. H. WICKES, C.E., *Exe. Engr., Nuddea Rivers Division.*

BERHAMPORE, the 29th March 1875.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
7745	$\frac{L}{7}$ 34214	20	Koylash Chunder Sen.
	$\frac{L}{10}$ 03806	5	
7750	$\frac{A}{88}$ 36441	1,000	Mirza Mahomed Jeelall-ooddeen.
7757	$\frac{A}{88}$ 90933	1,000	Imam Bux.
	,, 90934	1,000	
	,, 90935	1,000	
	,, 90936	1,000	
7759	$\frac{L}{37}$ 37326	20	W. B. Chardon.
	$\frac{L}{48}$ 65064	10	
	,, 65065	10	
	,, 65066	10	
7760	$\frac{L}{49}$ 57550	50	Alfred Cleamens.
	,, 57551	50	
	,, 57552	50	
	,, 57553	50	
7761	$\frac{L}{51}$ 50170	100	Messrs. Whitney Brothers & Co.
	,, 50171	100	
7762	$\frac{L}{19}$ 27502	50	Paran Chunder Roy.
7769	$\frac{L}{49}$ 52260	50	Horendra Nath Mookerjee.
7770	$\frac{L}{70}$ 87254 to ,, 87270	50 each	Khetter Mohun Sandale.
7774	$\frac{L}{68}$ 02348	50	Doorga Dass Ghose.
		Rs.	
7775	$\frac{L}{40}$ 99309	50	H. Connors.
7783	$\frac{L}{37}$ 60820	20	The Post-Master-General, Bengal.
	$\frac{L}{17}$ 61356	5	
7788	$\frac{L}{48}$ 39999	20	R. Darling.
7790	$\frac{L}{45}$ 64729	50	Ram Chunder Paul.
7796	$\frac{A}{86}$ 87066	50	Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co.
7797	$\frac{L}{50}$ 76878	100	The Deputy Commissioner, Julpigoree.
	,, 89393	100	
7805	$\frac{L}{15}$ 72636	5	The Officiating Post-Master-General, Punjab.
7806	$\frac{L}{45}$ 00378	10	The Officiating Post-Master-General, Bengal.
7807	$\frac{L}{49}$ 99641	50	Jankey Nath Shaw.
7808	$\frac{L}{48}$ 33996	20	Jodu Nath Bhattacharjee.
	,, 33998	20	
7809	$\frac{L}{80}$ 74149	100	The Officiating District Superintendent, Julpigoree.
7812	$\frac{A}{88}$ 80274	1,000	The Assistant Magistrate, Monghyr.
7815	$\frac{L}{44}$ 29672	10	G. D. Dangerfield.
7816	$\frac{L}{40}$ 52807	50	C. L. Rickers.
	,, 52808	50	
	,, 52809	50	
	,, 22238	50	
	,, 22239	50	
	,, 22240	50	
	$\frac{L}{17}$ 32763	5	

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
7746	$\frac{A}{44}$ 23601	20	Shaik Moobinuddeen.
	,, 23613		
7747	$\frac{A}{44}$ 38886	20	Sungum Lal Lalpal dum.
7748	$\frac{L}{46}$ 79311	20	J. Pereira.
7749	$\frac{L}{17}$ 85527	5	Mutty Lal Roy.
	,, 85512		

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
7751 ...	$\frac{L}{48}$ 34823 ...	20 ...	Debacur Surmah.
	$\frac{L}{40}$ 03814 ...	10 ...	
	$\frac{L}{6}$ 91438 ...	5 ...	
7752 ..	$\frac{A}{96}$ 17620 ...	10 ...	Bonomally Seal.
	,, 17621 ...		
7753 ...	$\frac{L}{26}$ 06032 ...	5 ...	Kumud Chunder Mookerjee.
7754 ...	$\frac{L}{48}$ 08038 ...	10 ...	Oopey Churn Addy.
7755 ..	$\frac{L}{14}$ 92460 ...	20 ...	Preogopaul Sircar.
	,, 19377 ...		
7756 ...	$\frac{A}{91}$ 28544 ...	100 ...	Messrs. Madeley & Co.
7758 ...	$\frac{A}{95}$ 61080 ...	10 ...	Capt. R. B. McEwen.
7763 ...	$\frac{A}{98}$ 93255 ...	20 ...	Rohimooddeen.
	,, 93257 ...		
7764 ...	$\frac{A}{96}$ 43087 ...	10 ...	The Chief Pay Master, E. I. Ry.
	,, 43086 ...		
7765 ...	$\frac{L}{47}$ 29072 ...	10 ...	John Botelho.
7766 ...	$\frac{A}{94}$ 97168 ...	20 ...	Hem Chunder Paul.
	$\frac{A}{98}$ 86218 ...		
	$\frac{A}{97}$ 28981 ...	10 ...	
	,, 28982 ...		
	$\frac{L}{9}$ 17455 ..	5 ...	
	,, 17458 ...		
7767 ...	$\frac{L}{15}$ 75802 ...	5 ...	Messrs. Brown and Co.
	,, 75814 ...		
7768 ...	$\frac{A}{89}$ 83083 ...	500	The Manager of the National Bank of India, Limited, Calcutta.
7768 ...	$\frac{L}{51}$ 47112 ...	100 each ...	The Manager of the National Bank of India, Limited
	,, 47113 ...		
	,, 47114 ...		
	,, 47115 ...		
	,, 28475 ...		
	,, 03243 ...		
	,, 37000 ...		
	,, 45226 ...		
	,, 45225 ...		
	,, 45224 ...		
	,, 45223 ...		
	,, 41034 ...		
	,, 42508 ..		
	,, 42581 ...		
	,, 42539 ...		
	,, 32114 ...		
	,, 28454 ...		
	,, 45185 ...		
	,, 45184 ...		
	,, 42540 ...		
	,, 42091 ...		
	,, 42092 ...		
	,, 45081 ...		
	,, 45082 ...		
	,, 45083 ...		
	,, 46951 ...		
	,, 42584 ...		
	,, 45064 ...		
	,, 42543 ...		
	,, 42541 ...		
	,, 42598 ...		
	,, 28863 ...		
	,, 12289 ...		
	,, 36608 ...		
	,, 06632 ...		
	,, 06633 ...		
	,, 32340 ...		
	,, 12246 ...		
	,, 30098 ...		
	,, 30097 ...		

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
7768	,, 14572	100 each	The Manager National Bank of India Limited.
	,, 32341		
	,, 07923		
	,, 39249		
	,, 41056		
	,, 28313		
	,, 13849		
	,, 33999		
	,, 28317		
	L/11 13682		
	,, 34284		
	,, 38677		
	,, 27413		
	,, 27412		
	,, 12416		
	,, 34261		
	,, 43022		
	,, 35330		
	,, 36737		
	,, 3675[illegible]		
	,, 36738		
	,, 14116		
	,, 03747		
	,, 30298		
	,, 42224		
	,, 37626		
	,, 39638		
	,, 42075		
	,, 13505		
	,, 36740		
	,, 36741		
	,, 39625		
	,, 39624		
	,, 39623		
	,, 39622		
	,, 38901		
	,, 42934		
	,, 16280		
	,, 13702		
7771	L/47 79888	10	The Supdt. of the Hooghly Bridge.
	,, 79889		
7772	L/14 24638	20	Digumber Mitter.
	L/32 91207	10	
	A/96 39966	10	
7773	L/47 68805	20	Murli Dhur.
	,, 68806		
7776	L/17 45290	5	Gooroodos Chuckerbutty.
	,, 45289		
	L/33 27632	10	
7777	L/40 16245	10	Alexander Stern.
	,, 16244		
7778	L/12 57209	20	Surruj Mull.
	,, 57206		
	A/69 61022	10	
	A/30 03109		
7779	L/7 49087	20	Kasi Nath Gooho.
	,, 49089		
7780	L/20 29706	5	Abdoorazag.
	,, 29709	5	
7781	L/15 75122	5	Madhub Kissen Ghose.
7782	A/31 88323	10	Hurrydas Dutt.
	,, 83322		
	L/17 29648	5	
	,, 29649		
	L/33 51044	10	
	,, 18491	10	
	L/[illegible] 58143	5	

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
7784	L/9 78167	5	Upendra Nath Sen.
7785	L/57 35375	} 20	Rakhal Chundra Mittra.
	,, 35376		
7786	L/36 39706	20	Bussanto Chunder Dass.
7787	L/58 86964	} 100	Malapooree.
	,, 86965		
7791	L/5 06327	} 10	} Dookhun Lall.
	,, 06326		
	L/16 04163	5	
7792	L/18 63966	5	Madhub Chunder Chatterjee.
7793	L/13 22801	20	} Woomesh Chunder Ghose.
	,, 22802	20	
7794	L/58 00457	20	} E. E. Joshua.
	L/45 02838	20	
	L/46 01222	20	
7795	L/45 49901	} 20	} Messrs. Scott and Co.
	,, 49910		
7799	L/57 84031	20	Kubeer Chunder Shaw.
7800	L/40 09546	10	Maddat Khan, Gunner.
7801	L/57 30177	} 20	Poorna Chunder Lahorie.
	,, 30178		
7802	L/68 61182	20	} Hury Churn Sein.
	,, 61181	20	
	,, 61180	20	
7803	L/47 81085	20	} T. H. Oakes.
	L/50 42420	5	
7809	A/[illegible] 98859	1,000	} The Officiating District Superintendent, Julpigoree.
	A/59 80806	500	
	,, 80819	500	
	L/51 28742	100	
	,, 29258	100	
	,, 33706	100	
	,, 38429	100	
	L/50 77616	100	
	L/51 11958	100	
	,, 11959	100	
	,, 11960	100	
	,, 23313	100	
7810	A/5 79320	} 10	Aubinas Chunder Sein.
	,, 79319		
7811	A/6 29850	} 10	Kally Comul Banerjee.
	,, 99094		
7813	L/17 20209	} 5	Hem Chunder Banerjee.
	,, 20223		
7814	L/18 59205	} 5	Shama Churn Dass.
	,, 59207		
7817	A/50 91499	} 10	} Kally Kisto Dhur.
	,, 91497		
	A/54 33248	} 20	
	,, 32247		
	A/7 76029	} 10	
	A/6 06933		
7818	A/46 41916	20	Kalka Singh.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
The 30th March 1875.

L. BERKELEY,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Government Stationery Office.

NOTICE.

THE Store Department of the Stationery Office will be closed for the Annual Stock-taking, and Stationery will not be issued from the 1st to the 14th proximo, both days inclusive.

J. B. ROBERTS, *Superintendent of Stationery.*

GOVT. STATIONERY OFFICE, the 17th March 1875.

Muttuck Tea Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 17th April next, at 3 P.M., to receive the Directors' Report, to pass the accounts, and to transact such other business as may be brought forward.

CALCUTTA, the 10th March 1875. (107—3) C. N. KERNOT, M.D., *Managing Director.*

Jokai Assam Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 103, Clive Street, this day, Wednesday, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the Directors' Report, pass the Accounts to 31st December 1875, and transact such other business as may be brought forward.

CALCUTTA, the 15th March 1875. (114—3) BALMER, LAWRIE AND CO., *Managing Agents.*

Bishnath Tea Company, "Limited."

WE hereby beg to give notice that the Twenty-third Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, New China Bazar Street, on Wednesday, the 31st instant, at 4 o'clock P.M. precisely, to receive the Directors' and Manager's Reports, pass the Accounts, to declare a further dividend, and transact such other business as may be necessary.

The Transfer Register of Shares will be closed from 18th to 31st March 1875.

By order of the Board,

CALCUTTA, the 15th March 1875. (116—3) WILLIAMSON, MAGOR AND CO., *Secretaries.*

Holta Tea Company, "Limited."

ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Fourth Half-yearly General Meeting of Shareholders of the Holta Tea Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office, No. 1, New China Bazaar Street, Calcutta, this day, Wednesday, the 31st March 1875, at noon, to receive the Directors' and other Reports, pass Accounts, declare a Dividend, and to transact such other business as may be brought forward.

The Share Register of this Company will be closed from the 25th instant to the 2nd proximo inclusive.

By order of the Board,

CALCUTTA, the 15th March 1875. (124—2) B. SMYTH AND CO., *Secretaries.*

Bengal Tea Company, "Limited."

THE Twenty-ninth Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office, No. 7, Church Lane, at 4 P.M., on Wednesday, the 31st March, to receive Directors' Report and Accounts to 31st December 1874, the declaration of a further Dividend, and for such other business as may be brought forward.

The 20th March 1875. (128—2) A. H. BLECHYNDEN, *Secretary.*

"Corinthian" Theatre Company, "Limited."

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in the "Corinthian" Theatre Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Dhurrumtollah, on Monday, 5th April 1875, at 5-30 P.M., to confirm the Resolutions passed at a meeting held on the 1st instant.

By order of the Directors,

The 27th March 1875. (137—1) GEORGE ANDERSON, *Secretary.*

Chandypore Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eighth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 104, Clive Street, on Wednesday, the 31st current, at 3 P.M., to receive the Directors' Report, pass the Accounts to 31st December last, and transact any other business that may be brought forward.

(126—2) BORRADAILE, SCHILLER AND CO., *Secretaries.*

Cocheela Tea Company, "Limited."

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 104, Clive Street, on Thursday, the 15th proximo, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the Resolution passed at the Ordinary General Meeting held on the 30th March 1875. (142—3) BORRADAILE, SCHILLER AND CO., *Managing Agents.*

Cocheela Tea Company, "Limited."

WARRANTS for a final dividend of 1½ per cent., making, with 15 per cent. already paid, 16½ per cent. for the past season, will be delivered to Shareholders on presentation of scrip.

(140—2) BORRADAILE, SCHILLER AND CO., *Managing Agents.*

High Court Notices.

TO BE SOLD PURSUANT to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in suit No. 40 of 1873 (wherein Amy Grob Bennett is Plaintiff and Robert Starling Staunton is Defendant), dated the Twenty-third day of July, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, by the Registrar of the said High Court, in his Sale-room, on the middle floor of the Court-house, on Thursday, the Fifteenth day of April, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, at the hour of Three o'clock in the afternoon, all that 14-16th (the whole into 16-16th being considered as divided) of and in all those undermentioned several parcels of Land collectively known as the Grob Concern, or Tea Garden, and a like Share in the Property, immovable and movable, appertaining thereto, that is to say—

In all those Waste Lands in Mouzah Deprapar in Zillah Seebsaugor, Upper Assam, estimated to contain one thousand and sixty-eight acres (of which three hundred acres, or thereabouts, are under cultivation of Tea), and which lands are now generally called and known as "Dessoie," and are held under a Pottah granted by the Deputy Commissioner of Zillah Seebsaugor out of the Deputy Commissioner's Office, and dated Twenty-eighth day of December, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, for Ninety-nine years, from the First day of March, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, subject to the payment of certain rent or revenue to Government, and to the observance of certain rules and performance of certain covenants and conditions therein contained. Also, in all those other Waste Lands comprising four hundred acres, more or less, and known as lot 54, situate, lying, and being at Mouzah Obbypore, Barasallee, in the Province of Assam and District of Seebsaugor, and which are now commonly called and known as "Sonari" (and of which one hundred and sixty acres, or thereabouts, are under cultivation of Tea), and are held under a Conveyance granted by the Secretary of State for India through the Officiating Deputy Commissioner out of the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Seebsaugor, dated Twenty-seventh day of April, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, subject to certain terms and conditions therein stated. Also, in all those other Waste Lands comprising nine hundred and seventeen acres, more or less, and known as lot 23, situate, lying, and being at Mouzah Obbypore, Barasallee, in the District of Seebsaugor, in the Province of Assam, and which are now commonly called and known as "Kanoo," and of which about ninety-three acres are under cultivation of Tea, and are held under a Conveyance granted by the said Secretary of State, through the Officiating Deputy Commissioner out of the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Seebsaugor, also dated Twenty-seventh day of April, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, subject to certain terms and conditions therein stated. Also, in all these other Waste Lands situate, lying, and being about fourteen miles North of Jyepore, in the District of Seebsaugor, in Upper Assam, estimated to contain about sixty-seven acres, all under cultivation of Tea, and which are now called and known as "Barasallee," and are held under certain Rent-paying Pottahs, or Documents in the nature of Pottahs, subject to payment of the rent reserved and the conditions mentioned therein.

Together with all the Estate and Interest of John Melchior Grob, deceased, of and in 14-16th the parts or shares, the whole into 16-16th parts or shares being considered as divided, of and in all plantations and Tea or other Gardens upon the said lands hereinbefore described or any part thereof respectively, and of and in all Messuages, Tenements, Dwelling and other Houses, Bungalows, Stables, Godowns, Sheds, Buildings, Erections, Fixtures, Engines, Steam-Engines and Boilers, fixed and movable Machinery, Apparatus, Tools, Implements, and Utensils of every kind upon or belonging to the said lands, Tea Gardens, and Premises, or any of them or any part thereof, and of and in all Elephants, Horses, Bullocks, Buffaloes, Carts, Carriages, Boats, vessels, Boxes, Tea, Lead, Stores, Wares, Chattles, Live and Dead Stock, and Merchandize in, upon, or belonging to the said lands, Plantations, Gardens, Hereditaments, and Premises, appertaining thereto, and of and in all Tea Trees, Plants, Seedlings, Tea ungathered and manufactured, or which may have been gathered and may be in process of manufacture for the present season of One thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, that is to say, from the first of January last, and of and in all Tea Seed Crops growing and to be grown on the said lands or any of the same, and all benefit of and in all contracts or agreements for labour or hire of coolies and others in respect of such Lands, Gardens, and Premises, and every or any part thereof, and also of and in all balances, debts, rents, sum and sums of money, dennah and pownah, and accounts as taken, struck, and estimated as on and from the first day of January, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

The whole or entire 16-16th of the above-mentioned Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, Premises, and Property movable and immovable, stands and is now mortgaged to the Agra Bank, Limited, and the said sale by the Registrar will be subject to the said mortgage and to the payment by the purchaser of all monies due thereunder to the said Bank, and subject to the rights of the parties as declared by the said decree.

Three out of the four parcels of Land above-mentioned were formerly comprised in larger grants which were subsequently reduced, and large quantities of land given up to Government, leaving the quantities above-mentioned in the possession of the owners of the Grob Tea Gardens. Such muniments of title as relate to the said Grants of Land are in the custody of the Agra Bank as such mortgagee as aforesaid.

Intending purchasers will be permitted to inspect such muniments of title at the office of Messrs. Chauntrell, Knowles, and Roberts, the Solicitors of the said Bank.

The Conditions upon which the said 14-16th Share of the said Property or Concern will be sold will be open to inspection at the Registrar's Office in the High Court, and at Mr. Paliologus' Office on and after the First day of April next, and the same will be produced at the time of sale. For further particulars apply to Mr. Nicholas Paliologus, the plaintiff's Solicitor, No. 2, Garstins' Buildings, Calcutta.

R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar.*

HIGH COURT, ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION, 20th March 1875. (130—4)

PURSUANT TO A DECREE of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Original Civil Jurisdiction, in a suit No. 120 of 1873, wherein Suttya Lall Shaw and others are plaintiffs and Mokoondo Moorary Shaw and others are defendants, and dated the 25th day of February 1874, the creditors of Janardun Shaw, late of Calcutta, who died in the month of March 1871, are, on or before the 24th day of April 1875, to come in and prove their debts or claims before the Honorable Mr. Justice Pontifex, one of the Judges of the said Court at the Court-house, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree. Saturday, the 1st day of May 1875, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the said Court-house is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the said claims.

R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar.*

HIGH COURT, O. O. C. JURISDICTION, the 22nd March 1875. (133—4)

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD by the Registrar of the High Court in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, pursuant to a decretal order of the said court, bearing date the twentieth day of February one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, made in the suit No. 411 of 1874 [wherein Seth Arratoon Apcar, Thomas Arratoon Apcar, and Alexander Arratoon Apcar, all of Calcutta, are the plaintiffs, and Anundololl Doss and Nundololl Doss, both of Sobha Bazar, in the town of Calcutta, zemindars, and Janokeynauth Roy of Durmahatta, in the town of Calcutta, and Grees Chunder Ghose, are the defendants], at the Registrar's sale-room, in the Court-house, on Saturday, the seventeenth day of April next, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, viz.—

LOT 1.—All that upper-roomed brick built messuage tenement or dwelling-house, together with the piece or parcel of land or ground thereunto belonging and upon part whereof the same is erected and built, containing by estimation three beeghas and twelve cottahs, situate in and being No. 2, Little Russel Street, in the town of Calcutta, and bounded on the north by the house and land No. 3 in the said street at present in the occupation of Mrs. Louisa Box, on the south by Harrington Street, on the east by the tenanted house and land known as No. 11, Harrington Street, belonging to the estate of Ramkistno Dass, and on the west by Little Russel Street.

LOT 2.—All that upper-roomed brick built messuage tenement or dwelling-house, with the piece or parcel of land or ground thereunto belonging, and on part whereof the same is erected and built, containing by estimation two beeghas, situate, lying and being at and known as No. 11, Harrington Street, in Calcutta, aforesaid, and bounded on the north by the tenanted house of Mr. Joseph E. Judah, on the south by Harrington Street aforesaid, on the east by the tenanted house belonging to , and on the west by the lastly described house and premises No. 2, Little Russel Street.

LOT 3.—All that lower-roomed brick built messuage tenement or dwelling-house, with the piece or parcel of land or ground thereunto belonging and on part whereof the same is erected and built, containing by estimation eight cottahs, situate, lying and being in and known as No. 13, formerly No. 11, Grant's Lane, and which are now bounded on the north by the house No. 8, Grant's Lane, belonging to Koonjobehary Shaw, and the house No. 7, Grant's Lane, belonging to Juggut Chunder Day Sircar, and occupied by Nolitmohun Doss as a jute godown, on the south and east by Grant's Lane, and on the west by the No. 14, Grant's Lane, belonging to Rajkistno Mitter.

The Conditions of Sale are published below. The Abstract of Title may be inspected at the office of the Registrar of the High Court.

A. CARAPIET, *Plaintiffs' Attorney.* R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar.*

SUIT NO. 411 OF 1874.

Seth Arratoon Apcar and others,

vs.

Anundololl Doss and Nundololl Doss and others.

1st.—No person is to advance a less sum than what shall be fixed by the Registrar.

2nd.—The highest bidder is to be the purchaser, provided that the Registrar shall consider that a sufficient sum has been offered; and if any dispute arise as to the last or highest bidding for any lot, the property shall be put up again at the former bidding and resold.

3rd.—Each purchaser is, at the time of sale, to subscribe his name and address to his bidding, and the Abstract of Title and all written notices and communications and summons

are to be deemed duly delivered to and served upon the purchaser by being left for him at such address, unless or until he is represented by an attorney.

4th.—Each purchaser is, at the time of sale, to pay a deposit of 25 per cent. on the amount of his purchase-money to the Registrar, otherwise the lot shall be put up again and resold.

5th.—The Registrar will, after the sale, proceed to certify the result, and such certificate will, within 14 days after the sale, be filed by and at the expense of the plaintiffs, and in case of their neglect, the purchaser is to be at liberty to file the same and to retain the costs out of the purchase-money.

6th.—The plaintiff is, within seven days after the sale, to deliver to the purchaser or his solicitor an abstract of the title of the property purchased by him for the purpose of enabling him to prepare the conveyance.

7th.—Each purchaser shall take the property with the title disclosed in the abstract of title, which may be seen at the office of Mr. A. Carapiet, Attorney for the plaintiffs, on any day before the sale, and will be produced at the sale.

8th.—Each purchaser is, under an order to be obtained by him [or in case of his neglect by the plaintiff at the cost of the purchaser] upon application to the court or a judge in chambers, to pay the amount of his purchase-money to the Comptroller-General of Accounts for the time being of the Government of India, and the Secretary and Treasurer for the time being of the Bank of Bengal, with the privity of the Accountant-General of this Court, to the credit of the suit within one month from the day of sale, and if the same is not so paid, then the purchaser is to pay interest on his purchase-money at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from the end of one month from the day of sale to the day on which the same is actually paid, and upon payment of the purchase-money in manner aforesaid, the purchaser is to be entitled to possession and to the rents and profits from the day of such payment. The outgoings previous to the day of such payment are not to be paid by him.

9th.—Upon payment of the purchase-money as above mentioned, the plaintiffs shall execute a proper conveyance to the purchaser of the property purchased by him. Such conveyance shall be prepared by and registered at the expense of the purchaser, and tendered and left by him at the office of Mr. Carapiet, the plaintiffs' solicitor, for execution by the plaintiffs, the draft having been previously submitted for approval.

10th.—The plaintiffs have no other deeds or muniments of title in their possession or power than those mentioned in the abstract of title, and the purchaser shall not be entitled to call for the production or make any objection on account of the non-production of any other deeds or muniments of title.

11th.—If any error or misstatement shall appear to have been made in the description of the property, or any other errors whatever shall appear in the particulars of sale, such error or misstatement is not to annul the sale, nor entitle the purchaser to be discharged from his purchase or to compensation.

12th.—If the purchaser shall not pay his purchase-money at the time above specified, or at any other time which may be named in any order for that purpose, and in all other respects perform these conditions, an order may be made by the court or a judge in chambers for resale of the property and for payment by the purchaser of the deficiency (if any) in the price which may be obtained upon such resale, and of all costs and expenses occasioned by such default.

13th.—As Seth Arratoon Apcar (one of the plaintiffs) is residing in England, such conveyance, to be executed under these conditions, shall be executed and registered on his behalf by his attorney in Calcutta duly authorized to execute and register the same.

14th.—The plaintiffs being mortgagees, shall enter into no other covenant than that they have not encumbered.

15th.—The premises in Little Russel Street and the premises in Harrington Street are held wholly under the same title. The purchaser of the premises in Little Russel Street, being the largest in value of the said two premises, shall be entitled to the possession of the muniments of title relating to both the said premises, but such purchaser shall enter into the usual covenants with the purchaser of the premises in Harrington Street for the production and furnishing copies of the said muniments of title. The deed containing any such covenants as aforesaid, and the copies of muniments of title to be furnished as aforesaid, shall be prepared and furnished at the cost of the covenantees.

16th.—The premises in No. 2, Little Russel Street, being the largest in value of the three several premises comprised in the Indenture of Mortgage, the purchaser of the said premises, No. 2, Little Russel Street, shall, after the sale of all the said premises, be entitled to the custody of the said Indenture of Mortgage; but such purchaser shall enter into the usual covenants with the purchasers of the said other premises for the production and furnishing copies of the said Indenture of Mortgage. The deeds containing any such covenants as aforesaid, and the copies to be furnished as aforesaid, shall be prepared and furnished at the cost of the covenantees. (135—2)

Notice.

MR. HUGH WALKER TULLOCH is no longer authorised to sign for our firm, Nicol, Fleming & Co.

The 11th March 1875. (132—3) NICOL, FLEMING & CO.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd March 1875.

LIABILITIES.				Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' capital, paid-up				2,20,00.000	0	0
Reserve Fund				16,05,375	13	1
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ...	Rs. 1,34,23,332	1	3	2,97,27,542	3	7
General Treasury Balance at Branches ...	,, 1,63,04,210	2	4			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				2,41,68,422	3	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.				10,92,973	15	11
Sundries				6,66,507	10	4
Total ...				7,92,60,821	14	6

ASSETS.				Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities				1,64,06,651	9	4
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches				77,46,414	0	0
Accounts of credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches				46,52,436	4	3
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches				2,11,45,328	7	11
Dead Stock				10,81,408	14	1
Stamps				12.782	3	11
Balances with other banks				4,28,010	9	3
Sundries				22,140	10	2
Bullion				52,715	6	6
				5,15,47,897	1	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	Rs. 93,94,181	2	4	2,77,12,924	13	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	,, 1,83,18,743	10	9			
Total ...				7,92,60,821	14	6

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 25th March 1875.

J. GORDON,
Chief Accountant & Deputy Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

(136—1)

Stolen in Course of Transit.

THE upper half of the Government Promissory Note, No. 7, of the 5½ per cent. loan of 1859-60, for Rs. 500, standing in the name of Miss Emily S. Judge, the original proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any one.

The payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietress.

Interest Draft for 14th to 31st half years, amounting to Rs. 246-15-0, in favour of Miss Emily S. Judge, has also been lost with the above upper half of Note.

For and on account of Emily S. Judge.

(119—3) J. WINDRAM, *Manager, National Bank of India, Limited.*

Mackenzie, Lyall and Company

ARE instructed to sell on Monday next, the 5th April proximo, at their Exchange Hall, on account of the concerned, to the highest bidder—

1397	Pieces Grey Shirtings	... ...	4 to 6lb
1000	Pieces ditto	... ...	8 to 9lb
730	Pieces ditto	... ...	10 to 11lb
8	Pieces White Shirtings	... ...	36 in.
104	Pieces Black Dyed Cambrics,		
27	Ct. Cotton Ball Thread,		

recovered from the wreck of the *City of Edinburgh.* (139—1)

Messrs. Mackenzie Lyall and Company

WILL sell at 1 P.M. on Friday next, the 2nd April proximo, in the Exchange Commercial Sale-rooms, on account of the concerned, to the highest bidders,

146 Boxes, each 100 feet Window Glass,
35 Casks Iron Rice Bowls,
14 Casks Glass-ware,
2 Casks Earthern-ware,

Recovered from the wreck of the *City of Edinburgh.* (141—1)

Rates of Subscription to the Calcutta Gazette

FROM 1ST JANUARY 1872.

Payable in advance.

For one year wihout postage	Rs. 15	0	0
Ditto with postage	,, 20	0	0

When Postage Stamps are remitted in payment of subscription, half an anna in the rupee should be added for discount.

Central Provinces' Gazetteer.

EDITION OF 1870 in one VOL.

A LIMITED number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to—

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING, *Bombay*,
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK & CO., *Calcutta*, or
SUPDT., CHIEF COMMR.'S OFFICE, *Nagpúr*.

Publications for Sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

The Bengal Administration Report for 1873-74. Price ... Rs. 4 0 0
The Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73. " ... " 7 8 0
Map of Bengal, 1873, price, if taken with the Report ... " 1 0 0
Ditto, separately ... ... " 2 0 0

Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872. By H. Beverley, Esq., C.S., Registrar General of Bengal ... ... Rs. 10 0 0

Rules for the Sale of Waste Lands. Price 4 *annas*.

Act VII (B.C.) of 1873 (Labor Districts Emigration), the Government Resolution thereon, and the Rules and Forms under the Act, bound up together in pamphlet form, 8 annas per copy, or, including postage ... ... Rs. 0 10 0
Ditto ditto in Bengali, 8 as. per copy, or including postage ... " 0 10 0

Papers Regarding the Tea Industry in Bengal. Price Rs. 3.

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Jute in Bengal, and on Indian Fibres available for the Manufacture of Paper, with map. By HEM CHUNDER KERR, Deputy Magistrate on special duty. Price ... ... Rs. 8 0 0

A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History, and its Commerce. (Second Edition. Revised and Corrected). By J. WESTLAND, ESQ., C.S., late Magistrate and Collector of Jessore. Price ... ... Rs. 3 0 0

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burmah, and on the Upper Brahmapooter. Price ... ... Rs. 5 0 0

Selections from Divisional and District Annual Administration Reports, 1872-73, with the Government Resolutions on them. Price ... ... Rs. 5 0 0

Progressive Colloquial Exercises in the Lushai Dialect of the Dzo or Kuki Language. With Vocabularies and Popular Tales (notated). By Captain THOMAS HERBERT LEWIN, B.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hills. Price ... ... Rs. 6 0 0

Selections from the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, 1871 *to* 1874. Price ... ... Rs. 2 8 0

Report on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, &c., in Indian and Australian Snake-poisoning; and the Physiological, Chemical, and Microscopical Nature of Snake-Poisons. By the Commission appointed to investigate the subject. Price ... ... Rs. 3 0 0

A Manual of Family Medicine for India. By W. J. Moore, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; Fellow of the University of Bombay; Surgeon-Major H. M. Indian Medical Service, Bombay Establishment; Surgeon to the Rajpootana Political Agency; and Superintendent-General of Dispensaries and Vaccination for Rajpootana. Price:

To Government Officers (except those mentioned below), and to the Public at large ... Rs. 4 0 0
To all officers employed in the Forest, Customs, Opium, Surveys, Public Works, and other Government Departments, who are in receipt of salaries under Rs. 500 per mensem; but in such cases a certificate to be furnished declaring that the book is required only for the personal use of the Officer ... ... Rs. 3 0 0

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to the 1st of January 1875. Price Rs. 3, postage 8 ans.

Apply to E. M. LEWIS, Bengal Secretariat Press, 28, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

For Sale.

AT the Meteorological Office, No. 22, Chowringhee, the following official publications:—

Meteorological Report of		1867	Rs.	0	12	per copy.
Ditto	ditto	1868	"	1	8	"
Ditto	ditto	1869	"	2	4	"
Ditto	ditto	1870	"	2	6	"
Ditto	ditto	1871	"	2	8	"
Ditto	ditto	1872	"	3	0	"
Ditto	ditto	1873	"	3	0	"
Administration Report of		1870-71	"	0	4	"
Ditto	ditto	1871-72	"	0	4	"
Ditto	ditto	1872-73	"	0	4	"
Ditto	ditto	1873-74	"	0	4	"
A table of the average monthly and annual rainfall at 98 Stations in Northern India			"	0	4	"

The above are also to be obtained at the same prices at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., No. 5, Government Place.

HENRY F. BLANFORD, *Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.*

CALCUTTA, the 22nd September 1873.

☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent, Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street. No orders can be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamp for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

Books required on the public service are only supplied when authorized by the Department under whose orders they are published.

A Manual of Family Medicine for India. By W. J. Moore, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; Fellow of the University of Bombay; Surgeon-Major, Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service, Bombay Establishment; Surgeon to the Rajpootana Political Agency; and Superintendent-General of Dispensaries and Vaccination for Rajpootana. *Price*—

To Government officers (except those mentioned below) and to the public at large. *Rs.* 4.

To all officers employed in the Forest, Customs, Opium, Surveys, Public Works, and other Government Departments, who are in receipt of salaries under Rs. 500 per mensem, on a certificate being furnished declaring that the book is to be purchased only for the personal use of the officer. *Rs.* 3.

Packing and postage, per copy, 10 *annas.*

Will be published on 1st April 1875.

Army List—New Number.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is appended the Civil Service Gradation List, corrected up to 1st April 1875. *Price Rs.* 4; *packing and postage,* 8 *annas.*

Public Works Department Classified List, corrected up to 1st October 1874. *Price, Rs.* 2; *packing and postage,* 4 *annas.*

Rules for the Qualification, Admission, and Enrolment of Pleaders and Mooktears in Mofussil Courts. *Price 4 annas; by post, 5 annas.*

Rules for Admission of Vakeels in the High Court. *Price 4 annas; by post, 5 annas.*

New authorized edition corrected up to 1st December 1873: royal 8vo., limp covers, with every alternate page blank for entering notes and alterations.

The Civil Pension Code. *Price, Re.* 1-4; *packing and postage,* 4 *as.*

The Civil Leave Code. *Price, Re.* 1; *packing and postage,* 3 *as.*

The Acting Allowance Code. *Price, As.* 8; *packing and postage,* 2 *as.*; *or*

The Three Codes bound in one vol. *Price, Rs.* 2-8; *packing and postage,* 8 *as.*

A Report on the Expedition to Western Yunan *viâ* Bhamo. By John Anderson, M.D., Medical Officer and Naturalist to the Expedition. *Price Rs.* 8; *packing and postage,* 14 *annas.*

Report of the Commissioners appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the Origin, Nature, &c., of Indian Cattle Plagues. With Appendices, Calcutta, 1871. Fol. pp. xxx and 999, with Maps. *Price Rs.* 10; *packing and postage, Rs.* 2.

Selections from Unpublished Records of Government for the years 1748 to 1767 inclusive. Relating mainly to the social condition of Bengal. With a Map of Calcutta in 1784. By the Rev. J. Long, Member of the Government Record Commission. *Price Rs.* 5; *packing and postage* 1 *Re. extra.*

Selections from Calcutta Gazettes of the years 1816 to 1823 inclusive, showing the political and social condition of the English in India upwards of fifty years ago. By Hugh David Sandeman, C.S., Accountant-General, Bengal, and Member of the Record Commission. *Volume I, Rs.* 3, *and Volumes II, III, IV, and V, at Rs.* 5 *each; packing and postage Re.* 1 *extra.*

Revised (Indian) Army Regulations, Regulations and Orders for the Army of the Bengal Presidency. Published by authority. Royal 8vo., cloth boards. *Price, Rs.* 4; *packing and postage, Re.* 1. *Interleaved copy, Rs.* 5; *packing and postage, Re.* 1-12.

Book of Forms referred to in the above. Foolscap folio, enclosed in stiff covers. *Price, Rs.* 2; *packing and postage, Re.* 1-8.

The Thanatophidia of India, being a description of the venomous snakes of the Indian Peninsula, with an account of the influence of their poison on life, and a series of experiments. By J. Fayrer, M.D., C.S.I., F.R.S.E., Honorary Physician to the Queen, Surgeon-Major, Her Majesty's Bengal Army, Professor of Surgery and Senior Surgeon in the Calcutta Medical College and its Hospital, Fellow of the University of Calcutta, and late President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. *Price Rs.* 80 *per copy; packing and postage, Rs.* 2-4.

The older Statutes in force in India, edited, with Notes and an Index, by Whitley Stokes, Esq. *Price Rs.* 5; *packing and postage,* 3 *annas.*

A collection of Statutes relating to India passed between the years 1855 and 1870, both inclusive, being a Supplement to the Law relating to India and the East India Company, fifth edition, edited, with an Index to the Statutes relating to India not expressly repealed in August 1867, by Whitley Stokes, Esq. *Price Rs.* 10; *packing and postage,* 12 *annas.*

Vocabulary of Ordnance Stores, for adoption throughout British India: prepared, under the orders of the Government of India, by Ensign J. Tanner, Deputy Assistant Commissary, Bengal Ordnance Department, and rated in the Office of the Examiner of Ordnance Accounts, Fort William. *Price Rs.* 6; *packing and postage, Re.* 1-8 *extra.*

The Hymns of the Rig-Veda, in the Samhita and Pada Text, by Professor F. Max Müller, M.A., in two Volumes. *Price Rs. 24; packing and postage, Re. 1-12.*

*** The Rig-Veda, the oldest book of Indian literature, has very properly been made one of the principal class-books for those who study Sanskrit in the schools and colleges in India, and though at present a scholar-like knowlege of the Vedic hymns is in the examinations required of the more advanced students only, yet, as soon as editions, translations, grammars, and dictionaries shall have rendered the study of these ancient documents more accessible, I doubt not that the time will come when no one in India will call himself a Sanskrit scholar who cannot construe the hymns of the ancient Rishis of his country.—*Extract from Preface.*

The Acts of the Government of India from 1854 to date, with Indexes and lists of Titles, each separately available.

In Two Vols., foolscap folio.

Correspondence relating to the Famine in Bengal and Behar, from October 1873 to May 1st, 1874. *Price Rs. 2-8 per vol.; packing and postage Re. 1-4 extra per vol.*

CONTENTS:—Vol. I, the principal official correspondence relating to the Famine. Vol. II, Special Narratives and Minutes by the Hon'ble Sir R. Temple, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Report on the production of Tobacco in India, by J. E O'Connor. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Cultivation of Silk in India—some account of Silk in India, especially of the various attempts to encourage and extend sericulture in that country. Compiled by J. Geoghegan, Under-Secretary to the Government of India. Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce. Foolscap folio, in stiff cover. *Price Rs. 2; packing and postage, 7 annas.*

Report on the Fresh Water Fish and Fisheries of India and Burma. By Surgeon-Major Francis Day, F.L.S. & F.Z.S., Inspector-General of Fisheries in India. *Price Rs. 2; packing and postage, 10 annas extra.*

Published by Authority.

Royal 8vo., illustrated with numerous Maps, cloth, lettered.

A Record of the Expeditions undertaken against the North-West Frontier Tribes: compiled from the Military and Political Despatches, Lieutenant-Colonel McGregor's Gazetteer, and other official sources, by Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Paget, Commandant, 5th Punjab Cavalry. *Price, Rs. 5; packing and postage, Re. 1.*

Code of Regulations for the Public Works Department. Third edition, revised and corrected up to 1st January 1870. *Price, Rs. 4; packing and postage, Re. 1 extra: interleaved copies, Rs. 5; packing and postage, Re. 1-6.*

Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

New Criminal Procedure Code.

OFFICERS under the Bengal Government, who wish to have copies of the New Criminal Procedure Code *for sale*, are requested to apply to the Superintendent of Government Printing, Calcutta.

Postal Notices.

SEA OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer.
Ceylon and the Australian Colonies ...	7 P.M. ...	31st Mar. 1875	*From Bombay.*
Madras, Ceylon, and the intermediate ports	7 " ...	31st " "	*Ethiopia.*
Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, and the Colonies of Queensland and Victoria, *vid* Torres' Straits. (Letters, &c., for the latter Colony must be specially superscribed.)	7 " ...	3rd April "	*From Bombay.*
Chittagong, Akyab, and Kyouk Phyoo ...	7 " ...	4th " "	*Mahratta.*
Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits ...	7 " ...	4th " "	*Oriental.*
Persian Gulf ...	7 " ...	6th " "	*From Bombay.*
Madras and Ceylon ...	7 " ...	7th " "	*Surat.*

The next Overland Mail, *vid* Bombay, will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 2nd April 1875.

2. **Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 1st idem.**

N.B.—The Letter-Box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid, and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, up to 8 P.M.

CALCUTTA, the 30th March 1875. M. PERCY, *Post-Master.*

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 31st March 1875.

Baron, T.
Battye, D.
Beatson, Miss J.
Berrington, E.
Bright, A.
Casey, J.
Christian, A.
Doyle, J. C.
Faulkner, Miss.
Guiseppe, C.
Gormley, J. A.
Harrison, J. H. C.
Henriques, Mrs.
Hordem, Captain.
Jones, Mrs.
Joseph, C.
Kings, Mrs. E.
Leckie, T. M. D.
Lucas & Co., A.
Lynch, Miss B.
Macleod, W.
Mendonca, J.
McAlpine, J.
McKenna, J.
McNeema, J.
Metherall, C. Miss.
Mills, H. F.
Moncrieff, Miss.
Monkman, J. W.
Nagalingam, S.
Papaspinpulo, D.
Parr, K. J., Major.
Pemberton, Captain E. A.
Pettman, Miss E.
Pickford, C. E.
Power, W.
Shiell, Mrs. J. L.
Smith, Surgeon-Major S.
St. Clair, Miss A.
Stewart, G.
Thacker, J. G. A.
Thompson, J. A.
Toddens, C.
Townsend, E. S.
Treacy, Mrs.
Vacher, H.
Vincent, J.
Wace, A. A.
Walker, R.
Warren, Thomas.
Watson, William.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Adams, A. G.
Alexander, Hon. C.
Alunwalla.
Anderson, R.
Armstrong, Surgeon J.
Bainbridge, F. C.
Barness, T.
Barbase, W. C.
Bills, Capt. J. W.
Bourne, J. H.
Brewster, J.
Browne, T. W. B.
Burton, W. E.
Chisam, W.
Clarke, Hon. Sir A.
Closin, E. G.
Coote, T., Jr.
Corke, T.
Croghan, W.
Cumming, W.
Davis, E. C.
Deverally, Captain.
Dominey, H.
Dougall, J., Dr. F. R. C. P. E.
Editor, "National Budget."
Elworthy, F.
Falding, Dr.
Ferguson, Miss.
Fernandez, J. F.
Fontana, F.
George, Mrs. P.
Glover, Rev. F. R. A.
Graham, C.
Greig, J.
Grinshaw, N.
Hall, Mrs. H. DeJ.
Hansun, G., Captain.
Hill, H. H.
Hogendorp, Baron.
Hohne, H. F.
Holmes, Miss E.
Hoskin, T.
James, C. F.
Johans, Mr.
Jones, Miss.
Jones, J. J.
Kent, Mrs. S.
Lamm, S.
Latham, C.
Lesterman, W.
Levie, D.
Luigi, G.
MacIntyre, A.
McCrath, Dr.
McLaren, J. G.
M. DeL. Madame.
Morris, A. B., Dr.
Nash, A. M.
O'Donoghue, C. R.
Owen, L. R.
Palmer, A. H.
Pepys, Hon. F.
Pearse, G.
Perra, T. R.
Phillips, R.
Philbin, J.
Rainey, J. R.
Ralphs, H. J.
Rayson, P.
Rea, Mrs. W.
Reid, E. B.
Rhoades, A. H.
Roberts, H.
Rosenbergy, W.
Ryan, W. E.
Shearman, J., Driver.
Silcock, Mrs. J. G.
Southorn, R.
Stephen, C.
Taylor, C.
Taylor, A. F. Compter.
Temple, G. W.
Templer, G.
Tuson, E.
Tytler, Capt. R. C.
Wade, A. R.
Watts, F.
Weir, H.
Whyte, J. B.
Wells, W. S.
Wilberforce, H.
Wilson, E. A. H.
Wolfers, L.
Wright, A.
Young, F. W.

M. PERCY, *Offg. Post-Master.*

INSOLVENCY NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that in the event of no claim being established to the unclaimed dividends hereunder mentioned within six months from this date, the same will be paid into Court.

Estate, C. FORNARO (Fornaro and Huni).

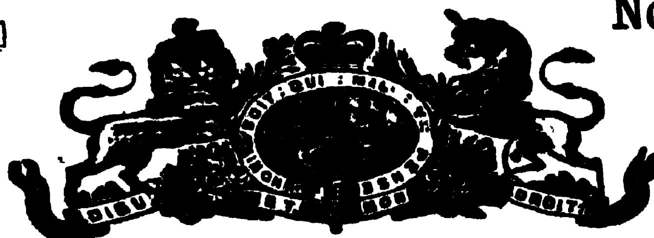
No.	Names of Creditors.	Amount of Claim. Rs.	A.	P.	2nd Dividend at 11 as. per cent. Rs.	A.	P.
3	Gebhardt and Company	4,400	0	0	30	4	0
15	Rehder and Company	128	12	8	0	14	2
16	T. Wieler	18	12	0	0	2	0
17	Bourjeau, Hubener and Company	114	8	0	0	12	7
22	F. C. Mears and Company	1,926	2	11	13	3	10
25	W. A. Waller	166	8	0	1	2	3
30	Austrian Lloyd Steam Company	228	8	0	1	9	1
37	Vernius de Sulzer Wart and Company	1,358	0	0	9	8	4
38	Th. C. Mohrhard	73	5	0	0	8	0
43	Fr. Eichel	3,439	3	3	23	10	3
49	Fr. Wehendorfer	1,568	15	6	10	12	8
52	Louis Lindner and Sons	32	9	0	0	3	7
55	Aug Meller and Company	907	13	0	6	3	10
56	Montheuil Franefils Aine	125	4	0	0	13	9
64	Wiulleumier Robert and Company	34	11	3	0	3	9
65	Guerin and Jouault	8,417	13	0	57	13	11
66	Ed. Deville	555	6	0	3	13	1
67	Raalte Behrend	146	9	3	1	0	2
70	Tiden Nordenfelt and Company	78	15	3	0	8	8
71	Hy. Montieth	5,084	5	6	34	15	3
73	Frat. Pratolongo	4,877	2	6	33	8	6
81	Abel Will and Company	1,796	14	0	12	5	8
82	Scott Thomson and Company, Limited	12	0	0	0	1	3
83	Captain Phalp	200	0	0	1	6	0
87	Golam Rohoman	1,511	7	4	10	6	3
88	Poyath Rohim	829	8	0	5	11	3
89	Rajoo and Akber	897	5	6	6	2	8
90	Golam Nosoruth	1,460	4	6	10	0	7
91	Golam Baree	565	2	9	3	14	2
93	India General Steam Navigation Company, Limited	781	10	3	5	5	11
94	William Moran and Company	8,104	15	9	55	11	6
95	Hugo Martin	28	2	6	0	3	1
100	G. Zeigler and Son	20	1	3	0	2	2
102	Fred. Huth and Company	112	9	4	0	12	4
104	Alexander Pirjuntz	304	7	0	2	1	5
111	A. Coppenrath and Company	82	12	0	0	9	1
113	Dickmann, Barckhausen and Company	651	13	11	4	7	8
135	Edwin Wachter	6,337	4	0	43	9	1
138	Landsteen and Company	12,925	9	5	88	13	9
143	Theodor, Bock and Company	4,777	0	0	32	13	5
150	Langstaff and Ehrenberg	73	0	0	0	8	0
151	Voss and Delius	34	0	0	0	3	8
153	E. Henke	20	8	0	0	2	3
154	Post-office, Zurich	6	2	0	0	0	8
156	F. Cathrein	303	0	0	2	1	3
159	Hardy, Nathan and Sons	213	14	11	1	7	6
160	G. Garben	200	0	0	1	6	0
161	The Secretary of State for India in Council, Government Telegraph Department	16	0	0	0	1	9

Estate, ALEXANDER WALLACE AND CO.

Names of Creditors.	Amount of Claim. Rs.	A.	P.	2nd Dividend at 10 per cent. Rs.	A.	P.
Commercial Bank of India	13,370	7	1	1,337	0	8
Thomas Pain and Company	7,194	3	4	719	6	8
William Henderson	300	0	0	30	0	0
W. Johnson	120	0	0	12	0	0
Henderson, C. P.	22,105	10	8	2,218	9	0

[REGISTERED NO. 29.]

No. 13 of 1875.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1875.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Thursday, the 25th March 1875.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding.*
The Hon'ble V. H. SCHALCH,
The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General,*
The Hon'ble RIVERS THOMPSON,
The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER,
The Hon'ble STUART HOGG,
The Hon'ble H. J. REYNOLDS,
The Hon'ble BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE, RAI BHAHDOOR,
The Hon'ble BABOO KRISTODAS PAUL,
and
The Hon'ble NAWAB SYUD ASHGHAR ALI DILER JUNG, C.S.I.

REGISTRATION OF MAHOMEDAN MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved that the Bill to provide for the voluntary Registration of Mahomedan Marriages and Divorces be further considered in order to the settlement of its clauses. As far as he was aware, only one clause

remained to be considered, that of which the consideration was deferred at the ast meeting of the Council. It was a proposal that at the commencement of section 1 the following words be inserted:—

"This Act extends, in the first instance, to the territories for the time being under the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, except Behar and Orissa:

But the Lieutenant-Governor may, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, extend it to Behar and Orissa."

The HON'BLE NAWAB SYED ASHGAR ALI said he had received copies of three memorials on the subject of this Bill since the last meeting of the Council: one, a memorial of certain Mahomedans of Bengal and Behar; one from Arrah and one from certain inhabitants of Chinsurah and Hooghly; also a memorandum by Moonshee Ameer Ali, and a petition from a Kazi of Tirhoot. He would refrain from speaking on the motion before the Council until such time as three other memorials from some Mahomedan gentlemen of Sarun, Monghyr, and Tirhoot, which he was informed were about to be sent in, had been received. [HIS HONOR the PRESIDENT intimated that he had just received those petitions.] There were other memorials besides these, which he understood were to be presented to the Council from Mahomedan gentlemen in other places; and until they had been presented, he would refrain from speaking on the subject. He would, however, in accordance with the wishes which had been expressed to him by certain Persian gentlemen resident in Calcutta, move as an amendment that the further consideration of the Bill be postponed for a period of from two to six months, in order to enable them to prepare and present their memorials, which were not yet ready.

HIS HONOR the PRESIDENT said that the memorials to which reference had just been made were an additional one from the Behar Province, which was very much the same as the one which had already been circulated to the Council; one from Monghyr, and another from Tirhoot. Two of these memorials were accompanied by an English translation, and the other was without any translation. There were two petitions signed by residents of Behar, one of which was accompanied by a translation, and the other was not so accompanied; but he believed that they were almost identical, so that the one translation would answer for both of them. Then there was one memorial from Tirhoot in English, and one from Monghyr, which apparently had no translation. The Behar and Tirhoot memorials were accompanied by translations, but the Monghyr one was not. These memorials were all, he believed, exactly to the same effect as those which had been presented to the Council. He believed they were framed under some misapprehension, as they expressly stated that the Bill would interfere with their religious institutions, when it was well known that the Bill distinctly provided that it was not to do so.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said he believed that the Government and the Council had already as fully before them the means of knowing what was the feeling regarding this Bill as they would have six months or twelve months hence, and therefore he did not think that any further delay would put them in a better position than that in which they now were.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said he somewhat dissented from the remark which had just been made, that the Council had before them all possible information they were likely to be possessed of after a postponement of six months. The Council were in somewhat of an awkward position. When permission was asked to introduce this Bill, the hon'ble member on his left, who sat in the Council somewhat in the position of a representative of the Mahomedan community, supported the introduction of the Bill, and said that the Bill was one which would receive the approbation of the Mahomedans of Bengal, and so doubtless the Members of the Council (certainly MR. HOGG himself) were not prepared to offer any opposition to the Bill. This was particularly the case as regards himself, he not being acquainted with the feelings of the Mahomedans in Eastern Bengal, never having served in those districts. Now, when the Bill was in an advanced stage, we found the hon'ble member himself opposing the progress of the Bill, and saying that it was opposed to the views of the Mahomedan community generally, and particularly by those in Behar and Orissa. He could understand the Magistrates of the districts in

Eastern Bengal coming forward and asking the Government in the Legislative Department to pass a Bill compelling the registration of marriages and divorces. But certainly, in the absence of the arguments upon which the request was based, he was unable to understand upon what grounds they thought a permissive Bill, if not supported by the Mahomedan population of Eastern Bengal, would have the effect they desired it to attain. The letters from the Magistrates of the districts in Eastern Bengal had not been placed before the Council; but perhaps the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill might favour the Council with information as to how a permissive Bill was likely to work the end desired by the Magistrate of Furreedpore and the other Eastern districts.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said he really did not know that he could explain anything more than what had already been laid before the Council in the earlier stages of the Bill. Certainly for the purposes for which the Magistrates wanted the Bill, a compulsory Bill would have been more effective. That might be granted. But then came another consideration; and certainly the conclusion he came to was that the attempt to pass a compulsory Bill through the Council, and to get that Bill assented to in higher quarters, would be futile. The attempt was made some years ago. A Bill for compulsory registration was introduced by Syed Azumooddeen, but it was dropped at once because, as MR. DAMPIER understood, there was such an outcry against it on the part of the Mahomedan community. The objection they felt to a compulsory Bill was that it would be an interference with their religion. He for one should disapprove of such a measure, because it would raise something more like a reasonable opposition from the Mahomedan community than the opposition which was now raised. The opposition which was now made seemed to him founded upon a misunderstanding of the scope of the Bill, and really did not apply to it. Still he would always rather give in to a prejudice, even though he himself considered it an unreasonable one, if he had no object in acting against it than fly in the face of those who entertained it. It was believed that in Eastern Bengal, where the shoe pinched, the people would avail themselves of a permissive Bill, and a permissive Bill would go further towards attaining the object in view than no Bill at all.

The HON'BLE MR. RIVERS THOMPSON said he understood that the question before the Council was (on the motion of the hon'ble member opposite) that the Bill be postponed for six months for further consideration. He was quite prepared to oppose that motion and support the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill in wishing that the Bill should now be proceeded with. The Council were aware how in other places different methods were adopted to oppose a Bill by moving for its postponement on various grounds; but this was the very first time in his experience that opportunity was taken of opposing a Bill in this Council by the presentation of petitions and remonstrances at the eleventh hour, when the Bill was ready to pass; and such a course was especially unreasonable with reference to a Bill which had been before the public and the Council for nearly eighteen months. It was quite clear, if the Bill was to be postponed on such representations, that there was scarcely any Bill that could be passed. In large provinces like these it was very easy to get up petitions; it was very easy to put forward objections on the ground of religious interference, which was a very difficult argument to deal with in a Council constituted like this; but when these were brought forward almost on the day on which the Bill was to be passed, he did not think that there was justification for such a proceeding. And considering that the present Bill was purely permissive, and that it was needed for the benefit of the Mahomedan community in the Eastern Districts, he did not think that because the people of Behar objected to it and did not want to use it, the proposal for the postponement of the Bill was one which should be entertained.

It appeared to him that the opposition generally to the introduction of the Bill had arisen from parts of Behar. It was not certain—at any rate it was not clearly established—that that opposition prevailed throughout the province of Behar; but there might be parts of the Behar districts, and of some districts in Bengal, in which objections existed to the introduction of the measure. It seemed to him, therefore, that the form in which the section before the Council should be enacted would be improved by adopting the form which we had in

another Act of the Council—in other Acts he might say—as regards the general manner of the introduction of the Act, as it left the power in the hands of the Executive Government as to when and where a particular Act should be applied;—not that the operation of the Act should be excluded from large provinces or particular divisions of the country till it had been extended thereto, but that it should be in the power of the Government, by a notification in the *Gazette*, to extend it to any districts, and sometimes more minutely to sub-divisions of districts. That, he thought, would be a better form in which to put the amendment proposed by the hon'ble mover of the Bill, and therefore he would move that the following words be introduced at the commencement of Section 1:—

"This Act shall commence and take effect in those districts in the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to which the said Lieutenant-Governor shall extend it by an order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*; and thereupon this Act shall commence and take effect in the districts named in such order on the day which shall be in such order provided for the commencement thereof."

By this means it would be competent to the Lieutenant-Governor, if he found that the Act should be introduced in a district like Mozufferpore, to extend it to that district without introducing it in other parts of Behar, in the same way as the Act might be extended to a particular district or districts of Bengal without introducing it in the rest of the province; and a further advantage of the amendment he proposed was that it would leave the decision of the question to the Government, who, in a matter like this, were best able to ascertain by reference to their local officers the need for the introduction of the Act and the general feeling of the people in regard to it.

The question that the further consideration of the Bill be postponed for a period of from two to six months was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson's amendment was then agreed to.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 3rd April.

REPORT ON THE CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES IN THE LOWER PROVINCES OF BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1873.

RESOLUTION.

MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 30th March 1875.

READ—

A letter from the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, No. 892½, dated 25th September 1874, submitting the Report on the Charitable Dispensaries in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the year 1873.

Read again—

The Report for 1872.

UNDER the system adopted in 1872, the reports by Civil Surgeons on dispensaries are now submitted to the Surgeon-General through the local civil authorities, with a view to their taking prompt measures to remedy defects which may be thus brought to their notice, and to the Medical Department being kept in full possession of the views and wishes of the officers who have the best means of judging of the requirements of their several districts. While this arrangement has the advantage of enabling the Medical Department to dispose effectively of all matters within its competence, to deal with which may seem to require orders before the submission of its general report to Government, it is open to the objection that delay is apt to occur in Commissioners and Magistrates forwarding the district reports with their remarks. The Surgeon-General explains that on the present occasion the late submission of his report is due to this cause, and not to any remissness on the part of medical officers; and he asks that such instructions may be issued to civil officers as will obviate, so far as possible, this inconvenience. Admitting that in the earlier months of the past year the engrossing nature of their work in connection with the famine left civil officers little leisure for other work, the Lieutenant-Governor yet thinks that the instance mentioned by Dr. Campbell Brown, where one Civil Surgeon's report was detained by the local civil authorities for two months, and was then only forwarded, on inquiry being made for it, with the Magistrate's and Commissioner's countersignature, and without any remarks, is one which should not have occurred, and which, it is hoped, will not occur again. He desires that in any such case of delay in future, an explanation of its cause be forwarded with the report to the Surgeon-General for the information of Government. Although the facts are becoming somewhat out of date, still they will be found to contribute materials for forming conclusions which will, the Lieutenant-Governor believes, be found both interesting and instructive.

2. *Public Health.*—The deficient rainfall, and the consequent absence of inundations, which were the cause of so much anxiety in 1873, are shown by the present report to have been accompanied by a very general distribution of cholera throughout these provinces. It affected the same towns and districts as in 1872, but with much greater severity. Small-pox too was present in most districts, but assumed an epidemic form chiefly among the hills and uplands of Western Bengal and Chota Nagpore. In the Burdwan Division the endemic fever continued to be widely diffused, but was less intense than in former years. Its ravages were, however, extended to tracts to the south and west, which had hitherto been exempt from it. The deep and permanent effect it has produced on the health of the people has been manifested by a great increase in the number of persons coming under treatment for spleen disease. Tirhoot, the district most affected by the scarcity, was healthy on the whole; but there was much sickness in the Gya and Shahabad districts. In the Eastern districts and Assam the ordinary autumnal fevers were prevalent, but there was nothing there in the medical history of the year of an exceptional character.

3. *Sick treated.*—Large as is the provision made by Government, aided by the benevolence of private individuals and local committees, for the medical treatment of the sick poor in these provinces, there is reason to fear that it yet falls far short of the requirements of the people. It is in fact, the Surgeon-General remarks, only in the fever-stricken districts and a few others, as Julpigoree and Darjeeling, and some large towns, as Dacca and Patna, that the

amount of relief afforded can be said to be appreciable in relation to the population. The Lieutenant-Governor dwells upon this fact as proving, despite past and present success, how very much remains to be done before anything like adequate medical relief can be said to be afforded to so large a population; also as proving how large a field still remains to be occupied by the native medical profession. At the special endemic dispensaries maintained chiefly at Government expense in the districts of Burdwan, Hooghly, Beerbhoom, and Midnapore, no less than 944,717 persons are said to have been treated during the year. Adding 241,557 who received medical aid in the Calcutta institutions, and 618,710 at the provincial hospitals and dispensaries, the grand total of persons treated during the year was 1,804,984. These figures are not relied upon as representing accurately so many distinct cases; but they are accepted as showing, by comparison with the returns of previous years, the increasing usefulness of the medical institutions of the country.

4. *Endemic Dispensaries.*—The reappearance of the Burdwan fever in Midnapore towards the close of the year under review, after a temporary pause, necessitated an increase in the number of endemic dispensaries, of which 17 were open in March 1874. In Hooghly and Beerbhoom the disease abated; in the former district it was found necessary to retain but one dispensary, and in the latter the number was reduced from 15 to 10 by the close of the year. In Burdwan, too, the number was reduced from 56 to 48, but in this district the disease prevailed very extensively throughout the year, though its virulence was somewhat diminished. The number of subordinate medical native doctors and hospital assistants specially employed on fever relief at the close of the year was 17 in Midnapore, 13 in Beerbhoom, and 45 in Burdwan, where 9 Assistant Surgeons and 2 Surgeons were also engaged. This medical staff was actively employed throughout the year in tending the sick, distributing medicines, and in providing food relief for the poor. The Lieutenant-Governor is confident that through their exertions much good has been accomplished. He notices with pleasure the testimony borne by the medical authorities to the general good conduct of the subordinate medical officers, and it is gratifying to him to have to acknowledge the zeal and devotion shown by Dr. French in the discharge of his arduous and important duties.

5. *Permanent Dispensaries.*—In his present report, it has been the grateful task of the Surgeon-General to bring prominently to notice the large increase in the number of new dispensaries established in the past compared with previous years. At the close of the year there were in all no less than 198 dispensaries in operation, of which 29 were new ones, against 170 at the close of 1872. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to acknowledge the liberality of the local subscribers and of the municipal committees in these particular cases. Excluding new dispensaries which have not yet submitted any returns, it appears that in-door patients were treated in 136 institutions out of 188, the statistics of which are incorporated in the present report. The relative as well as the absolute increase in the number of dispensaries which afford relief in this shape, is shown by the fact that the percentage borne by them to the whole was 72, against 68 in the preceding year.

6. *Attendance.*—The best testimony to the progress which the local hospitals and dispensaries are making in public favour is afforded by the large increase observable yearly in the number of patients who have recourse to them for treatment. In the year under review these amounted to no less than 618,710, of whom 20,240 were in-patients and 598,470 out-patients. The corresponding figures in the previous year were 18,118 in-patients, 439,177 out-patients, and 457,295 in all. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot omit any opportunity of impressing upon all the authorities concerned the importance of managing these institutions so as to win the confidence and regard of the mass of the people.

7. *In-patients.*—Of the 20,240 in-patients admitted, 12,511 are said to have been cured, 1,670 relieved, 3,284 died, and 1,834 were otherwise accounted for. The death-rate was thus 16·22 per cent., or somewhat greater than that for two years previous. More than one-half the mortality was due to cholera, diarrhœa and dysentery; fever was somewhat less fatal than in the previous year. In

addition to the large number of persons whose admission to hospital was due to these diseases and to spleen, no less than 16·8 per cent. of the whole were sufferers from injuries.

8. *Out-patients.*—No trustworthy statistics are attainable of the effect of medical treatment upon out-patients. Of the whole number who attended the dispensaries, 20·04, or slightly more than in the previous year, were suffering from fever; 11·46 from spleen; 5·63 from rheumatism, and 4·95 from goitre. The figures submitted by the Surgeon-General to show the great increase of late years in the proportion of spleen cases treated, bear sad testimony to the ravages of malarious fevers, especially in the districts of the Burdwan Division.

9. *Surgical Operations.*—The total number of major surgical operations performed was 2,045, against 1,559 in 1872; and of minor operations 25,889, against 18,273. In addition, 1,635 cases of fracture were treated, against 1,413 in the previous year. The increase in the amount of useful work which these figures indicate is very satisfactory, and will meet its best recognition in the increase in the popularity of the institutions where the largest amount of suffering and misery has been relieved. There is probably no class of cases in which European science tells so decisively as in this; and the Lieutenant-Governor will look forward to seeing an annual increase.

10. *Supply of Medicines.*—Next to the benefit which the people may be expected to receive from skilful surgical treatment, is to be ranked that which must flow from a liberal supply to them of the more useful European medicines. That this has been afforded liberally is proved by the figures, which show that the total expenditure on medical stores by Government was Rs. 2,26,634, against Rs. 1,81,357 in 1872. Of this Rs. 50,000 represents the value of forms and medicines supplied to the Calcutta institutions, Rs. 1,31,882 the value of medical stores supplied to endemic dispensaries, and the rest what was supplied to other dispensaries. The results as regards the sale of medicines at cost price are rather discouraging; the total amount realized having been Rs. 8,928 only, representing chiefly the value of quinine. The Lieutenant-Governor has noticed that a very varying amount of success has attended the experiment in different districts, and this he thinks must in a great measure be attributed to the varying amount of interest taken in it by local officers. The matter is one to which he attaches much importance, as it is impossible that Government should continue to comply freely with the yearly increasing demands on it for medicines, for which that portion of the community which can afford the very slight expense should be willing to pay. He trusts that local officers when on tour will be able to induce the principal inhabitants of villages which are much visited by fever, to purchase and keep for distribution to their poorer neighbours, when required, a small supply of quinine. He also thinks it worth the consideration of the Medical Department whether more success might not attend the scheme were the medicines to be supplied to sub-divisional Magistrates generally made up for sale in much smaller quantities than is now the practice.

11. *Income of Dispensaries.*—The income of dispensaries, excluding the cost of medicines supplied by Government, was Rs. 3,10,886, or Rs. 19,285 more than in the previous year. Active measures have been taken of late to secure the fulfilment by local committees of the conditions on which their dispensaries receive aid from Government. As a result, in forty-one instances only were the subscriptions short of the amount guaranteed, and the loss was fully counterbalanced by the excess of subscriptions over the guaranteed amount in other cases. The re-classification of dispensaries, which has been generally carried out under the new rules, has resulted in a considerable diminution of the share of their cost which falls upon Government. This amounts now to only 34·31 per cent. of the whole. The Lieutenant-Governor acknowledges the interest which district officers have evinced in the welfare of dispensaries of late. There is a satisfactory increase observable in the contributions received from the native community, which amounted to Rs. 98,973; and Rs. 21,772 were contributed by Europeans. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with pleasure the increase reported in the number and the amount of contributions received from municipal bodies. Considering the great demands upon these for sanitary improvements, they cannot be expected to give very much; but what is given he accepts as indicative of a desire on their part to fulfil their duties so far as the means at their disposal admit. At the same

time Sir Richard Temple is constrained to say that at some few of the dispensaries which he has visited, he found the amount of public support small in every way,—small whether in regard to the unavoidable expenses of the charity, or to the means of the comparatively affluent people, or to the actual needs of the sick among the poorer classes, for the relief of whose sickness the upper classes ought to contribute.

12. *Expenditure in Dispensaries.*—Excluding investments and the value of medicines supplied by Government, the total expenditure of the dispensaries amounted to Rs. 2,99,178. The dieting of the sick was economically provided for, and miscellaneous expenditure was closely regulated. While there was some falling off in the interest realized from previous investments, no less than Rs. 18,846 was invested during the year by various dispensaries—a larger sum than in five preceding years. Still the balance in hand at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 88,595, a sum which the Lieutenant-Governor concurs with the Surgeon-General in thinking unnecessarily large. He would be glad to see part of it utilized in providing increased accommodation for in-patients, which, as pointed out by the Surgeon-General, need not be of a costly character. Where there is no present occasion for an increase of expenditure, steps should be taken to invest the surplus balance in Government securities in cases where it is sufficient for the purpose.

13. *Inspection.*—The extent to which the dispensaries were inspected during the year under review, as shown in the table submitted with the report, is very satisfactory; and the Lieutenant-Governor considers the large number of these institutions which were visited by Dr. Francis particularly creditable to him. His Honor notices with pleasure the testimony which is borne by the Surgeon-General to the excellent service rendered by Surgeon-Majors Cayley and French, and by Surgeons Mathew, Thompson, Greene, and Barker in their respective districts. In Dr. Buckle, whose last reports are submitted by the Surgeon-General, Government has lost a tried and valued servant, to whose experience and judgment it could look for aid in every difficulty, whose past services had gained him an honourable position in his profession and in the public esteem, and whose untimely death Sir Richard Temple deplores in common with a large circle of his friends. To Dr. Campbell Brown himself the Lieutenant-Governor desires again to convey the acknowledgments of Government for valuable services during the year under report.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, for information; also that a copy be forwarded to all Commissioners for information and communication to district officers.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

RIVERS THOMPSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 27th March 1875.

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date
BENGAL.				
		Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVN.	1	Burdwan, 29th* Mar. 1875	2·03	Rain at Bood-Bood ·80; at Culna ·38; at Jehanabad ·25; at Cutwa ·03. A heavy hailstorm on Wednesday last. Cholera prevalent in Jehanabad and Culna.
	2	Bankoora, 27th " "	Nil	Weather dry, but occasionally cloudy. Rain wanted.
	3	Beerbhoom, 27th " "	·01	Seasonable weather. State and prospects of crops continue good.
	4	Midnapore, 27th " "	Nil	Storms have passed over the station several times. Rain must have fallen in the interior. No change in the state and prospects of the crops. Health seems to be improving.
	5	Hooghly, 27th " "	Nil	Weather hotter; cloudy afternoons generally, with strong winds. Lightnings to east, but no rain. Sugarcane mostly cut; wheat being cut; looks well, what there is of it. Tobacco, newly planted sugarcane, and other vegetables of the season want rain; mangoes blighted. Water is very scarce for men and cattle, most of the tanks being dry. Damoodah water now coming down Kana Nuddee and Suruswatee and used for irrigation. Cholera increasing.
		Howrah, 27th " "	Nil	The sun very strong, but a cool breeze has prevailed throughout the week. Rain has been constantly threatened, but none has fallen. The water-holes are drying up fast.
		Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6	24-Pergunnahs, 29th† Mar. 1875.	Nil	Days, warm with cloudy evenings; nights fairly cool. Harvest of cold-weather crops completed. Lands being prepared for the next *aous* or early rice crop. Cholera prevailing extensively in sub-divisions Diamond Harbour, Satkhira, and Busseerhat; and to a less extent in Baraset, Barripore, and Sudder. Fever diminishing at Barripore.
	7	Nuddea, 27th Mar. 1875	1·41	Weather hot; storms in the afternoon. Some rain has fallen. The cold-weather crops have been generally very good. The rain, though not favorable to the standing crops, is good for the cultivation of the land for rice. Cholera is bad in the south of the district.
	8	Jessore, 27th " "	·35	Weather somewhat variable. Slight showers fell on the 23rd instant, and there was a pretty sharp storm on the evening of the 26th. The spring rice is getting ripe and promises well. Millet will be an ordinary crop. Ploughing for the early rice going on, and sowing in the lower lands is commencing.
RAJSHAHYE DIVN.	9	Moorshedabad, 27th Mar 1875.	Nil	Seasonable weather. No change. All crops good, both cut and standing. Health good.
	10	Dinagepore, 26th Mar. 1875.	0·01	No information given about weather and crops.
	11	Maldah, 27th Mar. 1875	0·07	Weather cloudy and cooler, with easterly winds. A thunderstorm with slight rain on Tuesday. The accounts of the crops are favorable.
	12	Rajshahye, 27th " "	0·14	There was slight rain, not sufficient to affect agricultural prospects, in a few places on the 23rd instant. The cold-weather crops have been almost all harvested. Ploughing of lands is going on, but rain is much needed. Small-pox and cholera are not increasing, though cases of both are still reported.
	13	Rungpore, 26th " "	Nil	Weather warm and cloudy. Crops good.
	14	Bogra, 27th " "	0·35	Cool nights with hot days; cloudy and windy evenings. Some rain has fallen. Almost all the crops cut, except a little of the cold-weather crops and the *boro* or spring rice, which is looking very well. The condition of the people is singularly prosperous.
	15	Pubna, 27th " "	·31	Weather cloudy and warm; south-easterly wind prevailing. Pretty shower of rain on the evening of the 26th instant, attended with storm and lightning. The average of the *chaitali* (March and April) crops has been harvested and the remainder is being rapidly got in. The *cheena* millet, *jally*, and *boro* spring rices have been benefited by the late rainfall. Much more rain is wanted for the cultivation of *aous*, early, and *amun*, late, rice crops. A few cases of cholera and small-pox reported.

* Telegram of the 29th March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 29th March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)				
		Central Districts — (Contd.)		
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16	Darjeeling, 26th Mar. 1875.	1·14	Weather warm; sunny days in the early part of the week have been succeeded by cloudy, chilly days, with smart showers of rain. No crops of importance on the ground; wheat and barley are doing well. The recent rain has come very seasonably, and is likely to be most beneficial, now that the ground is being prepared for the next crops, and tea plucking commenced.
	17	Julpigoree, 27th Mar. 1875.	2·19	Heavy showers and thunderstorms; weather very cool. The rain has been very good for the early ploughings. Tobacco has not been quite as good a crop as usual. All other cold-weather crops were very good.
		Cooch Behar, 25th Mar. 1875.	·17	The weather has been threatening, and there have been very high winds and a little thunder and rain. The tobacco crop now being cut is below the average in many places. Rain will be beneficial now for the early rice and millet crops.
		Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVN.	18	Dacca, 29th* Mar. 1875	1·29	Storms almost daily. State and prospects of crops very favorable.
	19	Fureedpore, 27th „ „	1·0	Weather unsettled throughout the week; cloudy and squally. On Monday evening there was a severe nor-wester; a heavy fall of hail which killed some ten head of cattle in a chur in the Ganges west of Fureedpore, and damaged the young mangoes, pumpkins, melons, and wheat and barley still remaining to be reaped. Agriculturists busy preparing their fields softened by the rain. General health of the district good, though a few cases of cholera are reported to have occurred at Pangsha.
	20	Backergunge, 25th Mar. 1875.	Nil	There is cholera in isolated tracts, but otherwise all is favorable.
	21	Mymensingh, 26th Mar. 1875.	3·27	Equinoctial storms and rain. In one limited locality in the east a very severe storm, on the 19th instant, caused extensive destruction of property, and the loss of some twelve lives. *Boro*, or spring rice crop, promising. Ploughing operations complete, and sowing of *aous*, or early rice, commenced in some places.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	22	Chittagong, 25th Mar. 1875.	Few drops.	Weather fair; some thunder and high wind on the night of the 24th instant. Crops good. Cholera and cattle disease in the district.
	23	Noakholly, 25th Mar. 1875.	Nil	The weather throughout the week has been cloudy and unsettled, but there has been no rain. The cold-weather crops are in fair order. Ploughing for the early rice crop has begun. Cholera is very bad in the town and neighbourhood.
	24	Tipperah, 26th Mar. 1875	·75	Rain at Brahmunberiah ·38 inch; violent storms with hail; strong south wind and a good deal of rain. There are no crops of importance in the ground. Some damage is reported to have been done to the chilly crop. A good deal of sickness about.
	25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, 23rd Mar 1875.	Nil	Weather getting much hotter. No rain since last week. The hill men are busily engaged in cutting jungle for jooming.
		Hill Tipperah, 25th Mar. 1875.	1·17	Unsettled weather. Severe hailstorm on the night of the 23rd instant. No change in the state and prospects of the crops. Ploughing for the early rice has commenced.
BEHAR.				
PATNA DIVN.	26	Patna, 29th* Mar. 1875	Nil	Seasonable weather. Harvesting of the cold-weather crops fast going on. Outturn good. A few cases of cholera and small-pox reported, but general health of the district good.
	27	Gya, 27th „ „	Nil	Fine weather. Cold-weather crops are being harvested; only a small portion remains to be gathered in. Crops generally good. Health good.
	28	Shahabad, 27th „ „	Nil	Seasonable weather; heat not excessive. The cold-weather crops are being rapidly harvested, and are yielding in general a full crop.
	29	Durbhunga, 20th „ „	Nil	Seasonable weather. Harvest commencing generally; promises to be excellent one, particularly so in the central and southern tracts. Public health good.
	30	Mozufferpore 27th „ „	Nil	Fine weather. Harvesting of barley and wheat commenced in many places. The outturn is expected to be above 12 annas. Public health good.
	31	Sarun, 27th „ „	Nil	Weather bright, clear, and warm; east wind prevailing. The harvest of the cold-weather crops has been completed, and the crops are being thrashed and stocked. *Rahur* pulse is being cut. Opium has been gathered. *Cheena* millet is being sown. The indigo sowing is nearly over; the early sowings are coming up well. New crops are coming into the markets. Prices show a downward tendency. General health good.
	32	Chumparun, 26th Mar 1875.	Nil	East winds, sometimes changing to west in the evening, are prevalent. There has been some clouds during the last few days. The prospects of the crops has in no way deteriorated since last week. They are most excellent.

* Telegrams of the 29th March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR—(*Contd.*)				
BHAGULPORE DIVN.	33	Monghyr, 27th Mar. 1875	Nil	Fair weather. No change since last week. Prospects generally very good.
	34	Bhagulpore, 29th* Mar. 1875.	Nil	Easterly wind throughout the week; storms threatening, but any rain during next ten days can only do harm. Small-pox appearing in the town, otherwise general health very good.
	35	Purneah, 27th Mar. 1875	Nil	Cold east winds. Rain is still wanted for the *moong* and late pulses; wheat is ripening and looks well.
	36	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	.....	Return not received.
ORISSA.				
ORISSA DIVISION.	37	Cuttack, 20th Mar. 1875	Nil	Weather hot and cloudy, threatening storms. Hardly any crops now on the ground. A little cholera in the pilgrim routes.
	38	Pooree, 25th " "	Nil	Weather hot. Tillage is at a stand still for want of rain. *Dulwa* rice is ripening, and being reaped partly, and the crop has been good. White *moong* pulse and castor are coming on. *Koolthi* and flax are being gathered. The harvest of sugarcane is well nigh completion with a good outturn. Cotton plants are being earthed up. Tobacco is being harvested with a good yield. The general state and prospects of the crops are fair, except that the pulses are indifferent.
	39	Balasore, 26th " "	·04	Weather cooler; storms hanging about; slight showers of rain in some places. Mortality from cholera still excessive.
CHOTA NAGPORE.				
		South-West Frontier Agency.		
	40	Hazareebagh, 26th Mar. 1875.	Nil	Weather becoming very warm and oppressive; clouds gathering in evenings, suggestive of coming storm. No change in the state and prospects of the crops, *e.g.*, they are very good.
	41	Lohardugga, 27th Mar. 1875.	Traces only.	Seasonable weather; clouds still about. The cold-weather crop harvest is still being gathered, and the outturn is excellent. Mohwa coming on. General health good.
	42	Singbhoom, 26th Mar. 1875.	Nil	Seasonable weather. Two dry storms during the week. Mohwa and wild fruit very plentiful. Mango very poor. No crops now left.
	43	Manbhoom, 27th Mar. 1875.	Nil	The weather appears to be hot for the time of the year; but not excessively so. The Extra Assistant Commissioner at Gobindpore reports that, with the exception of the late *rahur* pulse in places, the crops have all been reaped. The only crop at present requiring reference is the *mohwa*, which is promising.

* Telegram of the 29th March, received on the same date, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 30th March 1875.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan	17 0	14 8	16 8	25 0	18 0	20 0	18 4	10 8	13 0	20 0	20 8	18 5	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	A 20 8	20 0	11 8 and 13 12	26 0	25 0	18 0	17 8	17 8	12 0	20 0	20 0	14 6	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	B 20 0	18 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	...	19 8	19 8	11 0	25 0	25 0	13 8	...	...	...
4	Midnapore.*															
5	Hooghly.*															
	Howrah	16 0	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 0	16 8	16 8	14 0	...	...	...
	Central Districts.															
	Calcutta	15 8	15 4	11 10	18 0	18 0	13 5	11 0	11 0	9 0	15 12	15 4	12 0	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	C 13 5	13 5	10 8 to 11 10	C 17 8	17 8	16 0	D 8 0	8 0	8 4	17 12	17 4	10 1	C 13 5	16 0	...
7	Nuddea	24 0	20 0	15 4	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	11 0	E 16 13	16 13	11 7	...	...	...
8	Jessore	F 16 0	16 0	11 6	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 5	18 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	G 23 0 to 24 0	16 0 to 20 0	15 0	C 14 0 to 40 0	14 0 to 30 0	17 0 to 24 0	13 0	12 0	10 0	20 0	18 0 to 20 0	11 4	C 31 0	31 0	15 0
10	Dinagepore	15 8	15 0	11 0	12 4	12 4	10 0	22 0	22 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	10 12	...	...	...
11	Maldah	21 0	20 8	13 0	32 0	32 8	21 0	22 0	22 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	9 8	30 0	31 0	16 0
12	Rajshahye	13 8 to 20 10	12 12 to 18 12	13 8	45 0	18 4	30 0	20 4 to 21 12	21 0 to 22 8	10 8 to 11 4	22 14 to 23 10	23 10 to 24 6	12 0 to 12 12	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	22 8	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	23 8	22 8	11 8	...	...	...
14	Bogra	15 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	10 8	9 12	6 12	27 0	26 4	11 8	...	...	...
15	Pubna	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	19 8	14 4	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling†	6 0	6 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	14 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree	H 13 3	13 3	8 0	...	.	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	26 0	26 0	12 0		...	...
	Eastern Districts															
18	Dacca.*															
19	Furreedpore	I 10 0	12 0	10 0	70 0	...	..	7 0	7 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...
20	Backergunge ... ... C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	J ..	18 0	18 0	13 8	22 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh	K 11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 8	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...

* Return not received.
† Return for next preceding week received after publication of last *Gazette*.
A In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 19 seers, common rice 20 seers, maize 28 seers, and gram 16 seers per rupee.
B In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 29 seers, barley 15 seers, best rice 15 to 24 seers, common rice 21 to 25-8 seers and gram 12 to 28 seers per rupee.
C In the interior only.
D In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 8-14 seers, common rice 13-5 to 21 seers, and gram 16 to 18-12 seers per rupee.
E Coarse rice at 20 seers per rupee.
F In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 26 seers, best rice 13 to 19 seers, common rice 16 to 22-12 seers, and gram 11 to 32 seers per rupee.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1875.

PART III.

Act of the Bengal Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

THE following Act, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, received the assent of His Honor on the 10th March 1875; and having been assented to by His Excellency the Governor-General on the 15th idem, is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. II OF 1875.

An Act to amend the Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act, 1872.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act, 1872; It is enacted as follows :—

Repeal of sections of Bengal Act II of 1872.

1. Sections nine, ten, and fourteen of the Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act 1872, are hereby repealed.

Amendment of Section 7 of Bengal Act II of 1872.

2. For section seven of the Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act, 1872, the following shall be substituted (namely) :—

"7. Any person proposing to use any land for the purposes of a jute warehouse within the town of Calcutta shall send to the Justices a plan of such land and all the buildings thereon prepared in such manner as the Justices may direct, and it shall be within the discretion of the Justices at a special meeting to grant or refuse a license to establish the same.

Every license for a jute warehouse to be granted under this section shall be subject to the following conditions, namely : —

(1) That no loose jute, jute rejections or cuttings, or cotton shall be stored, or screwed, or pressed, save within a building constructed of such materials, and on such a plan as may be approved of by the Justices.

(2.) That no loose jute, jute rejections or cuttings, or cotton shall be combed or dried except within an enclosure approved of by the Justices.

Provided that the top or roof of any building or of any hut shall not be used for such combing or drying.

(3.) That space shall be reserved on land appertaining to the jute warehouse for the loading or unloading of carts.

(4.) That no portion of the jute warehouse shall be used as a residence, and no artificial light (other than one duly and thoroughly protected) or lucifer matches shall be introduced therein, and no person shall smoke therein.

(5.) That the jute warehouse shall at all times be open to the inspection of officers duly appointed by the Justices.

(6.) That the engines and furnaces used in the jute warehouse shall be placed as may be considered necessary by the Justices.

(7.) That an annual fee, as the Justices at a special meeting may think fit, shall be imposed in respect thereof at one of the following rates (namely) :—

Rupees	..	..	1,000
,,	..	..	750
,,	..	..	500
,,	..	..	250

and shall be paid in such instalments as the Justices may direct.

In fixing the amount of fee to be paid in respect of any jute warehouse, the Justices at such special meeting shall have regard to the annual value thereof as it is for the time assessed, to the payment of municipal taxes, to the size and position of the jute warehouse, to the number and excellence of the pressing machines erected, or proposed to be erected, in such jute warehouse, and to the probable income derived from such jute warehouse by its owner or occupier.

The Justices may from time to time, as they shall think fit, at a special meeting, alter the amount of the fee, in accordance with the rates hereinbefore mentioned, to be paid in respect of any jute warehouse."

Certain provisions of last section may be applicable to old licenses.

3. The Justices shall, at the option of the holder of any license heretofore granted for any jute warehouse, exclude from the conditions of such license so much of clause (1) of section seven of the Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act, 1872, as relates to combing and drying, and also clause (3) of the same section, and in lieu thereof insert clauses (2) and (4) of the same section as amended by the last preceding section of this Act.

The Justices may, from time to time, at a special meeting alter the amount of fee, in accordance with the rates heretofore specified, to be paid in respect of any jute warehouse for which a license has been heretofore granted.

On change of occupation in warehouse, occupier to give notice.

4. On a change in the occupation of any jute warehouse, the person entering into occupation of the same shall, within two weeks of his so entering into occupation, give notice in writing to the Justices of such change of occupation, and shall thereupon pay to the Justices a fee of two rupees; and his name shall accordingly be entered in such license as the occupier in the place of the name of the person going out of occupation.

If any jute warehouse is let out in portions, the person so letting it out and entitled to the rent shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the occupier.

Cancelment or suspension of license.

5. It shall be in the discretion of the Justices at a special meeting to cancel or to suspend for such time as they shall think fit the license of any jute warehouse in respect of which any one or more of the conditions under which such license is held shall appear to them to have been broken, or in respect of which the provisions of the last preceding section have been broken.

Municipal Commissioners to have same power as the Justices.

6. In regard to any jute warehouse situated or used, or any land proposed to be used as a jute warehouse out of the town of Calcutta and within the limits of the operation of the Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act, 1872, and of this Act, the powers and duties conferred and imposed by Part II of the Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act, 1872 and the powers and duties conferred by this Act on the Justices, or on the Justices at a special meeting, shall be exercised and discharged by the Municipal Commissioners at a meeting within whose jurisdiction such warehouse or land is situated.

The annual fee in respect of any license granted by the said Municipal Commissioners for a jute warehouse may be at the rate of one hundred rupees, or at such other rates not exceeding one thousand rupees, or less than one hundred rupees, as the said Municipal Commissioners may direct.

The said Municipal Commissioners may from time to time, at a meeting, alter the amount of the fee to be paid in respect of any jute warehouse for which a license has been heretofore, or for which a license may hereafter, be granted.

Addition to Section 25 of Bengal Act II of 1872.

7. To section twenty-five of the Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act, 1872, the following words shall be added (namely) :—

"and shall be applied by the Justices for the benefit of the town of Calcutta and the suburbs thereof in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may direct;

and in the case of the Municipality of Howrah, the balance of such monies after payment of the said expenses shall be paid to the credit of the Municipal Commissioners of Howrah, and shall be applied by them for the purposes of a Fire-brigade, or for such other purposes for the benefit of the Municipality of Howrah as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may direct."

Penalty on occupier in case of breach of conditions of license.

8. Whenever any of the conditions under which a license is held in respect of any jute warehouse have been broken in such jute warehouse, the person whose name appears on the license as the occupier of such jute warehouse shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees in respect of any one condition so broken.

Penalty on any person in case of breach of conditions of license.

9. Whoever breaks any of the conditions under which a license is held in respect of any jute warehouse shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for any one such offence, and in default thereof to imprisonment not exceeding one month.

Penalty for omitting to give notice on change of occupation.

10. If on a change in the occupation of any jute warehouse, the person entering into occupation shall fail to give the notice required by section four of this Act, such person

shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Provisions applicable to all warehouses.

11. Sections four, five, six, eight, nine and ten of this Act shall apply to every jute warehouse in respect of which a license has been granted under the Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act, 1872, or may be granted under this Act, or both of them.

Except as in this Act expressly provided, nothing in this Act contained shall affect anything done under the Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act, 1872.

Form of license.

12. Every license granted under the Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act, 1872, and this Act, shall, as far as possible, be in the form in the schedule to this Act annexed.

Saving of places of manufacture or retail trade.

13. Nothing in the Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act, 1872, or in this Act, shall be deemed to apply to places wherein small quantities of jute, not exceeding four maunds at any one time, are deposited for the purpose of any manufature or retail trade.

Construction of Act.

14. This Act shall be construed as one with the Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act, 1872.

SCHEDULE.

(See Sections 2 and 12 of this Act.)

License under Bengal Acts II of 1872 and II of 1875.

No. *of* 187 .

THE Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta hereby grant unto

this License under Bengal Acts II of 1872 and II of 1875 to store and press Jute in premises No.

Calcutta, subject to the conditions noted on the back; and they hereby acknowledge to have received the sum of Rupees , being the License Fee due by the said

from to 187

in respect of the aforesaid premises at the rate of Rupees per annum.

Name of owner ____________________

Name of occupier ____________________

Secy. to the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta.

The *day of*

H. MILLETT,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Legislative Department.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 13th March 1875, on 158¼ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	35,502	29,210 7 6	2,677 12 6	1,21,305 20	26,010 11 9	2,384 6 4	5,061 18 10
Or per mile of railway	225	184 9 4	16 18 5	767 0	164 5 10	15 1 4	31 19 9
For previous 10 weeks of half-year...	324,532¼	2,37,588 10 3	21,778 19 1	12,79,629 0	2,86,723 9 7	26,283 9 8	48,062 8 9
Total for 11 weeks ...	360,094¼	2,66,799 1 9	24,456 11 7	14,00,934 20	3,12,734 5 4	28,667 16 0	53,124 7 7
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	33,942¼	25,292 5 6	2,318 9 3	3,10,237 33	66,862 13 7	6,129 1 11	8,447 11 2
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year.	215	159 13 2	14 13 0	1,960 17	422 8 3	38 14 7	53 7 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year.	340,616¼	2,59,664 5 0	23,802 11 2	24,75,307 6	5,16,076 2 5	47,306 19 8	71,109 10 10

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 20th March 1875, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s d	£ s d.
Total traffic for the week ...	8,983	1,325 0 0	132 10 0	23,536 0	817 0 0	81 14 0	214 4 0
Or per mile of railway .	321	47 8 0	4 15 0	840 0	29 0 0	2 18 0	7 13 0
For previous 11 weeks of half-year ...	102,789	13,515 0 0	1,351 10 0	1,93,201 0	6,507 0 0	650 14 0	2,062 4 0
Total for 12 weeks ...	111,772	14,840 0 0	1,484 0 0	2,16,739 0	7,324 0 0	732 8 0	2,216 8
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,617	1,102 2 0	110 4 3	25,044 0	811 9 9	81 3 3	191 7 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	272	39 5 9	3 18 9	894 0	28 15 9	2 17 11	6 16 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year	108,098	14,780 3 0	1,478 0 4	2,23,679 0	7,785 1 6	778 10 1	2,256 10 5

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ended 20th March 1875, on 27¼ miles open

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d	£ s d.
Total traffic for the week	2,003	1,417 0 0	141 14 0	3,712 0	321 0 0	32 2 0	173 16 0
Or per mile of railway	74	52 0 0	5 4 0	136 0	11 8 0	1 3 0	6 7 0
For previous 11 weeks of half-year...	18,046	13,017 0 0	1,301 14 0	71,196 0	5,886 0 0	588 12 0	1,890 6 0
Total for 12 weeks ...	20,049	14,434 0 0	1,443 8 0	74,908 0	6,207 0 0	620 14 0	2,064 2 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,614	1,274 2 2	127 8 3	10,766 30	725 15 9	72 11 8	199 19 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year .. .	59	46 12 1	4 13 6	395 4	26 10 2	2 13 3	7 6 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year	18,094	13,912 0 6	1,391 5 2	92,205 30	6,760 1 6	676 0 2	2,067 5 4

Printed and published by Edwin Morris Lewis at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta,—March 31, 1875.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 27th March 1875.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Present return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Next preceding return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Corresponding return of last year.	Maize or Indian-corn. Present return.	Maize or Indian-corn. Next preceding return.	Maize or Indian-corn. Corresponding return of last year.	Gram. Present return.	Gram. Next preceding return.	Gram. Corresponding return of last year.	Fire-wood. Present return.	Fire-wood. Next preceding return.	Fire-wood. Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS
																		BENGAL
																		Western Districts.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	20 0	18 8	21 4	240 0	220 0	110 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	Burdwan.
...	...	..	...	..	...	36 0	37 0	18 8	16 0	16 4	14 0	180 0	480 0	320 0	8 8	8 8	7 12	Bankoora.
..	..	..	.	..	...		...	.	17 8	15 8	12 0	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Beerbhoom.
																		Midnapore *
																		Hooghly *
...	..	...	.	.	...	...	...	..	20 0	20 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Howrah.
																		Central Districts
17 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	13 0	17 8	17 8	15 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta.
C 16 0	16 0		...	C 17 8	...	C 20 0	17 8	...	16 0	16 0	13 5	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	24-Pergunnahs.
.	..	...	..	...	.		..	...	26 5	26 5	15 4	120 0	130 0	120 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 7	Nuddea.
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	20 0	20 0	11 6	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	6 4	Jessore.
.	...	...		.	..	...	...	.	30 0 to 32 0	18 0 to 19 0	18 0	120 0	180 0	120 0	8 8 to 8 12	8 12	8 8	Moorshedabad
.	.	...			..	..	...	.	13 8	13 8	12 12	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	6 12	Dinagepore.
...	..	...	.	..	.	28 0	28 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Maldah.
...	...	...	.	.		.	..	..	15 0 to 20 10	14 4 to 18 0	12 0	240 0	240 0	[illegible]20 0	7 15½	7 15½	7 4	Rajshahye
.	.	...	..	.	.	...	...	.	15 0	13 13	11 12	107 0	107 0	128 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Rungpore
...	..	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 6	7 8	6 12	Bogra
...	...	...		...	...	..	...	.	16 0	15 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Pubna.
.	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	10 0	10 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 1	6 1	6 5	Julpigoree.
																		Eastern Districts.
																		Dacca *
...	..	...	...		.	...	...	.	11 0	11 0	...	...	..		8 4	8 4	7 8	Fureedpore
...	.	...	.	..	...	...	..	..	14 0	14 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	.	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	..	..	8 0	8 [illegible]	7 8	Mymensingh

G In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 25 seers, best rice 14 to 22 seers, common rice 20 to 25-8 seers, and gram 16 to 28 seers per rupee.

H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 12 seers, best rice 10 to 25 seers, common rice 17 to 27 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

I In the interior prices range as follow :—Common rice 21 to 23 seers, and gram 12 seers per rupee.

J In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 19 to 20 seers, common rice 18-2 to 23 seers, paddy 30 to 45 seers, and gram 11-8 to 12 seers per rupee.

K In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, best rice 8-8 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 24 seers, and gram 9-8 to 20 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts—(Contd.)	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.
22	Chittagong*	L 10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	16 8	..	...	...
23	Noakholly	...	...	...	..	...	M ..	15 0	15 0	12 0	22 0	21 0	15 0	..	...	..
24	Tipperah	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	14 8	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	.	...	..	.	..	.	13 5	13 5	10 11	14 8	14 8	12 5	..		...
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	.	14 0	16 0	11 4	22 0	24 0	16 0	.	...	..
	BEHAR															
26	Patna	19 0	20 0	16 0	34 0	30 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	.	...	...
27	Gya	N 20 0	19 0	11 8	32 0	28 0	17 4	11 8	11 8	8 0	23 0	23 0	10 0	..	...	..
28	Shahabad	O 17 8	17 0	14 0	21 0	22 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	13 0	19 0	18 0	12 0	C 22 0	22 0	17 0
29	Mozufferpore	P 14 0	14 0	10 0	C 13 0 to 25 0	17 0 to 25 0	16 0 to 18 8	8 0	8 0	...	18 0	18 0	8 8	...		...
30	Sarun	18 0	18 0	14 0	30 0	29 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	24 0	23 0	12 0	..	...	...
31	Chumparun	Q 17 0	15 0	11 0	34 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	20 0	21 0	10 8	..	...	...
32	Monghyr	17 8	17 8	14 7	24 1	23 1	21 0	14 7	14 7	8 4	19 4	19 9	12 6	.		...
33	Bhagulpore	18 15	18 15	15 2	32 13	30 5	18 15	20 3	20 3	10 1	22 11	22 11	11 6	...	..	...
34	Purneah	18 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	12 0	23 0	22 0	13 0	.	.	...
35	Sonthal Pergunnahs.†															
	ORISSA.															
36	Cuttack*	17 11	17 11	15 12	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	21 0	27 9	27 9	30 3	...	...	...
37	Pooree	17 1	17 1	11 13	...	...	.	23 10	23 10	18 6	27 9	27 9	27 9	..	...	...
38	Balasore*	14 0	14 0	11 0	...	..	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	28 0	24 0	...	..	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE.															
	South-Western Frontier Agency															
39	Hazareebagh	22 0	20 0	12 0	24 0	...	15 0	10 0	12 0	8 12	23 0	23 0	...	..	.	...
40	Lohardugga	11 0 and 17 0	11 0 and 15 0	10 8	24 0	...	15 0	18 0	20 0	12 0	21 0	23 0	14 0	...	...	...
41	Singbhoom	16 0	12 0	12 0	...		...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	..
42	Maunbhoom	R 16 0	16 0	10 8	30 0	.	..	14 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	14 8	C 16 0	16 0	40 0

* Return for next preceding week received after publication of last *Gazette*.
† Return not received.
L In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 18 to 19 seers and common rice 19 to 23 seers per rupee.
M In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 17 to 22 seers and common rice 18 to 26 seers per rupee
N In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18-12 to 24 seers, barley 24 to 35 seers, best rice 19 8 to 20 seers, common rice 21-4 to 29 seers, and gram 24 to 28 seers per rupee.
O In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, barley 28 to 29 seers, rice, best sort, 9 to 11 seers, common rice 18-8 to 20 seers, great millet 22 to 27 seers, maize 25 to 29 seers, and gram 21 to 23-8 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA.

The 30th March 1875

Districts of Bengal on the 27th March 1875.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Eastern Districts*—(Contd.)
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	7 4	Chittagong.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 8	11 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	Noakholly.
...	...	...	...	..	.	..	...	..	12 8	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 12	Tipperah.
...	..	...		..	..				...	..	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	7 4	7 4	6 2	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	9 6	10 6	8 0			...	7 2	7 2	7 2	Hill Tipperah.
																		BEHAR
25 0	24 0	21 0		.	..	28 0	28 0	18 8	31 0	24 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.
...	...		32 0 to 35 0	31 0 to 35 0	15 0 to 28 0	24 0 to 32 0	24 0 to 32 0	15 0 to 20 0	23 8	19 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	Gya.
27 0	27 0	17 0	...	..	...	23 0	22 0	19 0	26 0	[illegible]	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Shahabad.
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	..	28 0	27 0	13 0	26 0	25 0	14 0	160 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Mozufferpore.
...	..	...	25 0	25 0	16 0	31 0	31 0	16 0	24 8	24 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 12	8 0	Sarun.
...	...	..	38 0	38 0	...	32 0	32 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	Chumparun.
.	...	...	...	..	..	25 2	26 3	14 7	22 5	22 5	18 1	147 0	147 0	168 0	7 8	7 8	7 3	Monghyr.
...	.	.	35 0	35 0	13 0	27 12	29 0	15 2	20 3	18 15	16 7	151 8	151 8	176 12	8 3	8 3	7 9	Bhagulpore.
...	...	.	...	..	.	...	...	...	20 0	[illegible]	13 0	160 0	180 0	[illegible]	7 8	7 0	7 0	Purneah.
																		Sonthal Pergunnahs.†
																		ORISSA
...	...	..	21 0	21 0	15 12	...	..	...	18 6	18 6	28 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	8 8	Cuttack.*
...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	23 10	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	Pooree.
...	...	..	.	.	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	Balasore.*
																		CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*
...	...	..	33 0	33 0	17 0	29 0	29 0	14 8	21 0	18 0	13 0	240 0	210 0	240 0	7 8	6 12	6 0	Hazareebagh.
...	...	...	38 0	40 0	22 0	30 0	32 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	6 8	7 0	6 0	Lohardugga.
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	Singbhoom.
...	..	...	...	.	...	28 0	28 0	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Manbhoom.

P In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 17 seers, best rice 9-12 to 12 seers, common rice 19 to 25 seers, lesser millet 20 to 29 seers, maize 26 to 30 seers, and gram 21 to 24 seers per rupee.

Q In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 17 seers, barley 20 to 40 seers, best rice 10 to 15-8 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, lesser millet 15 to 45 seers, maize 26 to 32-8 seers, and gram 13 to 27 seers per rupee.

R In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 7-8 to 16 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice 17 to 24 seers, common rice 20 to 26 seers, maize 24 to 45 seers, and gram 7-8 to 16 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall, compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 7th to 13th March 1875.	Rain from 14th to 20th Mar. 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.			Inches	Inches.		1875.	
	WESTERN DISTRICTS.						
BURDWAN.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Nil	Nil	1·59	20th Mar.	
		Cutwa	Nil	0·03	3·52	ditto	
		Culna	Nil	Nil	1·37	ditto	
		Bood-bood	Nil	Nil	1·93	ditto	
		Raneegunge	Nil	Nil	2·27	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	0·45	1·67	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	Nil	Nil	0·93	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	Nil	Nil	3·14	ditto	
		Hetampore	Nil	Nil	2·76	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	Nil	Nil	0·86	ditto	
		Tumlook	Nil	Nil	0·12	ditto	
		Gurbeta	Nil	Nil	1·17	ditto	
		Contai, Dy. Collr.'s Office	Not rec	Nil	0·20	ditto	Not rec. 7th to 13th Mar.
		Contai, Exe. Engr.'s Office	Nil	Not rec.	0·18	13th Mar.	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	Nil	Nil	0·86	20th Mar.	
		Serampore	Nil	Nil	2·14	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	Nil	Nil	1·53	ditto	
	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
PRESIDENCY.	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	Nil	Nil	0·50	ditto	
		Calcutta	Nil	Nil	1·27	ditto	
		Alipore, Dispensary	Nil	Nil	1·84	ditto	
		Alipore, Jail	Nil	Nil	1·23	ditto	
		Busseerhat	Nil	Nil	2·16	ditto	
		Baraset	Nil	Nil	2·81	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour	Nil	Nil	1·26	ditto	
		Barripore	Nil	Nil	0·78	ditto	
		Satkhira	Nil	Nil	1·70	ditto	
		Barrackpore	Nil	Nil	2·11	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	Nil	Nil	1·83	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	Nil	0·06	1·83	ditto	
		Bongong	Nil	Nil	1·72	ditto	
		Meherpore	Nil	Nil	2·19	ditto	
		Choondangah	Nil	Nil	1·71	ditto	
		Kooshtea	Nil	Nil	2·77	ditto	
		Ranaghat	Nil	Nil	1·08	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	Nil	Nil	2·78	ditto	
		Narail	Nil	0·84	3·21	ditto	
		Khoolna	Nil	Nil	2·60	ditto	
		Jhenida	Nil	Nil	0·69	ditto	
		Bagirhat	Nil	Nil	3·03	ditto	
		Magoorah	Nil	1·51	2·37	ditto	
RAJSHAHYE.	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	Nil	Nil	2·75	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	Nil	Nil	2·18	ditto	
		Lalbagh	Nil	Nil	2·24	ditto	
		Jungypore	Nil	Nil	1·84	ditto	
		Azimgunge	Nil	Nil	2·08	ditto	
		Lalgolla	Nil	Nil	2·54	ditto	
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	Nil	0·04	0·71	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	Nil	Nil	1·00	ditto	
		Chanchal	Nil	Nil	1·02	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Bauleah	Nil	Nil	2·69	ditto	
		Nattore	Nil	Nil	3·17	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	Nil	0·33	0·71	ditto	
		Bhowanigunge	Nil	Nil	1·20	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra	Nil	Nil	1·01	ditto	
	Pubna	Pubna	Nil	Nil	1·78	ditto	
		Serajgunj	Nil	Nil	1·01	ditto	
COOCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling, Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	3·63	28th Feb.	
		Darjeeling, Hospital	Nil	0·13	2·66	20th Mar.	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	Nil	Nil	0·71	ditto	
		Boda	Nil	Nil	0·30	ditto	
		Buxa, Commissioner's Office	Nil	2·54	3·54	ditto	
		Buxa, Civil Surgeon's Office	Nil	2·92	7·18	ditto	
		Titalya	Nil	Nil	0·81	ditto	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States	Cooch Behar	Nil	Nil	0·20	ditto	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 7th to 13th Mar. 1875.	Rain from 14th to 20th Mar. 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL—(Continued.)			Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
	EASTERN DISTRICTS.						
Dacca.	Dacca ...	Dacca ... Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	1·94	20th Mar.	
		Dacca ... Hospital .	Not rec.	Not rec.	1·82	6th Mar.	
		Moonsheegunge	ditto	Nil	2·24	ditto	
		Manickgunge	ditto	Nil	1·44	ditto	
	Fureedpore ...	Fureedpore	Nil	0·05	2·20	20th Mar.	
		Goalundo	Nil	0·20	2·27	ditto	
		Madaripore	0·25	Nil	4·71	ditto	
	Backergunge ...	Burrisal	Nil	Nil	8·46	ditto	
		Perozepore	Nil	Nil	1·75	ditto	
		Patooakhally	Nil	Nil	3·83	ditto	
		Dowlatkhan	Nil	Nil	1·06	ditto	
	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh	0·28	1·44	3·24	ditto	
		Jamalpore	Nil	Nil	2·00	ditto	
		Atia	Nil	0·50	3·08	ditto	
		Kishoregunge	0·02	3·21	6·44	ditto	
Chittagong.	Chittagong ...	Chittagong Telegraph Office	0·60	Nil	5·70	ditto	
		Chittagong Jail ...	0 55	Nil	6·23	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	0·02	Nil	2·57	ditto	
	Noakholly... ...	Noakholly	Nil	Nil	2·60	ditto	
	Tipperah	Comillah	0·55	Nil	4·98	ditto	
		Brahmunberiah	4·80	2·01	10·08	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ...	1·82	Nil	4·20	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah	2·17	1·30	7·22	ditto	
BEHAR.							
Patna.	Patna	Patna	Nil	Nil	1·38	ditto	
		Behar	Nil	Nil	1·16	ditto	
		Barh	Nil	Nil	0·37	ditto	
		Dinapore ... Jail ...	Nil	Nil	0·80	ditto	
		Dinapore ... Cantonment ...	Nil	Nil	0·62	ditto	
	Gya	Gya	Nil	Nil	1·60	ditto	
		Nowadah	Nil	Nil	0·88	ditto	
		Arungabad	Nil	Nil	1·83	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	1·29	ditto	
	Shahabad	Arrah	Nil	Not rec.	1·07	13th Mar.	
		Sasseram	Nil	Nil	1 15	20th Mar.	
		Buxar	Nil	Not rec.	0·72	13th Mar.	
		Bhuboonh	Nil	ditto	0·80	ditto	
	Mozufferpore ...	Mozufferpore	Nil	ditto	1·27	ditto	
		Hajeepore	Nil	ditto	1·06	ditto	
		Seetamurhee	Nil	ditto	0·90	ditto	
	Durbhunga ...	Durbhunga	Nil	Nil	0·56	20th Mar.	Not recd. 31st Jan. to 6th Feb., and 28th Feb. to 6th Mar.
		Mudhoobunnee	Not rec.	Not rec.	1·63	30th Jan.	
		Tajpore	ditto	ditto	0·90	27th Feb.	Not recd. 31st Jan. to 20th Feb.
	Sarun	Chupra	Nil	Nil	0·93	20th Mar.	
		Sewan	Nil	Nil	1·24	ditto	
	Chumparun ...	Motiharee	Nil	Nil	0·47	ditto	
		Bettiah	Nil	Nil	0·50	ditto	
Bhagulpore.	Monghyr	Monghyr	Nil	Nil	0·97	ditto	
		Begoo Serai	Nil	Nil	0·55	ditto	
		Jamooee	Nil	Nil	0·60	ditto	
	Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore	Nil	Nil	1·14	ditto	
		Soopool	Not rec.	Not rec.	0·34	6th Mar.	Not recd. 21st to 27th Feb.
		Muddehpoora	Nil	Nil	1·26	20th Mar.	
		Banka	Not rec.	Not rec.	1·31	6th Mar.	Not recd. 14th to 20th Feb.
		Sonbursa	Nil	Nil	0·69	20th Mar.	
	Purneah	Purneah	Nil	Nil	0·68	ditto	
		Kissengunge	Nil	Not rec.	0·96	13th Mar.	
		Arrareah	Nil	ditto	0·57	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Nya Doomka	Nil	Nil	2 86	20th Mar.	
		Rajmehal	Nil	Nil	0·10	ditto	
		Deoghur	Nil	Nil	1·32	ditto	
		Jamtara	Nil	Nil	1·80	ditto ...	Not recd. 31st Jan. to 6th Feb.
		Godda	Nil	Nil	0·34	ditto	

Division	District.	Station.	Rain from 7th to 13th Mar. 1875.	Rain from 14th to 20th Mar. 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Cuttack ... Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	1·00	20th Mar.	
		Cuttack ... Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	1·03	ditto	
		Jajpore	Nil	Not rec.	1·00	13th Mar.	
		Kendraparah	Nil	ditto	2·20	ditto	
		Jugutsingpore	Nil	ditto	0·30	ditto	
		False Point	Nil	Nil	2·85	20th Mar.	
	Pooree ...	Pooree	Nil	Not rec.	2·15	13th Mar.	
		Khoordah	Nil	ditto	1·56	ditto	
	Balasore ...	Balasore	Nil	ditto	2·76	ditto	
		Bhuddruck	Nil	ditto	0·67	ditto	
		Jellasore	Nil	ditto	0·21	ditto	
		Soroh	Nil	ditto	0·65	ditto	
		Chandbally	Nil	ditto	0·87	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sumbulpore	Nil	Nil	0·89	20th Mar.	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh... Jail ...	Nil	Nil	3·61	ditto	
		Hazareebagh... Dispensary ...	Nil	Nil	3·50	ditto	
		Pachumba	Nil	Nil	2·01	ditto	
	Lohardugga ...	Ranchee	Nil	Nil	3·21	ditto	
		Palamow	Nil	Nil	1·60	ditto	
	Singbhoom ...	Chybassa	Nil	0·26	3·70	ditto	
	Maubhoom ...	Purulia	Nil	Nil	2·10	ditto	
		Govindpore	Nil	Not rec.	2·12	13th Mar.	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet	Sylhet	5·61	5·79	13·21	20th Mar.	
	Seebsaugor ...	Seebsaugor	2·04	Not rec.	5.62	13th Mar.	
		Golaghât	2·58	ditto	6·24	ditto	
		Jorehaut	4·20	ditto	7·68	ditto	
		Nazeerah	Not rec.	ditto	5·39	6th Mar.	
		Deopanie	ditto	ditto	7·57	ditto	
		Hattiepootie	ditto	ditto	4·89	ditto	
		Mazengah	ditto	ditto	4·93	ditto	
		Suntock	ditto	ditto	5·78	ditto	
		Cherideo	ditto	ditto	4·93	ditto	
		Benares	Nil	ditto	1·46	13th Mar.	
		Akyab	0·10	Nil	0·60	20th Mar.	

CALCUTTA,
The 27th March 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 21st to 27th March 1875.

Station	Date. *	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet.	Humidity Sat.=100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. * Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Calcutta.	Mar. 21st	10	29·924	29·942	86·5	79·3	72	S	5·4	...	......	b
		16	29·774	29·792	93·5	79·4	51	S by E	4·2	...	K	
	22nd	10	29·910	29·928	81·6	77·0	80	S E	5·7	...	......	scuds.
		16	29·752	29·770	92·6	72·6	84	S E	5·2	...	K	
	23rd	10	29·876	29·894	85·5	77·7	68	S E	6·7	...	K	
		16	29·705	29·723	91·3	78·5	53	S	11·0	...	K	
	24th	10	29·873	29·891	82·8	77·0	75	S E	8·3	...	K	
		16	29·738	29·756	87·5	76·5	58	S by E	10·0	...	......	o
	25th	10	29·854	29·872	85·6	78·5	71	S E	7·6	...	K	
		16	29·728	29·741	90·0	79·0	59	S by E	12·3	...	K	
	26th	10	29·810	29·828	85·7	78·5	71	S	10·3	...	......	b
		16	29·694	29·712	80·0	80·3	67	S S E	16·7	...	C	
	27th	10	29·869	29·887	85·0	78·0	71	S S E	10·3	...	K	
		16	29·767	29·785	90·5	79·0	58	S by E	9·0	...	C	
Saugor Island.	Mar. 21st	10	29·931	29·937	83	78	78	S S E	3·9	...	N	b, m
		16	29·823	29·829	84	78	75	S	12·4	..	K	b, m
	22nd	10	29·923	29·929	88	78	78	N W	4·8	...	N	b, m
		16	29·783	29·789	85	78	71	S S E	9·4	...	K	b, v
	23rd	10	29·884	29·890	84	79	79	S	8·5	...	C	b, m
		16	29·736	29·742	85	79	75	S	14·6	...	K	b, v
	24th	10	29·897	29·903	83	79	83	S	12·1	...	N	b, m
		16	29·756	29·762	82	77	78	S	13·9	...	N	b, m, scuds.
	25th	10	29·870	29·876	84	79	79	S W	17·3	...	N	b, m
		16	29·764	29·770	84	78	75	S	18·5	...	N	b, m
	26th	10	29·847	29·853	83	78	78	S	17·0	...	N	m, o
		16	29·724	29·730	84	79	79	S	20·6	....	N	b, m, scuds.
	27th	10	29·875	29·881	84	79	79	S	13·8	...	......	b, m
		16	29·793	29·799	84	79	79	S S W	14·5	...	N	b, m, scuds.
Chittagong.	Mar. 21st	10	29·940	30·033	82	75	70	E	4·3	...	K	b, m
		16	29·749	29·841	85	78	71	W S W	8·2	...	......	b, m
	22nd	10	29·872	29·964	85	76	64	E S E	3·2	...	K	b, m
		16	29·934	29·826	87	76	58	S W	7·7	...	......	b, m
	23rd	10	29·837	29·929	84	75	64	N N E	2·8	...	......	b, v
		16	29·714	29·806	87	74	51	S S W	7·7	...	......	b, v
	24th	10	29·877	29·969	85	76	64	S E	3·6	...	K	b, m, t
		16	29·759	29·851	85	77	68	W S W	9·9	...	K, KS	t
	25th	10	29·835	29·928	81	70	55	E S E	6·1	...	......	b, m
		16	29·759	29·851	84	76	67	S S W	13·8	...	K	b, v
	26th	10	29·837	29·920	83	75	67	E S E	6·2	...	K	b, m,
		16	29·723	29·815	84	77	71	S W	16·2	...	K	b
	27th	10	29·832	29·924	83	76	71	S W	8·1	...	......	b, m
		16	29·758	29·845	85	78	71	S W	11·1	..	......	b, m
Madras.	Mar. 20th	10	30·011	30·041	85	74	57	S S E	8	...	......	b, c
		16	29·872	29·902	85	75	60	S E	14	...	.....	b
	21st	10	29·987	30·017	87	77	61	S E	8	...	......	b, c
		16	29·836	29·866	86	76	61	S E	11	...	......	b
	22nd	10	29·947	29·977	87	77	61	S E by S	9	...	......	b
		16	29·819	29·849	87	76	58	S E	10	...	......	b
	23rd	10	29·910	29·940	87	76	58	S by E	14	..	......	
		16	29·790	29·820	86	78	68	S E by S	16	...	.....	b, c
	24th	10	29·923	29·953	86	76	61	S by W	13	...	......	o
		16	29·796	29·826	86	78	68	S E	12	...	......	b, c
	25th	10	29·019	29·049	72	71	95	N N W	10	1·16	......	cloudy.
		16	29·791	29·821	87	76	58	N by W	10	0·02	......	cloudy.
	26th	10	29·917	29·947	86	78	63	S S E	11	...	......	c
		16	29·774	29·804	84	77	71	S E	13	...	......	b, c
Cuttack.	Mar. 21st	10	29·842	29·924	89	74	46	N N E	3·0	...	.....	b
		16	29·707	29·788	95	75	36	E N E	7·2	...	.....	b
	22nd	10	29·837	29·919	86	77	64	E	2·3	...	......	b
		16	29·677	29·758	98	69	17	N E	2·1	...	K	b
	23rd	10	29·810	29·892	84	78	75	N N W	3·3	..	......	b
		16	29·645	29·726	98	71	22	S	2·7	...	K	b
	24th	10	29·805	29·887	87	77	61	S	5·6	...	......	b
		16	29·668	29·750	88	75	52	S S W	11·6	...	K	n, u
	25th	10	29·787	29·869	88	76	55	W S W	4·8	..	......	r
		16	29·660	29·741	93	76	43	S S W	5·2	...	K	b
	26th	10	29·768	29·850	86	76	61	S S W	6·4	...	CK	b
		16	29·633	29·714	91	76	47	S S W	9·6	..	K, N, C	
	27th	10	29·785	29·867	87	78	65	S S W	5·2	0·10	C	b
		16	29·678	29·760	88	77	58	S	6·8	...	C, K, N	
Akyab.	Mar. 21st	10	29·944	29·965	86	77	61	S	1·0	...	......	b
		16	29·834	29·855	83	77	75	W	7·1	...	......	b
	22nd	10	29·929	29·950	85	79	75	E S E	2·7	...	......	b
		16	29·791	29·812	85	78	71	W S W	5·8	...	......	b
	23rd	10	29·914	29·935	85	78	71	S E	2·7	...	......	b
		16	29·778	29·799	86	78	68	W	5·3	...	......	b
	24th	10	29·941	29·962	87	77	61	S	2·0	...	......	b
		16	29·831	29·852	84	76	67	S W	5·8	...	......	b
	25th	10	29·957	29·979	82	72	59	S E	2·7	...	......	b
		16	29·829	29·850	84	77	71	W S W	5·6	...	......	b
	26th	10	29·926	29·947	84	77	71	S E	2·1	...	......	b
		16	29·799	29·820	85	76	64	W S W	5·0	...	......	b
	27th	10	29·924	29·945	83	74	63	E	2·5	...	......	b
		16	29·811	29·832	85	75	60	W	6·1	...	......	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 27th March 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of February 1875.

LATITUDE 22° 33′ 1″ North. Longitude 88° 20′ 34″ East. Height of the cistern of the standard barometer above the sea level, 18·11 feet.

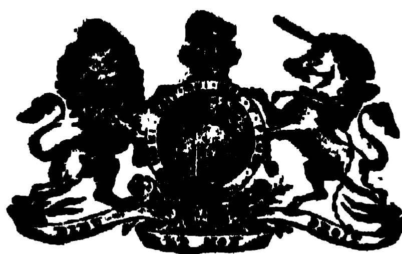
MONTHLY RESULTS.

	Inches.
Mean height of the barometer for the month	29·965
Max. height of the barometer, occurred at 10 A.M. on the 4th	30·169
Min. height of the barometer, occurred at 5 & 6 P.M. on the 28th	29·796
Extreme range of the barometer during the month	0·373
Mean of the daily max. pressures	30·044
Ditto ditto min. ditto	29·906
Mean daily range of the barometer during the month	0·138
	°
Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month	72·0
Max. temperature, occurred at 3 & 4 P.M. on the 24th	88·8
Min. temperature, occurred at 6 & 7 A.M. on the 2nd	54·5
Extreme range of the temperature during the month	34·3
Mean of the daily max. temperature	82·2
Ditto ditto min. ditto	63·5
Mean daily range of the temperature during the month	18·7
Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month	64·0
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer	8·0
Computed mean dew-point for the month	57·6
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point	14·4
	Inches.
Mean elastic force of vapour for the month	0·483
	Troy grains.
Mean weight of vapour for the month	5·29
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation	3·21
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity ...	0·62
	°
Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month	127·9
	Inches.
Drizzled 3 days,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours	Nil
Total amount of rain during the month	Nil
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the anemometer during the month	Nil
Prevailing direction of the wind	E N E, N N W & N W.

* Height, 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 25th March 1875.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1875.

PART IV.

Bills of the Bengal Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

THE following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 13th March 1875, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon in six months:—

A Bill to make better provision for the Partition of Estates paying Revenue to Government in the Lower Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Partition of Estates paying Revenue to Government; It is enacted as follows:—

Laws repealed.

1. From the date of the passing of this Act, the Regulations and Acts shown in Schedule A to this Act annexed to the extent noted against each shall cease to have effect in the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, except as to the partition of any estate which shall be pending at the time of the passing of this Act. Unless as hereinafter provided, the partition of any estate which shall be pending at the time of the passing of this Act shall be proceeded with and completed in the same manner as if this Act had not been passed.

2. In this Act the following words shall have meanings as given below, except where such meaning is repugnant to the context:—

"Lieutenant-Governor" means the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the time being or the person acting in that capacity.

"Board" means the Board of Revenue for the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

"The Collector" means the Collector of the district on the revenue-roll of which the estate under partition, or which it is proposed to bring under partition, is borne; and shall include any officer who is generally or specially vested with the powers of a Collector for the purposes of this Act.

"Deputy Collector" includes any Assistant-Collector or Sub-Deputy Collector whom the Collector may appoint to effect a partition and allotment of assessment under this Act. All powers and functions which are assigned to a Deputy Collector by this Act may also be exercised and discharged by the Collector.

"Estate" means any land which is borne on the Registers of the Collector as liable for the payment of one and the same demand of land revenue.

"Section" means a section of this Act.

Future partitions to be made under provisions of this Act.

3. Except as directed in section all partitions of estates which shall be ordered to be made after the passing of this Act, shall be made under the provisions of this Act, whatever may be the tenure of the estate ordered to be divided.

What parties entitled to partition.

4. Subject to the provisions of the section next following and of section thirty-five every recorded proprietor of a joint undivided estate paying revenue to Government, or of any portion thereof, whether such estate is held in common tenancy or otherwise, is entitled to

claim partition under this Act. Provided that such proprietor be under an engagement with Government for payment of revenue. Provided also, that no application for separation shall be entertained the result of which would be to form one or more separate estates each liable for an annual amount of land revenue less than ten rupees, until the proprietor of the share or shares which would bear such revenue agrees to the redemption, under the provisions hereinafter contained, of the amount of revenue for which his estate would be liable.

Interest alienated with special condition as to revenue liability

5. No proprietor or shareholder in an estate, and no representative of any proprietor or shareholder in an estate who, since the settlement of the estate, has alienated any portion of his interest in the estate, or any specific lands of the estate, by private contract, with the condition that the transferee shall be liable in respect of the interest acquired by him, to pay a specified portion of the land revenue for which the estate is liable, neither more nor less, shall be entitled to claim a separation under this Act of the share which he continues to hold in the estate; and no such transferee as aforesaid, and no representative of such transferee as aforesaid, shall be entitled to claim a separation of the interest he has so acquired: Provided always that a separation of such shares may be made, if each of the parties concerned agree to waive the conditions of the contract as regards the proportion of revenue for which each shareholder is liable, and to hold the estate which may be allotted to him by the partition, subject to the payment of such proportion of the total amount of land revenue for which the undivided estate is liable as may be assessed upon it by the revenue authorities under this Act.

Parties desirous of partition, to apply to Collector in writing.

6. When any one or more of the recorded proprietors of an estate, as described in the last preceding section, shall desire to have his or their shares of the estate separated, in order that he or they may hold the same as a separate property, or as separate properties, such proprietor or proprietors shall make a written application for the purpose to the Collector of the District on the Revenue Roll of which the estate is borne. Any two or more proprietors may apply to have their shares separated, and to hold the same as a joint estate.

Application to be signed, and certain particulars specified.

7. The application shall be signed by the party or parties applying for the partition, and shall supply the following information in regard to the estate sought to be divided :—

(a.) Nature of the tenure of the estate.

(b.) The names of all the co-sharers.

(c.) The nature and extent of each share, so far as the same may be known to the applicant or applicants, or can be ascertained by him or them.

(d.) The nature and extent of any undertenures in the estate, whether shikmi, patni, mokarrari, taluks under section seven of Regulation 44 of 1793, lakhiraj holdings, or as the case may be.

(e.) The nature and extent of any lands held in common by all or any of the proprietors of the estate sought to be divided, with all or any of the proprietors of other estates.

Otherwise may be rejected.

If the application does not contain the particulars above mentioned, the Collector may reject it.

Procedure of Collector o receipt of application.

8. The Collector, on the receipt of an application for partition, shall, if the application be in order, and not open to objection on the face of it, publish a notification of the same at his office, and at some conspicuous place on the estate to which the application relates, and shall invite any party in possession, who may not have joined in the application, and who may object to the partition applied for, to appear before him, either in person or by a duly constituted agent, on a day to be specified in the notification, not being less than fifteen, or more than thirty days from the date of the notification, and state his objection. If the application for partition shall not have been made by all the recorded proprietors, of the estate, notice of the application shall be served, in the manner usual in the District for serving notices of the Revenue Officers, on such of the recorded proprietors of the estate as shall not have joined in the application.

Notice to proprietors who have not joined therein.

In case of valid objection being made within time allowed, application may be refused.

9. If any objection be made to the partition by any party in possession, within the time allowed and the Collector, on a consideration of such objection, be of opinion that there is any good and sufficient reason, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, why the partition should be absolutely disallowed, he may refuse the application, recording the grounds of his refusal.

Procedure if question of title, or of proprietary right, be raised.

10. If the objection raise any question of title or of proprietary right, other than a question connected with a boundary dispute, which shall not appear to have been already determined by a Court of competent jurisdiction, the Collector may either decline to grant the application until the question in dispute shall have been determined by a competent Court, or he may call on the objector to give security that he will, within a month from the date of such call, bring a suit in the Civil Court to try the question of title or of proprietary right. The amount of security shall be fixed by the Collector. If no security be given within ten days, or if security having been given no order from the Civil Court to stay the division reaches the Collector by a date not later than forty days from the date of his call for security, he will proceed with the division. Provided that the objector, having failed to bring a suit within the time above allowed for the trial of his grounds of objections, shall be precluded from ever raising the same question again before any Court.

Notification on partition being ordered.

11. When the Collector, after disposing of the objections (if any) taken to the partition, shall order a partition to be made, he shall cause a notification to be published in his own office, in the District Court, at the head-

quarters of every sub-division within which any lands appertaining to the estate to be divided are situate, and at some conspicuous place on the estate, intimating his intention to proceed with the partition after thirty days from the date of the notification, and calling on all the proprietors of the estate to file, by a certain date, copies of their rent-rolls for the three preceding years. Provided that any two or more of such proprietors may file joint rolls. If any proprietor shall omit to file rent-rolls as above described, he shall be liable to such daily fine as the Collector, upon consideration of the case and of the circumstances in life of such proprietor, may impose until production of said rent-rolls; and such fine shall be deemed to have been imposed under the provisions of Act XX of 1848. (*An Act for better enforcing the attendance of proprietors and farmers of land before Collectors of Land Revenue in the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency.*)

Subsequent application for separation of another share.

12. If at any time after the Collector has made an order under the last preceding section, that a partition be made, any sharer in the estate other than the original applicant for partition, shall apply for the separation of his share to be held as a separate estate, the Collector may either order that the proceedings for effecting such separation shall be carried on simultaneously with those for separating the share of the original applicant; or if he consider that such a course would entail delay in the completion of the original proceedings, he may order that the subsequent application shall not be acted on until after the proceedings for the separation of the original applicant's share shall have been completed. In the latter case all or any of the rent-rolls, measurements, and other proceedings which were taken in respect of the separation of the original applicant's share, may be adopted, as far as they are applicable, in respect of the separation of the shares as to which subsequent application has been made.

Assessment and levy of costs incurred in making partition.

13. The estimated expense of making the partition, and the allowances of the establishment necessary for the measurement and survey of the lands, for the testing of the measurement and rates, for the preparation of papers, and any other charges, shall be fixed by the Collector. The amount shall be leviable from all the proprietors of the estate in proportion to their share or interest in the same, and shall be paid under such rules as may from time to time be laid down by the Board with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, and, in default of payment, may be realized as arrears of revenue. After the final completion of the partition, the Collector shall hold a proceeding declaring what the total expense has been. The account shall then be adjusted either by returning to the proprietors any sums they may have paid in excess, or by levying from them under the provisions above noted, any sums remaining due.

Officer appointed to make partition may order measurement, &c.

14. After the expiration of the period mentioned in the notification referred to in section ten the Collector may appoint a Deputy Collector to make the partition and to allot the assessment. Such officer shall examine the rent-rolls filed in accordance with the call made under the provisons of section ten, and may, if necessary, cause a measurement of all lands comprised in the estate to be made, and a rent-roll of the same to be prepared by an Amin in the manner hereinafter provided in the twenty-second and following sections.

Examination of the parties and their papers.

15. The Deputy Collector may examine any persons on solemn affirmation, in regard to the papers produced before him, whether by the proprietors, the Amin deputed to make the measurement, or otherwise. He shall also allow any shareholder to examine the papers so produced, and to take a copy of the same, and after such examination he shall hear any objections which any of the shareholders may make in respect to such papers, and shall decide whether any and, if any, which of the papers as they stand, or with such modifications as he may think necessary to direct, shall be accepted as correct for the purposes of the partition.

Option of settlement by private agreement. Procedure in case of refusal or default.

16. The Deputy Collector, on the completion of the inquiry allowed by the last preceding section, shall, on the receipt of a petition to that effect signed by all the shareholders, allow them the option of making a private partition of the estate and allotment of the public Revenue amongst themselves within such time as he may fix, or of referring the partition of the estate, and the apportionment of the public Revenue, to an arbitrator or arbitrators to be appointed by them. The Deputy Collector may also offer the parties the option of referring any point arising in the course of a partition to arbitration. If the parties having elected to make a private partition, shall fail to make such partition within the time fixed by the Deputy Collector, and shall not then apply to refer the partition to arbitrators, the Deputy Collector may allow a further period of time for the completion of the private partition, or may by a proceeding declare the attempt at a private partition to have failed, and make the partition himself. The partition and allotment of the public Revenue made by the parties, or by arbitrators appointed by them, shall be subject to the confirmation of the Collector, and the orders of the superior Revenue Authorities.

If parties cannot agree as to arbitrators, latter may be appointed by Collector.

In case of equality of votes, Collector to act as umpire.

17. If the parties apply to refer the partition of the estate, and the allotment of the public Revenue, or any point arising in the course of the partition, to arbitration, but cannot agree amongst themselves as to the arbitrator or arbitrators to be appointed, the Collector may, with the consent of all the shareholders, appoint two or more persons to be arbitrators in the case. If the arbitrators are equally divided in opinion, the Deputy Collector shall act as umpire, and the partition made by the arbitrator or arbitrators with whom the Deputy Collector shall concur shall be the partition in the case. The same rule shall apply in respect of any point arising in the course of a partition, which shall be referred to arbitration.

Appointment in place of arbitrator refusing, or being unable, to act.

18. If any person, on being appointed an arbitrator, shall refuse to act, or, after accepting the appointment, shall die or become incapable of acting, another person shall be appointed arbitrator in his stead, in the same manner in which the first person was appointed.

Powers of Collector with regard to arbitrators.

19. After the arbitrators shall have accepted the appointment, the Deputy Collector shall transmit the whole of the papers to them, and it shall be competent to the Deputy Collector to exercise towards the arbitrators the same powers and authority for securing their attendance, and the due completion of their award, which he is competent to exercise towards witnesses summoned before him when acting judicially, for the purpose of compelling them tor attend and give evidence. The Deputy Collector shall also fix a time within which the arbitrato or arbitrators shall deliver the paper of partition. On sufficient cause shown, the Deputy Collector may extend such period.

Particulars to be specified in partition paper.

20. The arbitrators shall deliver a full and complete paper of partition, in such form as may be prescribed by the Board for partitions made by the Collector or Deputy Collector.

Remuneration of arbitrators.

21. The arbitrators, on delivering the paper of partition as aforesaid, shall be entitled to reasonable fees for their services, the amount to be fixed by the Collector, and to be considered as expenses of making the partition under section thirteen.

In default of award by first arbitrators, partition may be referred to others.

22. If the paper of partition be not delivered within the time fixed by the Collector, or within any further period to which the time may have been extended, the Collector may order that the partition shall be referred to another arbitrator or arbitrators, to be chosen in the same manner and subject to the same rules as the first.

Detailed measurement may be ordered by the Deputy Collector.

Who shall summon proprietors by proclamation to attend proceedings.

23. If the partition of the estate is not made by the parties themselves, or by arbitration, under the foregoing rules, and if a detailed measurement is deemed necessary, the Deputy Collector shall issue a proclamation at the malcutcherry of the estate or at the mal-cutcherry of each shareholder who may have a separate malcutcherry on the estate, and in a conspicuous place in one or more villages appertaining to the estate, requiring the several proprietors of the estate to attend in person, or by agent, upon the Amin deputed to make the measurement during the time that such measurement is being made, and shall transmit to the Amin for his guidance the rent-roll accepted as correct under section fourteen. If no one of the rent-rolls filed by the shareholders appears correct, the Deputy Collector may order the Amin to ascertain for himself the rates at which each parcel of land is held.

Duty of Amin.

24. The Amin's duty will be limited to making a detailed measurement and map corresponding; to preparing a rent-roll and such other necessary papers as may be prescribed by the Board.

Deputy Collector to test Amin's work.

25. The Deputy Collector shall, as soon as possible after completion of the Amin's work, test on the spot that officer's measurements and rent-roll, and shall, after such testing, accept or correct or reject altogether one or both. If he reject, he may allow the same Amin to do the work over again, unless the error be one of measurement, in which case the measurement work must be done by another Amin.

Notification of date for deciding the mode of partition.

26. When the Collector is finally satisfied that any measurement papers and rent-rolls before him are correct, he shall fix a day on which to determine the manner of partition, and shall issue a notification to that effect, calling on all the shareholders to be present. Such notification shall be published at the Collector's office, the Deputy Collector's office, at the Head-quarters of every sub-division within which any lands appertaining to the estate under partition are situated, and at some conspicuous place in one or more (if any) of the largest villages on the estate, and, as far as possible, a notice to the same effect shall be served on each proprietor or his agent. The date fixed in such notification shall be not less than fifteen, nor more than thirty days after the order for issue of the notification. It shall be lawful, however, for the Deputy Collector, any time before issue of the notification, if all or a majority of the shareholders are present, to hold a proceeding stating what shareholders are present, and to proceed to make a partition in the manner enjoined in the next section, without issuing any notification.

Deputy Collector to settle mode of partition.

27. On the day fixed, the Deputy Collector shall consult orally each shareholder present, and shall endeavour as far as possible, with the concurrence of the shareholders, to arrange a mode of partition which shall be in accordance with the requirements of this Act. After hearing what each shareholder present may urge, the Deputy Collector shall hold a proceeding, ordering the partition to be made in the manner he thinks best with regard to the position of the lands to be allotted to each sharer, and shall then make over the papers to the Amin or to some officer of his own or other establishment, to have all the details of the allotment, as ordered, carried out.

Division of lands held in common.

Proviso.

28. When the lands forming the estate are held partly in common, and partly in severalty, the portion of the common land falling by the partition to the shares of the several co-sharers shall be added to the lands held by them in severalty, and the several estates thus formed shall be assessed and declared separate estates. Provided that it shall be in the discretion of the Collector to cause any transfer of lands, agreed to by the parties, to be made, and the

63. In the performance of his duties under this Act, the Collector shall be subject to the general direction and control of the Commissioner of the Division and the Board, and all orders passed by the Collector and the Commissioner respectively shall, unless otherwise specially provided, be open to revision by the Revenue authorities superior to them.

Control of Collector's proceedings under Act.

64. In the execution of the duties vested in the Board by this Act, the Board shall be guided by such orders or instructions as they may from time to time receive from the local Government, to whom they shall apply in all cases which shall appear to the Board not to have been provided for by the existing law.

Board of Revenue to be guided by instructions of local Government.

65. The redemption of shares of which the revenue, after partition, would be less than 10 Rupees, shall be allowed upon payment of a sum equal to 25 years' purchase of the revenue.

Redemption of land revenue on small estates.

SCHEDULE A.

REFERRED TO IN SECTION 1.

Number and year.		Extent of repeal.
Regulation XI of 1811	..	The whole.
Regulation XIX of 1814	..	The whole.
Act XX of 1836	..	The whole.
Act XI of 1838	..	The whole.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

IT has been a general subject of complaint for many years that the procedure laid down by the existing law for effecting the partition of estates is so dilatory, and gives so much opportunity for delaying the completion of partitions by advancing frivolous objections, as to be a serious cause of harassment to those who desire to have partitions carried out.

These defects in the existing law were recognized by the Governor-General of India in Council twelve years ago, and remedied, as far as the North-Western Provinces are concerned, by the passing of Act XIX of 1863, on which the present Bill is principally founded.

The opportunity has been taken to express the intention of the legislature distinctly on certain points which have been the subject of doubt, discussion, and litigation under the existing laws.

In Tirhoot and some other districts, in which the greatest use is made of the partition law, estates are being sub-divided into minute properties liable for trifling demands of land revenue. If the process continues, the number of estates from which the revenue must be collected will be so great, and the amount to be realized from each so petty, as materially to enhance the cost of collecting the revenue, if not to endanger its safety. The present Bill therefore provides that no shareholder out of a number who hold an estate subject to joint liability for payment of revenue shall have a right to claim the separation of his share from the rest, and to hold it as a separate estate, if the result of such separation would be to form any separate estate which is liable for an annual amount of revenue less than ten rupees; unless the proprietor of the share which would bear such revenue shall agree to redeem the revenue for which his share, when separated, will be liable by a payment of twenty-five times the amount of the annual revenue.

H. L. DAMPIER.

The 10th March 1875.

H. MILLETT,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

[Second Publication.]

THE following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th March 1875, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon in six months:—

A Bill to provide for Irrigation and Canal Navigation in the Provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

WHEREAS it is necessary to make provision for the construction, maintenance, and regulation of canals, for the supply of water therefrom, and for the levy of water-rates for water so supplied and for the regulation of canal navigation in the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; It is hereby enacted:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. THIS Act may be called "The Bengal Canal Act, 1875."

It shall extend to any portion of the territories for the time being under the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to which it may be declared applicable by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

It shall come into force on the date on which such notification may be issued.

2. The enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the said schedule.

Repeal of Acts.

3. In this Act—unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

Interpretation clause.

(1) "Lieutenant-Governor" means the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the time being, or the person acting in that capacity.

"Canal." (2) "Canal" includes—

(*a*) all canals, channels, and reservoirs constructed, maintained, or controlled by Government for the supply or storage of water;

(*b*) all works, embankments, structures, supply and escape-channels connected with such canals, channels, or reservoirs;

(*c*) all water-courses as defined in clause (3) of this section;

(*d*) any part of a river, stream, lake or natural collection of water, or natural drainage-channel, to which the Lieutenant-Governor applied the provisions of Part II of this Act;

(3) "Water-course" means any channel which is supplied with water from a canal, but which is not maintained at the cost of Government, and all subsidiary works belonging to any such channel;

"Water-course."

(4) "Drainage-work" means any work made or improved for the purposes of the drainage of the country by the Government under the Bengal Embankment Act, 1873, or other similar law for the time being in force.

"Drainage-work."

(5) "Vessel" includes boats, rafts, timber and other floating bodies;

"Vessel."

(6) "Commissioner" means a Commissioner of a Division, and includes any officer appointed under this Act to exercise all or any of the powers of a Commissioner;

"Commissioner."

(7) "Collector" means the head Revenue Officer of a district, and includes any officer appointed to exercise all or any of the powers of a Collector under this Act;

"Collector."

(8) "Canal Officer" means an officer appointed under this Act to exercise control or jurisdiction over a canal or any part thereof;

"Canal Officer."

"Superintending Canal Officer" means an officer exercising general control over a canal or portion of a canal;

"Superintending Canal Officer."

"Divisional Canal Officer" means an officer exercising control over a division of a canal;

Divisional Canal Officer.

"Sub-Divisional Canal Officer" means an officer exercising control over a sub-division of a canal.

"Sub-divisional Canal Officer."

(9) "District" means a district as fixed for revenue purposes.

"District."

(10) "Section" means section of this Act.

"Section."

4. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time declare, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, the officers by whom, and the local limits within which, all or any of the powers or duties hereinafter conferred or imposed shall be exercised or performed.

Power to appoint officers.

All officers mentioned in section three, clause (8), shall be respectively subject to the orders of such officers as the Lieutenant-Governor from time to time directs.

PART II.

OF THE APPLICATION OF WATER FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES.

5. Whenever it appears expedient to the Lieutenant-Governor that the water of any river or stream flowing in a natural channel, or of any lake or other natural collection of still water, should be applied or used by the Government for the purpose of any existing or projected canal,

Notification to issue when water-supply is to be applied for public purposes.

the Lieutenant-Governor may, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, declare that the said water will be so applied or used after a day to be named in the said notification, not being earlier than three months from the date thereof.

6. At any time after the day so named, any Canal Officer, acting under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor in this behalf, may enter on any land and remove any obstructions, and may close any channels, and do any other thing necessary for such application or use of the said water.

Powers of Canal Officer.

7. As soon as is practicable after the issue of such notification, the Collector shall cause public notice to be given at convenient places, stating that the Government intends to apply or use the said water as aforesaid, and that claims for compensation in respect thereof may be made before him.

Notice as to claims for compensation.

8 The Collector shall proceed to enquire into any such claim which may be made under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, as far as they may be applicable and to determine the amount of compensation, if any, which should be given to the claimant.

Enquiry into claims and amount of compensation.

PART III.

ON THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF WORKS.

9. Any Canal Officer or other person acting under the general or special order of a Canal Officer,

Power to enter and survey, &c.

may enter upon any lands adjacent to any canal, or through which any canal is proposed to be made, and undertake surveys or levels thereon;

and dig and bore into the sub-soil;

and make and set up suitable land-marks, level-marks, and water-gauges;

and do all other acts necessary for the proper prosecution of any enquiry relating to any existing or projected canal under the charge of the said Canal Officer:

and, where otherwise such enquiry cannot be completed, such officer or other person may cut down and clear away any part of any standing crop, fence, or jungle;

Power to clear land.

and may also enter upon any land, building, or water-course on account of which any water-rate is chargeable, for the purpose of inspecting or regulating the use of the water supplied, or of measuring the lands irrigated thereby or chargeable with a water-rate, and of doing all things necessary for the proper regulation and management of such canal:

Power to inspect and regulate water-supply.

Provided that, if such Canal Officer or person proposes to enter into any building or enclosed court or garden attached to a dwelling-house not supplied with water flowing from any canal, he shall previously give the occupier of such building, court, or garden at least seven days' notice in writing of his intention to do so.

Notice of intended entry into houses.

In every case of entry under this section, the Canal Officer shall, at the time of such entry, tender compensation for any damage which may be occasioned by any proceeding under this section; and in case of dispute as to the sufficiency of the amount so tendered, he shall forthwith refer the same for decision by the Collector, and such decision shall be final.

Compensation for damage caused by entry.

10. In case of any accident happening or being apprehended to a canal, any Divisional Canal Officer or any person acting

Power to enter for repairs and to prevent accidents.

under his general or special orders in this behalf, may enter upon any lands adjacent to such canal, and may execute all works which may be necessary for the purpose of repairing or preventing such accident.

Compensation for damage to land.

In every such case, such Canal Officer or person shall tender compensation to the proprietors or occupiers of the said lands for all damage done to the same. If such tender is not accepted, the Canal Officer shall refer the matter to the Collector, who shall proceed to award compensation for the damage as though the Lieutenant-Governor had directed the occupation of the lands under section forty-three of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870.

Application by persons desiring to use canal-water.

11. Any person desiring to use the water of any canal, may apply in writing to the Divisional or Sub-Divisional Canal Officer of the Division or Sub-Division of the canal from which the water-course is to be supplied, requesting such officer to construct or improve a water-course at the cost of the applicants.

Contents of application.

The application shall state the works to be undertaken, their approximate estimated cost, or the amount which the applicants are willing to pay for the same, or whether they engage to pay the actual cost as settled by the Divisional Canal Officer, and how the payment is to be made.

Liability of applicants for cost of works.

When the assent of the Superintending Canal Officer is given to such application, all the applicants shall, after the application has been duly attested before the Collector, be jointly and severally liable for the cost of such works to the extent mentioned therein.

Recovery of amount due.

Any amount becoming due under the terms of such application, and not paid to the Divisional Canal Officer, or the person authorized by him to receive the same, on or before the date on which it becomes due, shall, on the demand of such officer, be recoverable by the Collector as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

Government to provide means of crossing canals.

12. There shall be provided, at the cost of Government, suitable means of crossing canals constructed or maintained at the cost of Government, at such places as the Lieutenant-Governor thinks necessary, for the reasonable convenience of the inhabitants of the adjacent lands.

On receiving a statement in writing, signed by not less than five of the owners of such lands, to the effect that suitable crossings have not been provided on any canal, the Collector shall cause inquiry to be made into the circumstances of the case, and if he thinks that the statement is established, he shall report his opinion thereon for the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Lieutenant-Governor shall cause such measures in reference thereto to be taken as it thinks proper.

Persons using water-course to construct works for passing water across roads, &c.

13. The Canal Officer may issue an order to the persons using any water-course to construct suitable bridges, culverts, or other works for the passage of the water of such water-course across any public road, canal or drainage channel in use before the said water-course was made, or to repair any such works.

If they fail, Canal Officer may construct,

Such order shall specify a reasonable period within which such construction or repairs shall be completed;

and if, after the receipt of such order, the persons to whom it is addressed do not, within the said period, construct or repair such works to the satisfaction of the said Canal Officer, he may, with the previous approval of the Superintending Canal Officer, himself construct or repair the same;

and recover cost.

and if the said persons do not, when so required, pay the cost of such construction or repairs as declared by the Canal Officer, the amount shall, on the demand of the Canal Officer, be recoverable from them by the Collector as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

Adjustment of claims between persons jointly using water-course.

14. If any person, jointly responsible with others for the construction or maintenance of a water-course, or jointly making use of a water-course with others, neglects or refuses to pay his share of the cost of such construction or maintenance, or to execute his share of any work necessary for such construction or maintenance, the Canal Officer, on receiving an application in writing from any person injured by such neglect or refusal, shall serve notice on all the parties concerned that, on the expiration of a fortnight from the service, he will investigate the case; and shall, on the expiration of that period, investigate the case accordingly, and make such order thereon as to him seems fit.

Such order shall be appealable to the Commissioner, whose order thereon shall be final.

Recovery of amount found due.

Any sum directed by such order to be paid within a specified period, may, if not paid within such period, and if the order remains in force, be recovered by the Collector, from the person directed to pay the same, as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

Supply of water through intervening water-course.

15. Whenever application is made to a Canal Officer for a supply of water from a canal, and it appears to him expedient that such supply should be given and that it should be conveyed through some existing water-course, he shall give notice to the persons responsible for the maintenance of such water-course to show cause, on a day not less than fourteen days from the date of such notice, why the said supply should not be so conveyed; and, after making inquiry on such day, the Canal Officer shall determine whether and on what conditions the said supply shall be conveyed through such water-course.

When such officer determines that a supply of canal-water may be conveyed through any water-course as aforesaid, his decision shall, when confirmed or modified by the Superintending Canal Officer, be binding on the applicant and also on the persons responsible for the maintenance of the said water-course.

Such applicant shall not be entitled to use such water-course until he has paid the expense of any alteration of such water-course necessary in order to his being supplied through it, and also such

share of the first cost of such water-course as the Canal Officer or Superintending Canal Officer may determine.

Such applicant shall also be liable for his share of the cost of maintenance of such water-course so long as he uses it.

Application for construction of new water-course.

16. Any person desiring the construction of a new water-course may apply in writing to the Canal Officer, stating—

(1) that he has endeavoured unsuccessfully to acquire, from the owners of the land through which he desires such water-course to pass, a right to occupy so much of the land as will be needed for such water-course;

(2) that he desires the said Canal Officer, in his behalf and at his cost, to do all things necessary for acquiring such right;

(3) that he is able to defray all costs involved in acquiring such right and contructing such water-course.

Procedure of Canal Officer thereupon.

17. If the Canal Officer considers—

(1) that the construction of such water-course is expedient, and

(2) that the statements in the application are true, he shall call upon the applicant to make such deposit as the Canal Officer considers necessary to defray the cost of the preliminary proceedings, and the amount of any compensation which he considers likely to become due under section twenty-three;

and, upon such deposit being made, he shall cause inquiry to be made into the most suitable alignment for the said water-course, and shall mark out the land which, in his opinion, it will be necessary to occupy for the construction thereof, and shall forthwith publish a notice in every village through which the water-course is proposed to be taken, that so much of such land as belongs to such village has been so marked out, and shall send a copy of such notice to the Collector of every district in which any part of such land is situate.

Application for transfer of existing water-course.

18. Any person desiring that an existing water-course should be transferred from its present owner to himself, may apply in writing to the Canal Officer, stating—

(1) that he has endeavoured unsuccessfully to procure such transfer from the owner of such water-course;

(2) that he desires the said Canal Officer, in his behalf and at his cost, to do all things necessary for procuring such transfer;

(3) that he is able to defray the cost of such transfer.

Procedure thereupon.

If the Canal Officer considers—

(a) that the said transfer is necessary for the better management of the irrigation from such water-course, and

(b) that the statements in the application are true,

he shall call upon the applicant to make such deposit as the Canal Officer considers necessary to defray the cost of the preliminary proceedings, and the amount of any compensation that may become due under the provisions of section twenty-three in respect of such transfer;

and, upon such deposit being made, he shall publish a notice of the application in every village, and shall send a copy of the notice to the Collector of every district, through which such water-course passes.

Objections to construction or transfer applied for.

19. Within thirty days from the publication of a notice under either of the two sections last preceding, as the case may be, any person interested in the land or water-course to which the notice refers may apply to the Collector by petition, stating his objection to the construction or transfer for which application has been made.

The Collector may either reject the petition, or may proceed to inquire into the validity of the objection, giving previous notice to the Divisional Canal Officer of the place and time at which such inquiry will be held.

The Collector shall record in writing all orders passed by him under this section and the grounds thereof.

When applicant may be placed in occupation.

20. If no such objection is made, or (where such objection is made) if the Collector over-rules it, he shall give notice to the Canal Officer to that effect, and shall proceed forthwith to place the said applicant in occupation of the land marked out or of the water-course to be transferred, as the case may be.

Procedure when objection is held valid.

21. If the Collector considers any objection made as aforesaid to be valid, he shall inform the Canal Officer accordingly; and, if such officer sees fit, he may, in the case of an application under section sixteen, alter the boundaries of the land so marked out, and may give fresh notice under section seventeen, and the procedure hereinbefore provided shall be applicable to such notice, and the Collector shall thereupon proceed as before provided.

Procedure when Canal Officer disagrees with Collector.

22. If the Canal Officer disagrees with the Collector, the matter shall be referred for decision to the Commissioner.

Such decision shall be final, and the Collector, if he is so directed by such decision, shall, subject to the provisions of section twenty-three, cause the said applicant to be placed in occupation of the land so marked out or of the water-course to be transferred, as the case may be.

Expenses to be paid by applicant before receiving occupation.

23. No such applicant shall be placed in occupation of such land or water-course, until he has paid to the person named by the Collector such amount as the Collector determines to be due as compensation for the land or water-course so occupied or transferred, and for any damage caused by the marking out or occupation of such land, together with all expenses incidental to such occupation or transfer.

Procedure in fixing compensation.

In determining the compensation to be made under this section, the Collector shall proceed under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870.

Recovery of compensation and expenses.

If the compensation awarded and expenses are not paid when demanded by the person entitled to receive the same, the amount may be recovered by the Collector as if it were an arrear of land-revenue, and shall, when recovered,

new estate shall be declared subject to the transfer so made.

29. The Collector may refuse to declare any lands held in severalty a separate mehal, if the lands be so intermixed with other properties as to render the formation of a compact estate impossible, and if the parties affected by the partition refuse to agree to the transfers necessary for curing such defect.

Collector may refuse to separate lands in certain

30. Where there may be no lands held in common, the lands in severalty, held by the applicant for partition, or assigned to him by the Collector under the provisions of this Act, shall be assessed and declared a separate estate. Provided that it shall be in the discretion of the Collector to cause any transfer of lands, agreed to, or directed by his order, as provided in section twenty-seven, to be made previous to such declaration, and the new estate shall be declared subject to the transfer so made.

Where no lands held in common, lands in severalty may be declared a separate estate.

Proviso as to transfers.

31. When a recorded proprietor in an estate holds only an undivided share in certain specific portions of an estate, such as a village or mouzah, and applies for a separation of such share, the Deputy Collector shall first ascertain the proportion of the Government revenue of the whole estate payable by the village or villages in which the applicant owns a share, and shall then separate off to the applicant from the lands of those villages, lands representing the share of the Government revenue payable by him. Provided that no specific portion of an estate, such as a village or mouzah, shall be separated from the estate of which it forms a part, except on the application of all the proprietors of such specific portion.

Proprietor of undivided share in specific lands of estate may obtain partition.

32. Whenever any lands are held in common between the proprietors of two or more estates, one of which is under partition in accordance with the provisions of this Act, the Deputy Collector shall first allot to the estate under partition a portion of such common lands, of which the produce is in proportion to the interest which the proprietors of that estate hold in the said common lands; and all the rules prescribed in this Act in respect of the allotment, between the shareholders in an estate, of lands which are held jointly by such shareholders, shall as far as possible apply to the allotment of the proportionate share of such common lands to the estate under partition; and in respect of the service of notices, hearing of objections, and all other procedure in view to such allotment, the registered proprietors of all estates who have an interest in the said common lands shall be deemed to be registered proprietors of the estate under partition.

Lands held in common between the proprietors of two or more estates how to be dealt with.

33. As soon as the proportionate share of the common lands shall have been allotted to the estate under partition as provided in the last preceding section, the lands so allotted shall be dealt with in every respect as if they were held jointly by the proprietors of the estate under partition in proportion to their respective interests in the estate.

The portion of such common lands assigned to estate under partition how to be dealt with.

34. If at any time before the partition is confirmed, a dispute as to boundary shall be found to exist between the estate under division and a neighbouring estate, the Deputy Collector shall inquire into the fact of possession. If possession is, in his opinion, with the neighbouring estate, he shall report the case to the Collector, and the Collector may, either order that the proceedings for partition be quashed, in which case no second application for a partition of such estate shall be accepted until the applicant can show that the dispute has been decided by the Civil Court, or has been amicably settled; or he may order that the proceedings for partition shall proceed, leaving out of consideration the disputed lands. Provided that if at any time after any partition proceedings have been so completed, the disputed lands or any part of them shall be declared, by order of a competent Court, to have appertained to the estate of which the partition has been so completed, such lands shall be held by the sharers in the said estate or their representatives jointly in proportion to the interest which each sharer held in the original estate before par itstition, the share of every such shareholder in such lands being deemed to appertain to the separate estate which has been allotted to him, or in which he is a shareholder after the partition.

Disputed boundary.

If in the Deputy Collector's opinion, possession of the disputed lands is with the proprietors of the estate under partition, he shall hold a proceeding stating so and giving his reasons, and shall give notice of his decision to all persons who may claim the title in the disputed lands, requiring them to institute a suit in the Civil Court within six months of the date of the notice to establish their right on the said lands, should they desire to institute such suit, and warning them that no suit for that purpose will be received by any Civil Court after the expiration of the said period. After issue of such notice the Deputy Collector shall proceed with the partition including the disputed lands within such partition; but the partition shall not be confirmed by the Commissioner till after the expiration of six months from the date of the said notice, nor if at any time before such confirmation, proof be given that a suit has been instituted in the Civil Court to try the question of title and right until such suit shall have been decided. Should no such suit be instituted, and the partition be confirmed, it will not be competent to any one afterwards to raise the same question before any Court.

35. If any proprietor of a joint estate brought under division under the provisions of this or any other Act, shall have given his share or a portion of it in patni or other enduring tenure, such lease or tenure shall hold good, *mutatis mutandis*, as regards the lands finally allotted to the share of the lessor, and only as to them. Thus, if the patni have been for the whole of such proprietor's share in the joint estate, it will hold good for the whole of the lands allotted to such proprietor; if for half, it will give the patnidar the right of half collection over the whole

Case of proprietor who has created an enduring tenure.

of such lands. Provided that no separation of lands shall be made on the application of any proprietor, who has given a patni or other enduring tenure of all or a portion of his share, as long as such lease is in force, if the leaseholder object.

Sharer failing to attend after proclamation, liable to forfeit right of objection.

36. If any sharer, after the issue of the proclamation or notification mentioned in sections twenty-two and twenty-five of this Act, shall fail to attend during the time the Amin's or the Collector's measurement or the partition is being made, no objection taken by such sharer to the partition shall be heard, unless such sharer can show that his absence was not wilful, or unless for any good and sufficient reason, it shall appear just and proper to allow him to be heard against the partition.

Estates formed in course of partition to be as compact as possible.

37. It shall be the duty of the Collector, so far as circumstances will admit, to arrange that the estates into which the estate under partition is divided shall consist of contiguous lands or villages. Provided that, if the estate ordered to be divided shall not consist of a sufficient number of villages to admit of one or more entire village or villages being included in each estate, the partition of the village or villages of which the estate shall consist shall be made so as to render each estate as compact as possible.

Circumstances to be considered in making partitions.

38. In selecting the villages or lands to be included in each separate estate, the advantages or disadvantages arising from situation; the vicinity of roads, railways, navigable rivers or canals; the nature and quality of the soil and produce; the quantity of culturable and unculturable waste land; the number of tanks and wells; the state of the embankments and water-courses; and any other local circumstances affecting the present or likely to influence the future value of the lands shall be duly considered. So far as may be practicable and consistent with compactness of partition, lands field in severalty shall be left in the possession of the parties holding the same.

Rule when dwelling-house belonging to one sharer is situate on ground to be allotted to another sharer.

39. If a dwelling-house belonging to one sharer shall be situate on any land, or in any village, which it may be necessary to include in the share of another sharer, the proprietor of such house shall be at liberty to retain it, with the offices, buildings, and grounds, immediately attached thereto, upon agreeing to pay to the proprietor of the land or village in which the same is situate an equitable rent for the ground. The limits of the ground and the rent to be paid for it in perpetuity shall be fixed by the Deputy Collector, and shall be stated in the paper of partition. Provided that in every such case a defined pathway shall be secured to the owner of the house, leading from his house to some portion of the lands allotted to him.

Rule as to tanks, wells, water-courses, and embankments.

40. Tanks, wells, water-courses, and embankments, shall be considered as attached to the land for the benefit of which they were originally made. In cases in which, from the extent, situation, or construction of such works, it shall be found necessary to continue them the joint property of the proprietors of two or more of the estates into which the estate may be divided, the paper of partition shall specify, as far as circumstances may admit, the extent to which the proprietors of each of such estates may make use of the same, and the proportion of the charges for repairs to be borne by them respectively.

Rule as to places of worship.

41. Places of worship, which shall have been held in common previous to the partition of an estate, shall continue to be so held, unless the parties shall otherwise agree amongst themselves, in which case they shall state in writing the agreement into which they have entered, and the Deputy Collector shall enter a note of the agreement in the paper of partition.

Revenue to be assessed on each divided estate.

42. The public revenue shall be assessed on each estate into which the property shall be ordered to be divided, in conformity to the rules in that behalf contained in Regulation I of 1793 or any other law for the time being in force.

Particulars to be contained in the paper of partition to be submitted by officer making same.

43. Unless the partition of the estate and the allotment of the revenue shall have been effected by the Collector, when the Deputy Collector shall have completed the partition and allotted the public revenue on each of the estates into which it is proposed that the estate shall be divided, he shall prepare and submit to the Collector a paper of partition showing how he proposes to divide the estate and to apportion the public revenue. This paper shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the Board, and shall be accompanied by a detailed statement of the mode observed and the reasons which influenced in selecting the lands included in each estate, and shall specify the nature of the accounts upon which the apportionment of the public revenue assessed thereon shall have been based. The paper shall further contain a detail of the adjustments, if any, which shall have been made in respect to any tanks, places of worship, or other matters as specified in the preceding sections.

Map to be also submitted.

The Deputy Collector shall also submit a map or maps showing the several estates into which the estate is proposed to be divided.

Procedure of Collector thereupon.

44. The Collector shall take into consideration the papers as laid before him, and after calling for any further information which he shall deem necessary, and disposing of any objections which shall be taken to the proposed partition and allotment of public revenue, shall adopt the partition as proposed, or return it for amendment to the Deputy Collector who made it, or to another, or shall draw out a fresh paper of partition. It shall also be lawful for the Collector of the district to return for amendment or inquiry the paper of partition as often as he may think fit.

Notice to be given that partition papers as settled by the Collector are open to inspection;

45. When the Collector shall have finally decided upon the mode in which the partition is to be made, he shall draw out a paper of partition

in such form as may be prescribed by the Board, and a map corresponding; and in case his partition differs from that made by the Deputy Collector, the Collector shall hold a proceeding stating in detail the objections which may have been urged against the Deputy Collector's partition, and his reasons for altering that partition. He shall also serve a notice upon each sharer, and a general notice as per section twenty-five, to the effect that such paper of partition and such map shall be available for inspection at his office for forty-five clear days (irrespective of holidays) to any sharer or agent of any sharer.

Lots to be drawn for equal shares.

46. When two or more of the estates into which it is proposed to divide the estate under partition shall consist of the same proportions of the entire estate, .e Collector, and after him the Commissioner, .ay direct the parties entitled thereto to draw lots for the same before himself. Similarly, lots may be drawn when the aggregate of two or more shares equals one other share, the division of the two or more shares being made within the aggregate share thus decided by lot.

No further objections to be heard.

47. It shall not be lawful to the Collector, after drawing out the paper of partition as directed in the section last preceding, to take into consideration any objections against such partition or to receive any petition regarding it.

Papers to be forwarded to Commissioner.

48. As soon as practicable after the expiration of the forty-five days mentioned in the last section but one, the Collector shall forward to the Commissioner all the papers relative to the partition made by the Deputy Collector and by himself.

Commissioner may confirm or modify partition, subject to appeal to Board of Revenue.

49. The Commissioner, on receipt of the papers from the Collector, shall fix a day, not being less than thirty clear days from the date of his order, for hearing and disposing of the case; and shall notify the same by a notice to be stuck up in his own office, and that of the Collector who forwarded the papers. On the day fixed, or on any subsequent day to which the hearing of the case (being continued from day to day) may extend, or on any subsequent day to be notified by a notice stuck up in his own office, the Commissioner shall, after hearing and disposing of all objections, either uphold the partition proposed by the Collector, or modify the same, or return the partition to the Collector for any changes he (the Commissioner) may think advisable. In the event of the partition being returned to the Collector, notices shall issue as above, on the Commissioner receiving the papers back again. The Commissioner, before coming to a decision, may call for any additional papers, or direct any further inquiry that he shall consider necessary. The final decision of the Commissioner shall not be open to revision by the Civil Court, but shall be subject to appeal to the Board, if such appeal be made within one month from the date of the Commissioner's order.

Procedure by Collector on receipt of order of Commissioner, or of Board of Revenue on appeal.

50. Forty days after the receipt of the order of the Commissioner, or if an appeal be preferred to the Board, then, on receipt of the order passed on the appeal, the Collector shall cause the same to be published in his office, and in some conspicuous place in each of the estates separately constituted by such order. The Collector shall, at the same time, specify the date from which each of the estates shall be held to be a separate estate, and shall enter the several estates into which the estate has been divided in the Register of estates paying revenue to Government. The Collector shall give the several proprietors possession of the estates allotted to them, and, if necessary, may avail himself of the assistance of the Magistrate in giving possession. He shall also give to each sharer a copy of that part of the paper of partition which relates to his own share.

Partition may be stayed if parties so desire.

Recovery of costs.

51. If, at any time after an order shall have been passed for making a partition, it shall appear that the parties do not wish that the partition should proceed, it shall be competent to the Collector, with the sanction of the Commissioner, to stop the partition, and to strike the case off the file, recovering from the sharers all costs and expenses incurred up to that time.

Partition may be stayed and proceedings quashed by Commissioner.

Decision not open to revision by Civil Court.

52. At any stage of the proceedings after a partition shall have been ordered, if it shall appear from information which was not before the Collector at the time the partition was ordered, or otherwise, that any reason not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act exists, why the partition should not be proceeded with, it shall be competent to the Commissioner, on the report of the Collector, and subject to any orders that the Board may pass in the case, to stay the partition, and to order the proceedings to be quashed. The decision of the Revenue Authorities under this Section shall not be open to revision by the Civil Court.

Government may order new allotment of public revenue among estates formed by partition, in case of fraud or error in original allotment being proved.

53. In order to prevent collusion or error in the distribution of the public revenue assessed upon an estate which may be ordered to be divided into two or more distinct estates, if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor, within twelve years from and after the date of confirmation of the partition, that the public revenue was fraudulently or erroneously apportioned at the time of the partition, the Lieutenant-Governor shall have power to order a new allotment of the public revenue upon the several estates into which such estate may have been divided, conformably to the principles prescribed in this Act, on an estimate of the gross produce of each estate at the time of the partition, to be made agreeably to the best evidence and information which may be procurable respecting the same. Such order shall not be liable to be contested in the Civil Court. The parties whose estates may be declared to have been under-assessed shall be

required to pay to the proprietors of the estates which shall have been over-assessed the sum in which they shall be found to have been over-assessed, and in default of payment, the amount shall be leviable as arrears of revenue.

Consequence to party having interest in any estate, if he neglect to affirm or establish such interest while the estate is under attachment with a view to partition.

54. If, during the time an estate is under partition, any party shall neglect or omit to claim by a suit, any right or title he may then have to the ownership or occupancy, at a fixed rent, of any land situated in such estate, or any other interest therein, such neglect or omission shall be a valid plea in bar of any suit relating to such right, title or interest, unless the party can satisfy the Court that there was good and sufficient reason for his neglect or omission to institute the suit at or before such time. Provided that this section shall not bar any action for arrears of rent, or the enhancement or alteration of rent.

Holder of decree of Civil Court, awarding right to portion of an estate, may apply for partition, and Collector may proceed thereon under Act.

55. Whenever any Court of Civil Judicature shall pass a decree, awarding to any person the proprietary right in a portion of an estate paying revenue to Government, whether the portion so awarded shall consist of a fractional share in the whole, or a part of the estate, or of specific lands, and shall direct the Collector to separate the lands belonging to such share, or to allot to such share proportionate lands from the lands of the entire estate, the Collector shall proceed thereupon under the provisions of this Act, which are hereby declared applicable to such orders of the Civil Court. If the division or separation as ordered by the Civil Court cannot be made in accordance with the provisions of this Act, the Collector shall inform the Civil Court

Union in certain cases of severed portions of estates originally undivided.

56. If two or more estates, which originally formed portions of the same estate, shall come into the possession of one person, such person shall be entitled to have such estates united, and to hold them as a single estate; or if two or more persons shall have separate possession of their respective shares of an estate which was originally held as a joint undivided estate, such persons may apply to have their shares united, and to hold them as one estate.

Application for such union how to be made, and how to be dealt with.

57. The applications for the union of the estates, or of the shares of the estate, as the case may be, shall be made in writing to the Collector, and the Collector (provided he see no objection) shall comply with the application, and cause the necessary entries to be made in the records of his office, reporting the case to the superior Revenue Authorities.

Procedure in case of arrears of revenue accruing during course of partition of estate.

58. If an arrear of public revenue shall accrue on an estate ordered to be divided, while the partition of the estate is being made, any one or more of the proprietors may tender to the Collector his or their quota of the balance, and the Collector shall receive the same, and credit the amount to the share or shares of such proprietor or proprietors. If a sale of any part of the estate shall ultimately become necessary for the liquidation of any part of such arrear which may remain due, only the share or shares of the proprietor or proprietors who shall not have contributed their quota of the balance shall be sold in the first instance, and the partition shall go on and be completed in the same manner as if no arrear of public revenue had accrued. The purchaser or purchasers of the share or shares sold shall be entitled to separate possession of the estate or estates which, under the partition, would have been allotted to the defaulting proprietor or proprietors. Provided always that, in all cases of a partition, if the demand of any arrear due shall not have been fully realized by the sale of the shares of such of the shareholders as have not paid their quota, the entire estate shall be considered responsible for the public revenue assessed upon it until the partition shall have been completed and the several proprietors shall have been put into possession of the separate estates into which the estate may be ordered to be divided, according as the same may be allotted to them.

Certain provisions of Act applicable to partition cases pending at the time of its passing.

59. The provisions of this Act, so far as they relate to the completion and confirmation, or to the staying or quashing, of the partition of an estate, may be applied, at the discretion of the Collector, in all cases of the partition of estates pending at the time of the passing of this Act, provided that he give due notice in each case that such procedure will be followed.

Provisions of Act may be applied to partition of estates held free from payment of revenue.

60. The provisions of this Act may, in so far as the same are applicable, be applied by order of the Lieutenant-Governor or of the Civil Court to the partition of any estate held free from the payment of Government Revenue, recorded in the Collector's Register of Revenue-free estates.

Powers to be exercised by Collector, or Officer appointed to make partition.

61. In carrying out the provisions of this Act, the Collector shall exercise the powers described in Regulation II, 1819, as modified by Section 5, Regulation IX of 1825;

Sections 11, 12, 14, 19, 21, 23, 24 and 34 of Regulation VII of 1822;

Regulation XIV of 1825, and Act XX of 1848.

Any Deputy Collector appointed to make a partition under this Act may also exercise the powers described in the foregoing Regulations, so far as the same may be applicable.

Powers of Officers exercising jurisdiction under this Act, with regard to false evidence.

62. If, in any case in which a Collector or other Officer shall exercise jurisdiction under this Act, any person is guilty of the offence of giving or fabricating false evidence, or of forgery, as defined in the Indian Penal Code, or of abetting any of those offences, such Collector or other Officer shall have the same powers in respect of such offence, and of the person charged with committing the same, as are vested by the Code of Criminal Procedure in a Civil Court, when any such offence is committed before or against such Court, or when a document believed to be a forgery is given in evidence in any proceedings in such Court.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 23rd March 1875.—In modification of the Notification of the 4th June 1872, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to cancel the rule which requires that marriages under Act III of 1872 shall be registered by ex-officio Registrars only at the office of the Marriage Registrar and at no other place.

In Rule 4 of the Rules appended to the Notification of the above date, the words "by a Registrar other than an ex-officio Registrar" are to be omitted.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

RESOLUTION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

SECTION B.

Calcutta, the 15*th March* 1875.

BY the promotion of Mr. R. L. Mangles to be a Judge of the 1st class, the transfer of Mr. H. B. Simson to the Additional Judgeship of the districts of the Patna Division *vice* Mr. Mangles, with a salary of Rs. 2,000, and the appointment of Mr. T. T. Allen to act in the 2nd class of Judges while he may be employed as Additional Judge of Jessore and Backergunge, in succession to Mr. Simson, the saving of Rs. 333-5-4 referred to in paragraph 3 of the Resolution of the 6th April 1874 has now been effected. It was always contemplated that the saving to be effected, when these two additional judgeships on Rs. 2,166-10-8 were reduced to second grade judgeships on Rs. 2,000, should be utilized in increasing further the allowances of the Magistrate-Collectors of the second class, or otherwise improving the position of Magistrate-Collectors generally.

The grades of Magistrate-Collectors as reconstituted in the above Resolution stood as follows:—

1st grade ...	... 15 officers.	
2nd „ ...	... 15 „	
3rd „ ...	... 7 „	including the Senior Superintendent of Survey.

Under the orders of the Government of India, No. 977, dated 18th December last, the number of officers in the 2nd grade has been reduced to 14, and by the constitution of the new district of Durbhunga, the strength of the 3rd grade has been raised to eight officers.

The saving now effected enables the Lieutenant-Governor to raise one officer from the 3rd grade on Rs. 1,500 to the 2nd grade on Rs. 1,800; thus this arrangement places the grades of Magistrate-Collectors in the same position in which they stood on the date of the Resolution announcing the completion of the arrangements for the establishment of parallel lines of promotion for the Judicial and Executive branches of the Covenanted Service.

A saving of Rs. 33 will remain after the strength of the 2nd grade of Magistrate-Collectors has been restored to 15 officers.

Mr. J. F. K. Hewitt, Magistrate and Collector of the 3rd grade, is promoted to be Magistrate and Collector of the 2nd grade.

Mr. R. D. Hime is promoted to the vacancy in the 3rd grade of Magistrate-Collectors.

The vacancy in the second grade of Joint-Magistrates, to be created by the promotion of an officer from that to the 1st grade of Joint-Magistrates, will not be filled up in consequence of the reduction ordered by the Government of India in the Resolution of the Home Department, dated 18th December 1874.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 15th March 1875.

READ—

A letter (No. 624R, dated 9th March 1875) from the Officiating Commissioner of the Dacca Division, submitting an application for a loan of Rs. 60,000, required by the Mymensingh District Road Cess Committee under the provisions of the Local Public Works Loan Act of 1871.

WHEREAS it appears probable to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that a loan should be granted to the Mymensingh District Road Cess Committee, but that so large a sum as that applied for should not be granted: and that a loan of Rs. 48,000 only should be granted, it is hereby ordered that the application be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, as required by Rule V of the Rules passed by the Governor-General in Council under Section 4 of the Local Public Works Loan Act XXIV of 1871, and published on the 15th of October 1873.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. REYNOLDS,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Application to the Government of Bengal for a loan to the Mymensingh District Road Cess Committee, made under the provisions of the Local Public Works Loan Act XXIV of 1871.

THE works for the repair or construction of which the loan is applied for are noted below, with the estimated cost specified opposite each. All these works are situated within the local limits of the authority of the Mymensingh District Road Cess Committee; they are all of public utility, and are intended for the benefit of the general community dwelling within the local limits of the District Road Cess Committee:—

		Rs.	A.	P.
1.	Expenses of assessing establishment	5,600	0	0
2.	Mymensingh to Jamalpore road repairs	1,708	0	0
3.	Pearpore to Sherepore road repairs	6,968	0	0
4.	Mymensingh to Madhupore	7,562	0	0
5.	Madhupore to Shubancolly repairs and new bridge...	3,500	0	0
6.	Mymensingh to Ramgopalpore road repairs	680	0	0
7.	Mymensingh to Toke	1,153	0	0
8.	Hushenpore to Kishoregunge	500	0	0
9.	Rowha Bridge, construction of	500	0	0
10.	Aeman Bridge, completion of	2,000	0	0
11.	Madhupore Bridge, repair of	4,000	0	0
12.	Repairs of village roads	4,000	0	0
13.	Mymensingh to Dhaponia new road	3,418	0	0
14.	Mymensingh to Durgapore new road (section to be done)	5,000	0	0
15.	Ferry boats and repairs	800	0	0
16.	Establishment for minor works	200	0	0
17.	Land for widening roads	500	0	0
18.	Bungalows, repair of	300	0	0
19.	Deepening Nursudar Khal	5,000	0	0
20.	Deepening Serokhali Khal	2,500	0	0
21.	Unforeseen urgent works	4,111	0	0
	Total ...	60,000	0	0

2. The amount of loan applied for is Rs. 60,000.

3. The funds, cesses, rates, duties, or taxes, and the property (if any) on the security of which it is proposed that the loan shall be made.

The collection of the road cess during the cess year 1875-76.

4. The said cess is levied under the provisions of Act X (B.C.) of 1871.

5. The loan is asked for one year and six months, *i.e.* from 1st October 1874, to 31st March 1876. It is required in instalments, to be granted as applied for by the Committee, for expenditure on works, between 1st October 1874 and 30th September 1875. It is proposed to repay the loan in three instalments, from the 3rd, 4th, and 5th last dates of payment of the road cess into the Government treasury at Mymensingh.

6. The proceeds of each of the funds, cesses, rates, duties, or taxes, and all other income received by the Committee for the purposes of the Act.

The assessment of road and house cess under Act X (B.C.) of 1871 has not up to date been completed, but the valuations show on 31st December 1874 property to be assessed to the value of over 32 lakhs of rupees. The road cess on this at full rates will be

one lakh per annum, and it is anticipated before completion that the valuations will have reached half as much more. The expenditure under the Road Cess Act incurred in the years 1872-73 and 1873-74 amounted respectively to Rs. 12,593-5-9 and Rs. 40,077-3-6. Prior to 1st October 1872 no expenditure had been incurred under the Road Cess Act. These amounts were provided by grants from Government and the proceeds of ferries.

7 The value of the property offered as security. Collection of the road cess during the cess year 1875-76 estimated at $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees.

8. There are no existing prior charges upon any source of income received under Act X (B.C.) of 1871.

There are 18 members of the Mymensingh District Road Cess Committee, of whom the following 14 have signed the application :—

R. H. PAWSEY, *Chairman.*
J. PRATT, *Vice-Chairman.*
R. ELLIOTT, *Executive Engineer.*
H. W. REILY, *Dist. Supdt. of Police.*
BEPIN B. MOOKERJEE, *Dy. Collr., in charge Road Cess.*
GUNGA DOSS GOOHO.
দেবীদাস নিয়োগী । (DEVI DAS NEOGI.)
MOHIMA CHANDRA ROY CHOUDHAREE.
SOORJUKANTA ACHARJEE CHOUDHAREE.
HARA CHANDRA CHOUDHUREE.
T. T. KALLONAS.
W. B. MANSON.
RAM KISHORE ACHARJEA.
سادت علي خاں (SADAT ALI KHAN.)

[First Publication.]

DECLARATIONS.

The 30th March 1875.—WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a tank in the village of Talub, pergunnah Khubkhund, zillah Bhagulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, $58\frac{9}{10}$ standard beeghas, equivalent to $22\frac{3}{10}$ local beeghas, bounded on the north by the cultivated lands of Cullar Sahah and Jhomuk Sahah; on the east by the cultivated lands of Bunsi Sahoo, Jhomuk Sahoo, Girdhuri Sahoo and Sheik Morad; on the south by a garden of Jhomuk Sahoo, and cultivated lands of Fakir Sahoo, Kasi Sahoo, Puddoo Sahoo, and Bina Sahoo; on the west by cultivated land of Radhay Doss, is required within the aforesaid village of Talub.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a tank in the village of Nowhattee, pergunnah Khubkhund, zillah Bhagulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, $80\frac{1}{10}$ standard beeghas, equivalent to $30\frac{3}{10}$ local beeghas, bounded on the north by uncultivated land belonging to Raja Leelanund Singh and others, a piece of cultivated land belonging to Parsi Khowas, and a garden belonging to Chelurgi Sahoo; on the east by Soori Dubeer, cultivated land of Issur Keat and jaghir of Mohant Gorib Dass; on the south by a road; and on the west by Ajan Khan tank, Kunchun Dubeer and jaghir of Chingli Shah, is required within the aforesaid village of Nowhattee.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a tank in the village of Sohagpore, pergunnah Khubkhund, zillah Bhagulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, $50\frac{2}{5}$ standard beeghas, equivalent to $19\frac{1}{20}$ local beeghas, bounded on the north by the cultivated lands of Lall Beehary Singh, Girjah Singh, Sidhoo Sha, and Girdher Singh; on the east by the cultivated lands of Bhootho Singh, Toolshi Mander and Chutter Manghi; on the south by the cultivated lands of Furungi Shah, Wooma Manghi, Jhomuk Jolha, Jonti Jolha, Foolchund Jolha, and Chundo

Manghi; on the west by the cultivated lands of Bussunt Dhanook, Gunga Coomar, Krishna Jolha, Khutter Singh, Girjah Singh, and Girdher Singh, is required within the aforesaid village of Sohagpore.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a tank in the village of Ekar, pergunnah Khubkhund, zillah Bhagulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 88 standard beeghas, equivalent to 33$\frac{8}{10}$ local beeghas, bounded on the north by cultivated fields of Jhomuk Gope, Bodhun Gope, Kari Gope, and Rajah Leelanund Singh; on the east by cultivated lands of Rajah Ram Chowdry, Baboo Ram Mander, and Teluk Roy; on the south by cultivated lands of Baboo Ram Mander, Rajah Leelanund Singh, and Shunker Dutt Thakoor; and on the west by cultivated lands of Moona Shunker and Rajah Leelanund Singh, is required within the aforesaid village of Ekar.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a tank in the village of Chandale, pergunnah Mulingopal, zillah Bhagulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 61$\frac{1}{4}$ standard beeghas, equivalent to 23$\frac{3}{10}$ local beeghas, bounded on the north by cultivated lands of Jhubboo Jha, Khab Lall Missir, Bhenuk Gowala, Nunoo Mander, and Bishnumun Singh; on the east by cultivated land and a garden of Bishnumun Singh; on the south by cultivated lands of Bahoojun Missir, Chundali, and Sheikh Nazir and a garden of Sheikh Nuthoo; on the west by the cultivated lands of Sheikh Thithur and Honooman Chowdry, is required within the aforesaid village of Chandale.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a tank in the village of Soopol, pergunnah Mulingopal, zillah Bhagulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 49$\frac{3}{10}$ standard beeghas, equivalent to 18$\frac{13}{16}$ local beeghas, bounded on the north by cultivated land belonging to Gopal Khowas, jaghir of Sree Khowas and Bookoo Khowas, and a garden belonging to Noonoo Jha; on the east by cultivated lands of Nunnoo Khowas, Rungai Khowas, and Bookoo Khowas; on the south by cultivated lands of Gati Kamut, Roopan Khowas, Shib Dutt Jha, Bookoo Khowas, and Buchkun Jha; on the west by cultivated lands of Hulloo Kamut, and Buchkun Jha, garden of Balajit Singh, &c., and a Dubar, is required within the aforesaid village of Soopol.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 23rd March 1875.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a road starting from Milki to Gonoli, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land running generally from south-east to north-west, passing through the villages of Milki, Bubpore, Jamalpore, Marwa, Nunkar, Bhouzpore, Burbona, Balba, and Modhoorahpore, in pergunnah Chye, zillah Bhagulpore, and measuring, more or less, 6$\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length and 51 feet in breadth, equal to 121 beeghas 11 cottahs standard beeghas, equivalent to 46 beeghas 12 dhoors local beeghas, more or less, is required in the aforesaid nine villages.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6, Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Consecutive Lot Number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which the land is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate area in beeghas and acres. B. C. C.	A. R. P.	Land excluded from sale from each lot. Reasons for exclusion.	A. R. P.	Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundaries of lot.
326	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Kellabaree.	226	North ...	26 12 0	8 3 7	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 325, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 226.	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 225, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 328.
327	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Bamkolah.	226	South ...	34 2 8	11 1 5	......	......	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 226, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By western boundary of lot 325. West—By end of mile 226, as per plan.
328	ditto ...	ditto ...	226	North ...	18 15 0	6 0 32	......	......	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 326. West—By end of mile 226, as per plan.
329	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Bamkolah, Lakarbida, and Mirza Chowkee.	227	South ...	14 10 0	4 3 7	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 226, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 227.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By end of mile 226, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 331.
330	ditto ...	ditto ...	227	North ...	13 2 0	4 1 13	......	......	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 226, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 332.
331	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Mirza Chowkee and Tithurea.	227	South ...	17 12 0	5 3 11	......	......	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 227, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By western boundary of lot 329. West—By end of mile 227, as per plan.
332	ditto ...	ditto ...	227	East ...	17 12 0	5 3 11	......	......	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 330. West—By end of mile 227, as per plan.
333	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Tithurea and Burthulla.	228	South ..	14 2 8	4 2 27	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 227, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 228.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By end of mile 227, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 335.

316	ditto ...	ditto ...	223	North ...	12	0	0	3	3	35	......	......	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 314. West—By end of mile 223, as per plan.
317	ditto ...	ditto ...	224	South ...	23	0	0	7	2	17	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 223, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 224.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By end of mile 223, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 319.
318	ditto ...	ditto ...	224	North ...	22	0	0	7	1	4	......	......	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 223, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 320.
319	ditto ...	ditto ...	224	South ...	16	0	0	5	1	6	......	......	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 224, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By western boundary of lot 317. West—By end of mile 224, as per plan.
320	ditto ...	ditto ...	224	North ...	15	12	6	5	0	26	......	......	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 318. West—By end of mile 224, as per plan.
321	ditto ...	ditto ...	225	South ...	12	0	0	3	3	35	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 224, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 225.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By end of mile 224, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 323.
322	ditto ...	ditto ...	225	North ...	12	0	0	3	3	35	......	......	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 224, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 324.
323	ditto ...	ditto ...	225	South ...	8	0	0	2	2	23	......	......	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 225, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By western boundary of lot 321. West—By end of mile 225, as per plan.
324	ditto ...	ditto ...	225	North ...	7	16	0	2	2	13	......	......	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 322. West—By end of mile 225, as per plan.
325	ditto ...	ditto ...	226	South ...	38	5	0	12	2	23	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 225, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 226.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By end of mile 225, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 327.

Consecutive Lot Number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which the land is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate area in beeghas and acres. B. C. C.	A. R. P.	Land excluded from sale from each lot. Reasons for exclusion.	A. R. P.	Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundaries of lot.
307	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Kellabaree.	221	South ..	6 15 0	2 0 37	......	......	Commences on 3,780 feet of mile 221, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By nullah. West—By end of mile 221, as per plan.
308	ditto ...	ditto ...	221	North ...	6 15 0	2 0 37	......	......	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By nullah. West—By end of mile 221, as per plan.
309	ditto ...	ditto ...	222	South ...	13 17 6	4 2 14	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 221, as per plan, and terminates on 2,800 feet of mile 222.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By end of mile 221, as per plan. West—By over bridge road.
310	ditto ...	ditto ...	222	North ...	13 11 6	4 1.38	......	......	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 221, as per plan. West—By over bridge road.
311	ditto ...	ditto ...	222	South ...	8 10 0	2 3 10	......	......	Commences on 2,830 feet of mile 222, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By over bridge road. West—By end of mile 222, as per plan.
312	ditto ...	ditto ...	222	North ...	8 10 0	2 3 10	......	......	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By over bridge road. West—By end of mile 222, as per plan.
313	ditto ...	ditto ...	223	South ...	11 7 0	3 3 0	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 222, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 223.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By end of mile 222, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 315.
314	ditto ...	ditto ...	223	North ...	11 10 0	3 3 8	......	......	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 222, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 316.
315	ditto ...	ditto ...	223	South ...	12 0 0	3 3 35	......	......	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 223, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By eastern boundary of lot 313. West—By end of mile 223, as per plan.

297	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Punchghur and Kellabaree.	218	West ...	6 15 4	2 0 38	......	......	Commences on 3,260 feet of mile 218, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 218, as per plan. South—By nullah. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government khas estate.
298	ditto ...	ditto ...	218	East ...	7 8 4	2 1 32	......	......	Commences on 3,360 feet of mile 218, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 218, as per plan. South—By nullah. East—By Government khas estate. West—By railway fencing.
299	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Kellabaree.	219	West ...	8 16 4	2 3 26	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 218, as per plan, and terminates on 1,570 feet of mile 219.	North—By land retained at Sahebgunge station. South—By end of mile 218, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government khas estate.
300	ditto ...	ditto ...	219	East ...	8 14 4	2 3 21	Retained by Railway Company.	6 3 36	ditto ...	North—By land retained by Railway Company, at Sahebgunge station. South—By end of mile 218, as per plan. East—By Government khas estate. West—By railway fencing.
301	ditto ...	ditto ...	220	South ...	15 10 0	5 0 20	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 219, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 220.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By end of mile 219, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 303.
302	ditto ...	ditto ...	220	North ...	15 3 4	5 0 2	......	......	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 219, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 304.
303	ditto ...	ditto ...	220	South ...	11 0 0	3 2 22	......	......	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 220, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By western boundary of lot 301. West—By end of mile 220, as per plan.
304	ditto ...	ditto ...	220	North ...	10 12 0	3 2 1	Occupied by nullah.	0 0 5	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 302. West—By end of mile 220, as per plan.
305	ditto ...	ditto ...	221	South ...	17 7 8	5 2 39	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 220, as per plan, and terminates on 3,750 feet of mile 221.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By end of mile 220, as per plan. West—By nullah.
306	ditto ...	ditto ...	221	North ...	17 7 8	5 2 39	......	......	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 220, as per plan. West—By nullah.

222	ditto ...	ditto ...	200	East ...	9 13 12	3 0 32	......	......	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 200, as per plan. South—By village road. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
223	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chetowleah, Mouzah Bunwareekole.	201	West ...	11 3 8	3 2 31	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 220, as per plan, and terminates on 2,550 feet of mile 201.	North—By railway level crossing. South—By end of mile 200, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
224	ditto ...	ditto ...	201	East ...	10 6 12	3 1 27	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway level crossing. South—By end of mile 200, as per plan. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
225	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chetowleah, Mouzahs Bunwareekole and Mankari.	201	West ...	12 17 8	4 1 1	......	......	Commences on 2,580 feet of mile 201, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 201, as per plan. South—By railway level crossing. East—By railway fencing. West—Partly by zemindary land and partly by Khas Mehal.
226	ditto ...	ditto ...	201	East ...	10 11 4	3 1 39	Occupied by roads and nullahs.	0 0 31	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 201, as per plan. South—By railway level crossing. East—By zemindary land and Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
227	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Mankari, Hurinkole, and Khyrbonni.	202	West ...	15 2 0	4 3 39	......	.....	Commences at the end of mile 201, as per plan, and terminates on 3,110 feet of mile 202.	North—By nullah. South—By end of mile 201, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By ditto.
228	ditto ...	ditto ..	202	East ...	15 0 0	4 3 33	......	......	ditto ...	North—By nullah. South—By end of mile 201, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
229	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Khyrbonnai and Doodhakole.	202	West ...	5 8 0	1 3 6	......	......	Commences on 3,150 feet of mile 202, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 202, as per plan. South—By nullah. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
230	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Doodhakole.	202	East ...	0 13 0	0 0 35	......	......	Commences on 4,830 feet of mile 202, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 202, as per plan. South—By class C land. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
231	ditto ..	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Doodhakole and Nowaghatta.	203	West ...	15 0 0	4 3 33	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 202, as per plan, and terminates on 2,900 feet of mile 203.	North—By southern boundary of lot 233. South—By end of mile 202, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.

Consecutive Lot Number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which the land is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate area in beeghas and acres. B.	C.	C.	A.	R.	P.	Land excluded from sale from each lot. Reasons for exclusion.	A. R. P.	Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundaries of lot.
232	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Pergunnah Dominikoe. Mouzahs Doodhakole and Nowaghatta.	203	East ...	15	0	0	4	3	33	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 202, as per plan, and terminates on 2,900 feet of mile 203.	North—By southern boundary of lot 234. South—By end of mile 202, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
233	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Nowaghatta.	203	West ...	33	11	0	11	0	15	......	......	Commences on 2,900 feet of mile 203, and terminates at the end of same as per plan.	North—By end of mile 203, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 231. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
234	ditto ...	ditto ...	203	East ...	32	0	0	10	2	13	......	......	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 203, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 232. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
235	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Nowaghatta and Killabonna.	204	West ...	16	6	0	5	1	22	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 203, as per plan, and terminates on 2,320 feet of mile 204.	North—By southern boundary of lot 237. South—By end of mile 203, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
236	ditto ...	ditto ...	204	East ...	16	6	0	5	1	22	......	......	ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 238. South—By end of mile 203, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
237	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Killabonna.	204	West ...	10	5	12	3	1	24	......	......	Commences on 2,320 feet of mile 204, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 204, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 235. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
238	ditto ...	ditto ...	204	East ...	10	6	12	3	1	27	......	......	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 204, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 236. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
239	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Kellabonna and Bheknapole.	205	West ...	14	17	0	4	3	26	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 204, as per plan, and terminates on 2,660 feet of mile 205.	North—By southern boundary of lot 241. South—By end of mile 204, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
240	ditto ...	ditto ...	205	East ...	14	13	0	4	3	15	......	......	ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 242. South—By end of mile 204, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.

241	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Tettorgunja.	205	West ...	14 9 0	4 3 4	......	......	Commences on 2,660 feet of mile 205, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 205, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 239. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
242	ditto ...	ditto ..	205	East ...	14 3 8	4 2 30	......	......	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 205, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 240. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
243	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Tettorgunja and Harinkole.	206	West ...	6 11 9	2 0 28	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 205, as per plan, and terminates on 2,050 feet of mile 206.	North—By nullah. South—By end of mile 205, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
244	ditto ...	ditto ...	206	East ...	6 12 0	2 0 29	......	......	ditto ...	North—By nullah. South—By end of mile 205, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
245	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Harinkole.	206	West ...	5 18 0	1 3 32	......	......	Commences on 2,100 feet of mile 206, and terminates on 3,980 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By nullah. South—By ditto. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
246	ditto ..	ditto ...	206	East ...	5 18 0	1 3 32	......	......	ditto ...	North—By nullah. South—By ditto. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
247	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Chofal and Harinkole.	906	West ...	7 0 0	2 1 10	......	......	Commences on 4,000 feet of mile 206, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 206, as per plan. South—By nullah. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
248	ditto ...	ditto ...	206	East ...	7 0 0	2 1 10	Occupied by nullah	1 2 0	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 206, as per plan. South—By nullah. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
249	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Hurinkole.	207	West ...	18 13 12	6 0 29	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 206, as per plan, and terminates on 2,550 feet of mile 207.	North—By southern boundary of lot 251. South—By end of mile 206, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
250	ditto ...	ditto ...	207	East ...	18 18 8	6 1 1	......	......	ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 252. South—By end of mile 206, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.

Consecutive Lot Number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which the land is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate area in beeghas and acres. B. C. C.	A. R. P.	Land excluded from sale from each lot. Reasons for exclusion.	A. R. P.	Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundaries of lot.
251	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Pergunnah Dominikoe. Mouzah Gowalbud.	207	West ...	24 6 4	8 0 6	......	......	Commences on 2,550 feet of mile 207, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 207, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 249. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
252	ditto ...	ditto ...	207	East ...	25 4 8	8 1 14	......	....	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 207, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 250. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
253	ditto ...	ditto ...	208	West ...	17 2 8	5 2 26	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 207, as per plan, and terminates on 2,550 feet of mile 208.	North—By southern boundary of lot 255. South—By end of mile 207, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
254	ditto ...	ditto ...	208	East ...	17 0 4	5 2 20	......	......	ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 256. South—By end of mile 207, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
255	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Gowalbud and Mehindipore.	208	West ...	16 8 4	5 1 28	......	......	Commences on 2,550 feet of mile 208, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 208, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 253. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
256	ditto ...	ditto ...	208	East ...	16 7 12	5 1 27	......	......	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 208, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 254. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
257	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe. Mouzahs Mohendipore and Kulleanpore.	209	West ...	3 1 0	1 0 1	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 208, as per plan, and terminates on 1075 feet of mile 209.	North—By railway class C land. South—By end of mile 208, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
258	ditto ...	ditto ...	209	East ...	5 7 0	1 3 3	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 208, as per plan, and terminates on 1,950 feet of mile 209.	North—By southern boundary of lot 260. South—By end of mile 208, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
259	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Kulleanpore.	209	West ..	4 12 0	1 2 3	......	......	Commences on 1,950 feet of mile 209, and terminates on 3,450 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By southern boundary of lot 261. South—By railway class land. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.

260	ditto ...	ditto ...	209	East ...	4 15 0	1 2 11	......	......	ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 262. South—By northern boundary of lot 258. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
261	ditto ...	ditto ...	209	West ...	9 15 0	3 0 36	......	......	Commences on 3,450 feet of mile 209, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 209, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 259. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
262	ditto ...	ditto ...	209	East ...	9 15 0	3 0 36	......	......	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 209, as per plan. South—By southern boundary of lot 260. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
263	ditto ...	ditto ...	210	West ...	21 9 0	7 0 15	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 209, as per plan, and terminates on 3,050 feet of mile 210.	North—By Maharajpore Station lands. South—By end of mile 209, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
264	ditto ...	ditto ...	210	East ...	20 12 8	6 3 11	......	......	ditto ...	North—By land retained by the Railway Company. South—By end of mile 209, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
265	ditto ...	ditto ...	210	West ...	4 18 4	1 2 20	......	......	Commences on 4,610 feet of mile 210, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 210, as per plan. South—By Maharajpore Station land. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
266	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Maharajpore.	210	East ...	5 3 8	1 2 34	Retained by Railway Company.	2 1 33	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 210, as per plan. South—By land retained by the Railway Company. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
267	ditto ...	Pergunnah Jumonie, Mouzah Godahare.	211	West ...	16 18 12	5 2 16	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 210, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 211.	North—By southern boundary of lot 269. South—By end of mile 210, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
268	ditto ...	ditto ...	211	East ...	16 19 8	5 2 18	......	......	ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 270. South—By end of mile 210, as per plan. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
269	ditto ...	ditto ...	211	West ...	13 4 8	4 1 19	......	......	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 211, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 211, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 267. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.

Consecutive Lot, Number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which the land is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate area in beegahs and acres: B.	C.	C.	A.	R.	P.	Land excluded from sale from each lot: Reasons for exclusion.	A. R. P.	Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundaries of lot.
270	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Pergunnah Jumonie, Mouzah Godahare.	211	East ...	13	5	4	4	1	22	......	......	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 211, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 211, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 268. West—By zemindary land. East—By railway fencing.
271	ditto ..	ditto ...	212	West ...	14	13	0	4	3	15	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 211, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 212.	North—By southern boundary of lot 273. South—By end of mile 211, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
272	ditto ...	ditto ...	212	East ...	14	15	8	1	3	22	......	......	ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 274. South—By end of mile 211, as per plan. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
273	ditto ...	ditto ...	212	West ...	20	1	0	6	2	20	......	......	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 212, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 212, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 271. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
274	ditto ...	ditto ...	212	East ...	19	13	12	6	2	1	......	......	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 212, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 272. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
275	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Bamkole and Ammadee.	213	West ...	23	2	8	7	2	23	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 212, as per plan, and terminates on 2,900 feet of mile 213.	North—By class C land and southern boundary of lot 277. South—By end of mile 212, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
276	ditto ...	ditto ...	213	East	19	19	8	6	2	17	......	......	ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 278. South—By end of mile 212, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
277	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Ammadee and Bhugiamaree.	213	West ...	11	0	0	3	2	22	......	......	Commences on 2,900 feet of mile 213 and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 213, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 275. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.

278	ditto ...	ditto ...	213	East ...	15 7 12	5 0 14	Occupied by level crossing.	0 0 18	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 213, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 276. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
279	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Bhugiamare.	214	West ...	14 2 0	4 2 26	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 213, as per plan, and terminates on 3,050 feet of mile 214.	North—By southern boundary of lot 281. South—By end of mile 213, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
280	ditto ...	ditto ...	214	East ...	14 3 0	4 2 29	......	......	ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 282. South—By end of mile 213, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
281	ditto ...	ditto ..	214	West ...	16 18 8	5 2 15	......	......	Commences on 3,050 feet of mile 214, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 214, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 279. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
282	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Bhugiamare and Hutheagurh.	214	East ...	12 15 0	4 0 35	......	......	Commences on 3,050 feet of mile 214, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 214, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 279. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
283	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Bhugiamare and Jumoni.	215	West ...	8 9 4	2 3 8	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 214, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 215.	North—By southern boundary of lot 285. South—By end of mile 214, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
284	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Hutheagurh and Jumoni.	215	East ...	8 8 12	2 3 7	......	......	ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 286. South—By end of mile 214, as per plan. East—By Government Khan Estate. West—By railway fencing.
285	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Jumoni.	215	West ...	11 10 8	3 3 10	......	......	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 215, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 215, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 283. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
286	ditto ...	ditto ..	215	East ...	11 10 6	3 3 10	......	......	ditto ..	North—By end of mile 215, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 284. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
287	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Jumoni and Munsaye.	216	West ...	10 16 4	3 2 12	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 215, as per plan, and terminates on 2,700 feet of mile 216.	North—By railway level crossing. South—By end of mile 215, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.

Consecutive Lot Number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which the land is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate area in beeghas and acres. B. C. C.	A. R. P.	Land excluded from sale from each lot. Reasons for exclusion.	A. R. P.	Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundaries of lot.
288	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Jumoni and Munsaye.	216	East ...	10 15 8	3 2 10	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 215, as per plan, and terminates on 2,700 feet of mile 216.	North—By railway level crossing. South—By end of mile 215, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
289	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Munsaye.	216	West ...	8 12 0	2 3 15	......	......	Commences on 2,730 feet of mile 216, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 216, as per plan. South—By railway level crossing. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
290	ditto ...	ditto ...	216	East ...	8 4 8	2 2 35	......	......	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 216, as per plan. South—By railway level crossing. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
291	ditto ...	ditto ...	217	West ...	14 5 0	4 2 34	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 216, as per plan, and terminates on 2,260, feet of mile 217.	North—By nullah. South—By end of mile 216, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
292	ditto ...	ditto ...	217	East ...	14 6 4	4 2 37	......	......	ditto ...	North—By nullah. South—By end of mile 216, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
293	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Jernabaree.	217	West ...	18 0 0	5 3 32	......	......	Commences on 2,420 feet of mile 217, and terminates on 5,260 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By village road. South—By nullah. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
294	ditto ...	ditto ...	217	East ...	21 2 0	6 3 36	Occupied by nullah and road.	0 3 0	ditto ...	North—By village road. South—By nullah. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
295	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Jernabaree, Kubooturkhoobree, and Punchghur.	218	West ...	11 17 0	3 3 27	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 217, as per plan, and terminates on 3,230 feet of mile 218.	North—By nullah. South—By end of mile 217, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
296	ditto ...	ditto ...	218	East ...	12 11 0	4 0 24	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 217, as per plan, and terminates on 3,330 feet of mile 218.	North—By nullah. South—By end of mile 217, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.

[Third Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 11*th March* 1875.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a distillery in the village of Ticcaree, Pergunnah Sanoot, zillah Gya, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 6½ cottahs of standard measurement, bounded on the west by a tank belonging to Rambit Gir Gossain of Bodh Gya; east by a footpath and pyne; north by the gari-khana of Rani Asmedh Kuer; south by some huts tenanted by Moti Gowala and other persons, and Government road, is required within the aforesaid village of Ticcaree.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

DECLARATIONS.

The 18*th March* 1875.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for village chowkeedar's jagir to be given as compensation to Punchoo De, chowkeedar, for the loss of his jagir land acquired for a road from Baliapal to Kamarda, in the village of Durpal, pergunnah Kamardachour, zillah Balasore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 28 poles of standard measurement, bounded on the east by cultivated lands of Bhagaban Das and Baid Adikary; south by cultivated lands of Bipro De and Sukhomoyi Jena; west by cultivated lands of Chatoor Patter and Raghu Raut; and north by cultivated lands of Bhooban Pal and Manik Patter, is required within the aforesaid village of Durpal.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for jagir to be given as compensation to Maguni Pudhan Putwari for the loss of his jagir land acquired for a road from Baliapal to Kamarda, in the village of Baharda, pergunnah Kamardachour, zillah Balasore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 10 poles of standard measurement, bounded on the east by cultivated lands of Goodoo Das and Bhagaban Adhikary; south by cultivated lands of Madh Patter and Bain Poirah; west by cultivated lands of Nursing Dutt; and north by cultivated lands of Baidh Nundi and Bissoo Raut, is required within the aforesaid village of Baharda.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for jagir to be given as compensation to Fakir Jena Digwar for the loss of his jagir land acquired for a local road from Baliapal to Kamarda, in the village of Berhapal, pergunnah Shahabunder, zillah Balasore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 29 poles of standard measurement, bounded on the east by cultivated lands of Fakir Das and Parsoo Jena; south and west by cultivated lands of Fakir Jena; and north by cultivated lands of Chunder Sekhur Naik, is required within the aforesaid village of Berhapal.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for jagir to be given as compensation to Gobind Mohalik Paik for the loss of his jagir land acquired for a local road from Baliapal to Kamarda, in the village of Berhapal, pergunnah Shahabunder, zillah Balasore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 10 poles of standard measurement, bounded on the east by cultivated lands of Bunmali Putnaik; south by cultivated lands of Goodoo Bhooyan; west by cultivated lands of Shib Das; and north by cultivated lands of Kamallochun Das, is required within the aforesaid village of Berhapal.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for jagir to be given as compensation to Arat Patter Paik for the loss of his jagir land acquired for a local road from Baliapal to Kamarda, in the village of Gunapore, pergunnah Kt. Kutsahi, zillah Balasore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more

or less, 32 poles of standard measurement, bounded on the east, south, and west by cultivated lands of Chakoo Mahanti, and north by cultivated lands of Kasi Panda, is required within the aforesaid village of Gunapore.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for jagir to be given as compensation to Kessub Patter Digwar for the loss of his jagir land acquired for a road from Baliapal to Kamarda, in the village of Barmahisari, pergunnah Kutsahi, zillah Balasore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 20 poles of standard measurement, bounded on the east by cultivated lands of Nagusi Mohapatar and Pershad De; south by cultivated lands of Dam De and Chintoo Mahanti; west by cultivated lands of Lokenath Mohapatar and Bai Pudhan; and north by cultivated lands of Pershad De and Nagusi Mohapatar, is required within the aforesaid village of Barmahisari.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for jagir to be given as compensation to Chakoo Mahanti Paik for the loss of his jagir land acquired for a local road from Baliapal to Kamarda, in the village of Gunapore, pergunnah Kt. Kutsahi, zillah Balasore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 3 poles of standard measurement, bounded on the east by cultivated lands of Juggernath Kamila; south by cultivated lands of Dam Sahu and Sumbhu Das; west by cultivated lands of Raghu Panda; and north by cultivated lands of Bidhu Das and Jain Burdhan, is required within the aforesaid village of Gunapore.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for jagir to be given as compensation to Gangoo Jena, son of Makar Jena Digwar, for the loss of his jagir land acquired for a local road from Baliapal to Kamarda, in the village of Barmahisari, pergunnah Kutsahi, zillah Balasore, it is hereby delared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 9 poles of standard measurement, bounded on the east by cultivated lands of Dam De and Gupi Pudhan; south by cultivated lands of Narain Adhikari and Juggu Pudhan; west by cultivated lands of Juggu Pudhan and Naku De; and north by cultivated lands of Brojo Mohapatar and Bharat Das, is required within the aforesaid village of Barmahisari.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for jagir to be given as compensation to Bissumbhur Pudhan Putwari for the loss of his jagir land acquired for a local road from Baliapal to Kamarda, in the village of Julda, pergunnah Bhograi, zillah Balasore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 18 poles of standard measurement, bounded on the east by cultivated lands of Sunker Sahu and Kessub Chund; south by cultivated lands of Guru Prosad; and west and north by cultivated lands of Dye De, is required within the aforesaid village of Julda.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for jagir to be given as compensation to Uday Das Paik for the loss of his jagir land acquired for a local road from Baliapal to Kamarda, in the village of Berhapal, pergunnah Shahabunder, zillah Balasore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 19 poles of standard measurement, bounded on the east by cultivated lands of Gudoo Bhooyan; south by cultivated lands of Madhub Mangal; west by cultivated lands of Udi Dass; and north by cultivated lands of Fakir Jena, is required within the aforesaid village of Berhapal.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for jagir to be given as compensation to Uday Das Paik for the loss of his jagir land acquired for a local road from Baliapal to Kamarda, in the village of Chotkanpore, pergunnah Shahabunder, zillah Balasore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or

less, 10 poles of standard measurement, bounded on the east by cultivated lands of Bhagbat Das and Kissore Das; south by cultivated lands of Abhimanu Maghi; west by cultivated lands of Sumbhu Putnaik; and north by cultivated lands of Bhagut Jena, is required within the aforesaid village of Chotkanpore.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for jagir to be given as compensation to Dye De Paik for the loss of his jagir land acquired for a local road from Baliapal to Kamarda, in the village of Julda, pergunnah Bhograi, zillah Balasore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1 rood 3 poles of standard measurement, bounded on the east by cultivated lands of Sunker Sahu and Kessub Chund; south by cultivated lands of Sunker Sahu and Bai Dhur; west by cultivated lands of Dai De; and north by cultivated lands of Sunker Sahu and Nath Sahu, is required within the aforesaid village of Julda.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for jagir to be given as compensation to Sunker Sahu Paik for the loss of his jagir land acquired for a local road from Baliapal to Kamarda, in the village of Julda, pergunnah Bhograi, zillah Balasore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 20 poles of standard measurement, bounded on the east by cultivated lands of Kessub Chund and Dye Dutt; south by cultivated lands of Sunker Sahu and Bai Dhur; west by cultivated lands of Dye De; and north by cultivated lands of Sunker Sahu and Nath Sahu, is required within the aforesaid village of Julda.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for jagir to be given as compensation to Choitan Barrik Jagirdar for the loss of his jagir land acquired for a local road from Baliapal to Kamarda, in the village of Nachunda, pergunnah Kamardachur, zillah Balasore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 25 poles of standard measurement, bounded on the east by cultivated lands of Chaitun Barrik and Kessub Chund; south by cultivated lands of Deb Chund and Sutru Chund; west by cultivated lands of Raghu Chund and Nursing Das; and north by cultivated lands of Sunder Mohupater and Rathi Patter, is required within the aforesaid village of Nachunda.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for jagir to be given as compensation to Dursun Barrik Paik for the loss of his jagir land acquired for a local road from Baliapal to Kamarda, in the village of Nachunda, pergunnah Kamardachour, zillah Balasore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 35 poles of standard measurement, bounded on the east by cultivated lands of Sutroo Chund and Rathi Patter; south by cultivated lands of Modhu Moha Patter; west by cultivated lands of Nursing Das; and north by cultivated lands of Dasi Sahu, is required within the aforesaid village of Nachunda.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for jagir to be given as compensation to Shib Barrik Jagirdar for the loss of his jagir land acquired for a local road from Baliapal to Kamarda, in the village of Nachunda, pergunnah Kamardachour, zillah Balasore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 27 poles of standard measurement, bounded on the east by cultivated lands of Dinbundhoo Chund; south by cultivated lands of Kasi Das; west by cultivated lands of Kessub Chund and Sham Pundit; and north by cultivated lands of Doye Naik, is required within the aforesaid village of Nachunda.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for jagir to be given as compensation to Sarthak Giri Paik for the loss of his jagir land acquired for a local road from Baliapal to Kamarda, in the village of Nachunda, pergunnah Kamardachour, zillah Balasore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 25 poles of standard measurement, bounded on the east by cultivated lands of Juggobundoo Naik and Kessub Chund; south by cultivated lands of Huri Patter; west by Kamarda road; and north by cultivated lands of Huri Patter and Bai Dass, is required within the aforesaid village of Nachunda.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for jagir to be given as compensation to Bhagat Jena Paik for the loss of his jagir land acquired for a local road from Baliapal to Kamarda, in the village of Chotkanpore, pergunnah Shahabunder, zillah Balasore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 15 poles of standard measurement, bounded on the east by cultivated lands of Gupinath Barik; south by waste lands of Chotkanpore village; west by cultivated lands of Bhagat Jena; and north by cultivated lands of Gokool Audia, is required within the aforesaid village of Chotkanpore.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for jagir to be given as compensation to Durgi Jena Paik for the loss of his jagir land acquired for a local road from Baliapal to Kamarda, in the village of Barmahisari, pergunnah Kutsahi, zillah Balasore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1 rood 3 poles of standard measurement, bounded on the east by cultivated lands of Dam De and Gopi Pudhan; south by cultivated lands of Narain Adhikary and Juggu Pudhan; west by cultivated lands of Juggu Pudhan and Naku De; and north by cultivated lands of Brojo Moha Pattar and Bharat Das, is required within the aforesaid village of Barmahisari.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for village chowkeedar's jagir to be given as compensation to Panchoo De, chowkeedar, for the loss of his jagir land acquired for a road from Baliapal to Kamarda, in the village of Durpal, pergunnah Kamardachour, zillah Balasore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 34 poles of standard measurement, bounded on the east by cultivated lands of Bai Paira; south by cultivated lands of Situ Das; west by cultivated lands of Baidh Adikary; north by cultivated lands of Durgi Pal, is required within the aforesaid village of Durpal.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, is republished for general information:—

No. 291.—*Fort William, the 24th March* 1875.—*Notification.—Establishment.*—The services of Mr. J. Crawfurd, B.A., of the Bengal Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the forenoon of the 24th instant.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, are republished for general information:—

No. 329.—*Fort William, the 22nd March* 1875.—Supernumerary Surgeon Major Thomas William Sheppard, of the Medical Department, is brought on the establishment of Surgeons Major to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 333.—*The 23rd March* 1875.—The services of Surgeon R. G. Mathew, of the Medical Department, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 11th September 1874.

No. 343.—*The 24th March* 1875.—The undermentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

* * * * * * * *

Captain Robert Cotton Money,—20th March 1875.

* * * * * * * *

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1058C.S.

The 25th March 1875.—Baboo Radha Churn Roy is appointed to act as Moonsif of Ishsagunge, in the district of Mymensingh, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Gour Chandra Dass, or until further orders.

Baboo Gopal Chunder Mookerjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, Serajgunge, who has, under separate orders of this date, been appointed to act as Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Pooree, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

Mr. Charles Gould Lewis, who has, under the orders of this date, been appointed to act as Extra Assistant Commissioner at Chittra, is vested with the powers of a Moonsif.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO MOONSIFS.—*The 25th March* 1875.—Mr. W. Cardozo, First Moonsif of Rungpore, on duty as Subordinate Judge of Dinagepore and Second Subordinate Judge of Rungpore, is allowed privilege leave for two months and twenty-nine days, from the date on which he may be relieved by Baboo Kali Dass Dutt, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Sewsurun Lal, First Moonsif of Gya, is allowed leave of absence for two months, from the 10th May 1875, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Mohendro Nath Mitter, B.L., Officiating Moonsif of Howla, in the District of Chittagong, is allowed leave of absence for two months, from the 10th of April 1875, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 27th March 1875.—It is hereby notified that in the exercise of the power vested in him by Section 29 of Act VI of 1871 (the Bengal Civil Courts' Act) the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been pleased to vest Baboo Joygopal Sinha, Moonsif of Basirhat, with the powers of a Judge of a Small Cause Court for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the limit of Rs 50.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 29th March 1875.—Under Sections 2 and 5 of the District Towns' Act, VI (B.C.) of 1868, it is hereby notified that from the 1st of April 1875 the provisions of the Act will be in force in the town of Chyebassa, in the District of Singbhoom, within the limits specified below:—

On the West, the Rora River;
,, East, the village of Dombysai;
,, North, Dileamarcha and the Rora River; and
,, South, Colonel Davies' mango grove and the village of Nimdi.

2. Under Section 21 of the Act, it is hereby declared that the estimates to be prepared for the town under Sections 14 and 15 shall be prepared for the year 1875-76, and the assessment to be made under the Act shall take effect from the 1st April next.

3. Under Section 41, the Deputy Commissioner is hereby appointed to be a permanent Member and Chairman of the Town Committee.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 30th March 1875.—In supersession of the orders contained in the Government Notification dated the 17th September 1864, defining the boundaries of the town of Monghyr for the purposes of Act III of 1864, it is hereby notified that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to revise these boundaries as follows:—The town shall be bounded on the north by the old bed of the Ganges known as the Sota Buchouli; on the south by the southern boundaries of the villages Mohuddipur, Hussanganj, Inglis, Adampur, and Chuck Fatma (all of which are included within the municipality); on the east by the eastern boundaries of villages Mirzapur, Saudalpur, Chuck Haji Sobhan, Churamba, Sarmatpur, and Bakchapra (all of which are included within the municipality); and on the west by the river Ganges.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 19*th March* 1875.—Under Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act VIII of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to create the following registration sub-district, having the head-quarters and local jurisdiction shown opposite the name. The Lieutenant-Governor is also pleased, under Section 7 of the Act, to appoint the person named below to be Sub-Registrar of the said sub-district :—

District.	Name of new sub-district.	Head-quarters.	Thana included in jurisdiction.	Sub-Registrar appointed.
Noakhally ...	Ramgunge ...	Lamchar ...	Ramgunge ...	Chandika Prasanna Majumdar.

This change will take effect on and from the 1st of April 1875.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ERRATUM.

The 24*th March* 1875.—In the notification dated the 19th March 1875, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 24th idem, page 354, sanctioning the formation of the new registration sub-district of Ramgunge, *for* "Ramgunge" in the column headed "district" *read* "Noakhally."

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 20*th March* 1875.—It is hereby notified that under Section III, Regulation VI of 1819, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to declare public the ferry situated at a place between Bogsur and Sherecole, in the district of Rajshahye, where the road from Nattore to Bogra crosses the Kokradoha Khall.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 20*th March* 1875.—It is hereby notified that under Section III, Regulation VI of 1819, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to declare public the ferry over the river Baraloe at Nowhatta, on the Rajshahye and Mandah road.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 22*nd March* 1875.—It is hereby notified, under the provisions of Section 15 of Act V of 1861, that in consequence of frequent disturbances arising out of a feud between the rival proprietors of the village of Koroona, in the police-station Mirzagunge, in the district of Backergunge, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the employment, for six months, of a special police force consisting of a head constable and eight constables to be quartered at the said village. The cost of the force as noted below shall be levied from the inhabitants of the village :—

		Rs.	A.		Rs.	
1 Head Constable	... ...	20	0			
8 Constables at Rs. 6	... ...	48	0			
Pensionary charges at 2 annas per rupee		8	8			
		76	8	per month, or	459	for six months.
Clothing for six months	...			...	18	
Stationery, &c. ...	...			...	12	
Temporary barrack	...			...	80	
			Total	...	569	

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 23rd March 1875.—It is hereby notified that, under Section 68 of Act VI (B.C.) of 1870 (the Village Chowkeydaree Act), the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to extend the provisions of the Act to the undermentioned districts in the Rajshahye Division with effect from the 1st day of April next—

To the district of Pubna,
" " of Bogra,
" " of Maldah,

and to the portion of the Moorshedabad district to the east of the Bhagiruthee river.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 10th March 1875.—Whereas one Shibi Boistobee died intestate, leaving two plots of land measuring 1 beegah and 6 cottahs, and five trees standing thereon, in the village of Rohimpore, police-station Kristonugger, in the district of Hooghly, and whereas no claims have been established to the aforesaid properties within the period of six months after the issue of a formal notification, they are hereby declared to be escheated to Government.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 11th March 1875.—It is hereby notified that under the authority vested in him for that purpose by Section 49 of Act III (B.C.) of 1864, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to declare that on and after the 1st April 1875, and subject to the limitations contained in the above section, every cart, hackery, and other wheeled vehicle without springs, kept and used within or let for hire within or without the municipal limits of the town of Chittagong, and used within them, shall be registered by the Municipal Commissioners of the town of Chittagong, with the name and residence of the owner thereof, and shall bear the number of registration in such manner as the said Commissioners shall direct.

RIVERS THOMPSON.
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 15th March 1875.—Whereas an application signed by the European and principal Native residents of the town of Sahibgunge, in the district of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, has been made to Government, praying for the extension of Act XXVI of 1850 (entitled an Act to enable improvements to be made in towns,) to the said town of Sahibgunge, it is hereby notified for general information, under Section 3 of the Act, that the said application of the residents will be complied with, and the town of Sahibgunge formed into a Municipality under Act XXVI of 1850 on and from the 1st April 1875, should no objection be preferred against the application before that time.

The boundaries of the said town of Sahibgunge for the purposes of the Act shall be as follows:—

On the north, the River Ganges.
On the east, mouzah Kalabaree and zemindary lands.
On the south, mouzah Dall Muttia.
On the west, mouzah Bethona.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 16th March 1875.—In supersession of so much of the notification dated the 17th March 1869 as defined the boundaries of the town of Nowabgunge, it is hereby declared that from 1st April 1875 the boundaries of the said town of Nowabgunge, for purposes of Act VI (B.C.) of 1868, shall be as follows:—

On the east, the Ghur Shamnuggur, the E. B. Railway line down to Ichapore, the eastern boundary of the village Ichapore, and the Barrackpore Cantonments.
On the south, the River Hooghly and the Barrackpore Cantonments.
On the west, the River Hooghly.
On the north, the River Hooghly and the village of Moolajore.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 16*th March* 1875.—In supersession of the notifications dated 16th February and 23rd March 1874, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 25th February and 25th March respectively, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased, under the authority vested in him by Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act (VIII of 1871), to sanction the following alterations in the jurisdiction of the undermentioned sub-districts in Mymensingh :—

The sudder sub-district of Mymensingh will include the thanas of Mymensingh, Madargunge, Ghafurgaon, and Phulpore, and the outpost of Kendooa in thana Netrokona.

The sub-district of Netrokona will comprise thanas Durgapore and Netrokona, exclusive of the outpost of Kendooa, which will be attached to the sudder sub-district

The sub-district of Jamalpore will comprise thanas Jamalpore and Dewangunge.

The sub-district of Sherepore will be conterminous with the thana of that name.

The sub-districts as modified will stand as follows :—

Sub-district.		Thana.
Mymensingh	...	Mymensingh. Madargunge. Ghafurgaon. Phulpore, and outpost of Kendooa in thana Netrokona.
Netrokona	...	Thana Durgapore. Thana Netrokana, exclusive of the outpost of Kendooa.
Jamalpore	...	Thana Jamalpore. Thana Dewangunge.
Sherepore	...	Thana Sherepore.

This notification will take effect on and from 1st April 1875.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATIONS.

The 19*th March* 1875.—WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the better sanitation of the town of Pooree, near and west of Bankimshani in mouzah Balikhund, talook Attalong, Pergunnah Oldhar, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 6 goonts and 13 biswas of the local standard measurement, equal to 32 poles 2 yards and 4 feet of the English square measure, and bounded on all sides by the sandy waste lands of the above-mentioned mouzah Balikhund, is required within the aforesaid mouzah Balikhund.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the better sanitation of the town of Pooree, in the village of Kumharpudda, in the town of Pooree, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 2 goonts and 15½ biswas of local standard measurement, equal to 18 poles 28 yards 7 feet and 72 inches of English square measure, and bounded on the north by the lakhiraj or rent-free waste land belonging to the Jagunnath Bullubh Muth, with the house of its ryot, Apees Bewa ; on the south by the lakhiraj or rent-free waste land belonging to the Nirbani Hatee Akhraj and held in charge by Mohunt Juggunnath Dass as trustee ; on the east by the above-mentioned waste land belonging to the Juggunnath Bullubh Muth ; and on the west by the circuit-house road leading from Atharnallah to the circuit-house on the sea-shore, is required within the aforesaid village of Kumharpudda, in the city of Pooree.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the better sanitation of the town of Pooree, near Nooliasahi, in mouzah Balikhund, talook Altalang, pergunnah Oldhar, zillah Pooree, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 8 goonts and 8 biswas of the local standard measurement, equal to 1 rood 17 yards and 7 feet of the English square measure, and bounded on all sides by the sandy waste lands of mouzah Balikhund on the sea-shore, is required within the aforesaid mouzah Balikhund.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required tor be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the bette sanitation of the town of Pooree west of the Indrodumno tank, in the village of Matiapudda, in the town of Pooree, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 12 goonts and 8¼ biswas of local standard measurement, equal to 2 roods 7 poles and 9 yards of English square measure, and bounded on the north and south by the lakhiraj or rent-free waste lands belonging to the Buddo Sunth Muth; on the east by the public path leading along the west and north banks of the Indrodumno tank to mouzah Balikhund, and on the west by the public path commencing from Matiapudda and leading to Balikhund, is required within the aforesaid village of Matiapudda, in the city of Pooree.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for sheds for conservancy carts and bullocks belonging to the Pooree Health Office near and west of the Pooree police reserve lines in mouzah Balikhund, talook Altalang, pergunnah Oldhar, zillah Pooree, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 19 goonts and 4 biswas of the local standard measurement, equal to 2 roods 11 poles and 25 yards of the English square measure, and bounded on all sides by the sandy waste lands of the above-mentioned mouzah Balikhund, is required within the aforesaid mouzah Balikhund.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Rivers Thompson,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

Establishment.

The 9th March 1875.

No. 87.—*Notifications.*—Sergeant J. Withey, Overseer, First Grade, attached to the Bhagulpore District, is remanded to Military duty, with effect from the 2nd March 1875.

The 20th March 1875.

No. 88.—The services of the following Officer of the Engineer Establishment, and Upper and Lower Subordinates, who were deputed to Bengal for relief works, are replaced at the disposal of the Governments mentioned opposite to their names, from the date of their relief in this Province:—

Names.	Grade.	Provinces to which ordered to return.	Date of leaving.
Cameron, Lieutenant E. H. ...	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Military Works Branch	17th December 1874.
Wilson, Conductor W. ...	Supervisor, 1st Grade .	Punjab Irrigation Branch	14th January 1875.
Calliford, Mr. E.	Ditto 1st " ...	Central Provinces ...	21st October 1874.
Cockburn, Sergeant J. ...	Ditto 2nd " ...	Jabulpore	5th December 1874.
Carleton, H. Corporal ...	Overseer, 1st " ...	Military Works Branch	21st February 1875.
Jowahir Lall	Ditto 2nd " ...	Ditto	16th August 1874.
Saligram	Ditto 3rd " ...	Hydrabad	29th November 1874.
Jackson, Sergeant R. ...	Ditto 1st " ...	North-Western Provinces Irrigation Branch.	22nd February 1875.
Abdool Ruzack	Sub-Overseer, 1st Grade	Military Works Branch	16th December 1874.

The 23rd March 1875.

No. 89.—*Leave of Absence.*—Baboo Bhuggobutty Churn Gangooly, Overseer, Third Grade, attached to the Bogra Special Division, for two months, on medical certificate, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 25th November 1874, in addition to that already granted* to him.

* Bengal Government (Public Works Department) Notification No. 20 of 23rd January 1875.
Bengal Government (Public Works Department) Notification No. 76 of 10th March 1875.

The 24th March 1875.

No. 90.- Mr. D. W. Taylor, temporary Overseer, First Grade, attached to the Sonthal Pergunnahs District, for two months, on medical certificate, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 29th January 1875, in addition to that already granted* to him.

* Bengal Government (Public Works Department) Notification No. 19 of 23rd January 1875.

The 25th March 1875.

No. 91.—The following order, issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, is re-published for information :—

No. 148 *of 25th March* 1875.—The undermentioned Upper Subordinates, temporarily employed on relief works in Bengal, are transferred from the establishment under Director of State Railways to British Burmah Provincial Establishment :—

Mr. J. Dupeyron, Overseer, First Grade.
Sheik Nizamoodeen, Overseer, Second Grade.

The 29th March 1875.

No. 92.—*Leave of Absence.*—Mr. T. Beatty, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, Public Works Department, Bengal, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under Chapter III, Section 10 of the Civil Leave Code.

2. Mr. Beatty is also allowed preparatory leave for thirty days.

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Colonel*, R.E.,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D.

IRRIGATION.

ESTABLISHMENT—NOTIFICATION.

Dated 29th March 1875.

No. 122.—*Leave.*—Mr. W. G. L. Cotton, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, Lower Gunduck Division, is granted 30 days' leave of absence subsidiary to the furlough granted him in the orders marginally noted, with effect from the afternoon of the 22nd instant.

Notification No. 101, dated 8th March 1875.

No. 123.—Mr. J. L. Parker, Superintending Engineer, Second Grade, transferred to Bengal in the orders marginally noted, reported his arrival at Bombay on the 11th instant on return from furlough, and has been granted 30 days' subsidiary leave from that date.

No. 82, dated 1st March 1875.

No. 124.—*Notifications.*—Colonel J. F. Stoddard, s.c., reverts to his permanent rank of Superintending Engineer, Third Grade, from the 11th instant, the date of return from furlough of Mr. J. L Parker, Superintending Engineer, Second Grade.

No. 125.—The services of Mr. W. M. Burrell, Temporary Overseer, First Grade, Dehree Division, were dispensed with on the 30th September last.

No. 126.—The following notification No. 136, dated 24th March 1875, of the Government of India, Public Works Department, is republished :—

Mr. A. J. Oldham, Temporary Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, Irrigation Branch, Bengal, is appointed permanently to the Public Works Department in that grade with effect from 1st March 1873.

No. 127.—*Leave.*—Mr. J. P. H. Walker, Superintending Engineer, Second Grade, Orissa Circle, is granted 30 days' leave subsidiary to the furlough granted him in the orders marginally noted, with effect from 1st April next, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

Notification No. 100, dated 8th March 1875.

No. 128.—*Notifications.*—Notice is hereby given that the Kendrapara Canal will be closed for repairs from 28th April to 27th of May 1875, both days inclusive.

Dated 30th March 1875.

No. 129.—The public is hereby informed that the entire length of 29 miles of the Hidgellee Tidal Canals from Gaonkhally to Kalinugher will be opened out to traffic on the 5th April 1875.

IRRIGATION.

Dated 30th March 1875.

No. 130.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for an irrigation channel from the Arrah Canal (to be called the Koelwar Distributary) passing through or near (in pergunnah Nanor) mouzahs Harpur, Andahari, Dharmpur, Kharyanw, Khurd, Lodipur, Kharyanw Kalan, Dhori, Chak Dhori, Khalilpur, Khaira, Karbasin, Mahwarpur, Mithurapur, Abgila, Chak Ojaini, Chak Dusadhi, Sahar, Chak Piyor, Piyor Khas, Govindpur, Bansi Dihri, Barohi, Bajarya, Mozufferpur, Narhi, Nanorkhas, Kharbasin, BaramPur, Mahwara, Narayanganj or Dhurwa, Chilhar, Kukirri (in pergunnah Powara); mouzahs Baga, Khemkarapur, Ahiman Chak, Bhulari, Nurpur, Phuladi, Khandaul, Sirki Chak, Sandes, Tuakaul, Raipura; and for a road diversion connected therewith in or near Chak Dusadhi, Chak Piyor, and Piyor Khas, pergunnah Nonor, all in the District of Shahabad;

it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land about 23½ miles in length, varying in width from about 25 to about 200 feet; and another strip of land taking off from the first strip in its 9th mile about 80 feet in width, and one mile in length; the two strips containing in all 420 acres, more or less, of standard measurement, is required as marked out locally by the Canal Officers within or near the aforesaid villages in the District of Shahabad.

The plans of the said channel and road diversion may be inspected in the office of the Executive Engineer, Arrah Division, at Arrah, during office hours, on any day, authorised holidays excepted.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

No. 131.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for an irrigation channel (to be called the Gadhani Sub-Distributary) to take off from the second mile of the Katiya Distributary, and to pass through or near mouzahs Chak Piru, Chilbilya, Birahta, Piru Khas, Keshopur, or Saropur, Horila, Rajmal Dih, No-an, Ko-el, Dhirha, Kumhaila, Chak Ikrahi, Bararh, Balahari, Birni, Kathra-in, Suya Dih, in pergunnah Piru, Barahra, Simrana, Deodhi, Gadahni and Sahiar, in pergunnah Powara, District Shahabad; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land, about twelve miles in length, varying in width from about 50 to about 180 feet, and containing, more or less, 200 acres of standard measurement, is required as marked out locally by the Canal Officers in or near the aforesaid villages in pergunnahs Piru and Powara, District Shahabad.

The land plans of the said Gadhani Sub-Distributary may be seen in the office of the Executive Engineer, Arrah Division, at Arrah, during office hours, on any day, authorised holidays excepted.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

No. 132.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for an irrigation channel (to be called the Kakala Sub-Distributary), taking off from the fifth mile of the Kateya Distributary and passing through or near mouzahs Nagra-on, Nagari, Kinu Dihri, Paliya, Harpura, Makundpore, Jatpura, Madarha, Madarhi, Ramdiha, Pandariya, Kashmirya, pergunnah Piru, District Shahabad; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land about 4 miles in length, by from about 80 feet to about 150 feet in width, and containing, more or less, 65 acres of standard measurement, is required as marked out locally by the Canal Officers in or near the aforesaid villages in pergunnah Piru, District Shahabad.

The land plans of the said Kakala Sub-Distributary may be inspected in the office of the Executive Engineer, Arrah Division, at Arrah, during office hours, on any day, authorized holidays excepted.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

No. 133.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for an irrigation channel (to be called the Narayanpur Sub-Distributary) taking off from the 12th mile of the Katiya Distributary and passing through or near mouzahs Balganw, Gurez, Kahthu, Masaundhi, Dilya, Hathpokhar, Sondhi, Narayanpur, Dawa, Ujyarpur, in pergunnah Behiya, District Shahabad, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land about 4½ miles in length, and from about 40 feet to about 120 feet in width, and containing, more or less, 70 acres of standard measurement, is required as marked out locally by the Canal Officers in or near the aforesaid villages in pergunnah Behiya, District Shahabad.

The land plans of the said Narayanpur Sub-Distributary may be inspected in the office of the Executive Engineer, Arrah Division, at Arrah, during office hours, on any day, authorised holidays excepted.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

No. 134.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for an irrigation channel (to be called the Jianpur or Genpura Sub-Distributary) taking off from the 16th mile of the Katiya Distributary and passing through or near mouzahs Kusmha, Barna-on, Sundra, Dhakakaram, Hariganw, Kaura, Jianpur, or Genpura, in pergunnah Behiya, District Shahabad, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land about four miles in length, and from about 50 feet to about 120 feet in width, and containing, more or less, 65 acres of standard measurement, is required as marked out locally by the Canal Officers in or near the aforesaid villages in pergunnah Behiya, District Shahabad.

The land plans of the said Jianpur or Genpura Sub-Distributary may be inspected in the office of the Executive Engineer, Arrah Division, at Arrah, during office hours, on any day, authorised holidays excepted.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. W. GULLIVER, *Col.*, R.E.,
Offg. Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal in the P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2564, *dated* 25*th March* 1875.—Mr. L. Hare, C.S., received charge of the Dacca Jail from Mr R. F. Rampini, C.S., on the afternoon of the 30th January last.

No. 2617.—*The* 30*th March* 1875.—Surgeon C. H. Joubert received charge of the Burdwan Jail from Surgeon Major J. G. French on the afternoon of the 28th February last.

G. M. BOWIE, *Major*,
Offg. Inspector-General of Jails, L. P.

HIGH COURT NOTICES.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

ALL Pleaders and Attorneys who have been enrolled as Vakeels of the High Court, under Section 9 of the Letters Patent of the 28th December 1865, are hereby required to make a return to the Court, in the form given below, on or before the 15th April 1875.

Name of Vakeel.	Address.	Employment on 1st April 1875.

By order, &c.,
W. M. SOUTTAR, *Registrar.*

The 23rd March 1875.

Sheriff's Office, the 8th March 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Criminal Sessions of the year 1875, of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court-house, in the Town of Calcutta, on Monday, the fifth day of April next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Session be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Session be then and there to prosecute.

DEGUMBER MITTER, *Sheriff.*

শরিফ আফিস, সন ১৮৭৫ সাল ৮ই মার্চ।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার ফোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্ত্য জন্য আগামি সন ১৮৭৫ সালের ৫ই এপ্রেল সোমবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাই কোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৭৫ সালের তৃতীয় ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্দ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি।

DEGUMBER MITTER, *Sheriff.*

TREASURY NOTICE.

BABOO CHANDRA COOMAR DUTTO, Sub-Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Backergunge Treasury and Stamps, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

F. B. PEACOCK, *Offg. Commissioner.*

DACCA COMMR.'S OFFICE, the 24th March 1875.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the Circular dated 17th ultimo, issued from this office to importers and exporters, it is hereby notified that in terms of the Government order on the subject, the '*real* value' to be declared in Bills of Entry and Shipping Bills is "the wholesale market rate of the day."

J. D. MACLEAN, *Offg. Collector of Customs.*

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE, the 30th March 1875.

OPIUM NOTIFICATION.

No. 257B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1873-74, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-Room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Monday, the 5th April 1875, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,750 chests, viz.—

	Chests.
Behar Opium	2,150
Benares „	1,600
Total ...	3,750

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual; they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 16th November 1874, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 10th and 20th April 1875 respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Saturday, the 10th April 1875, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Tuesday, the 20th April 1875.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member-in-Charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so.

DATES.	Behar, about Chests.	Benares, about Chests.	Total, about Chests.
On or about Wednesday, 5th May 1875	2,150	1,600	3,750
On or about Friday, 4th June „	2,150	1,600	3,750
On or about Wednesday, 7th July „	2,150	1,600	3,750
On or about Thursday, 5th August „	2,150	1,600	3,750
On or about Monday, 6th September „	2,150	1,600	3,750
On or about Friday, 1st October „	2,150	1,600	3,750
On or about Thursday, 4th November „	2,150	1,600	3,750
On or about Friday, 3rd December „	2,150	1,600	3,750
Total ..	17,200	12,800	30,000

By order of the Member-in-Charge,

W. H. GRIMLEY, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., FORT WILLIAM, the 1st March 1875.

OPIUM NOTIFICATION.

No. 356B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1873-74, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Wednesday, the 5th May 1875, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,750 chests, viz.—

	Chests.
Behar Opium	2,150
Benares „	1,600
Total	3,750

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 16th November 1874, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 10th and 20th May 1875 respectively; that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given

by purchasers in the Sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Monday, the 10th May 1875, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Thursday, the 20th May 1875.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

Dates.			Behar, about Chests.	Benares, about Chests.	Total, about Chests.
On or about Friday, 4th June	1875	...	2,150	1,600	3,750
On or about Wednesday, 7th July	"	...	2,150	1,600	3,750
On or about Thursday, 5th August	"	...	2,150	1,600	3,750
On or about Monday, 6th September	"	...	2,150	1,600	3,750
On or about Friday, 1st October	"	...	2,150	1,600	3,750
On or about Thursday, 4th November	"	...	2,150	1,600	3,750
On or about Friday, 3rd December	"	...	2,150	1,600	3,750
	Total	...	15,050	11,200	26,250

By order of the Member in charge,

W. H. Grimley, *Offg. Secretary.*

Board of Revenue, L. P., Fort William, the 29th March 1875.

District.	Ports.	Quantity.	
		Indian Mds.	
Ganjam ...	Bavanapadu, at the Nowpadah Salt Pans ...	50,000	
Godavery ...	Coconada ...	47,600	
Kistna ...	Nizampatam ...	.....	
Chingleput ...	Madras ...	.....	
	Ennore ...	.....	
	Covelong ...	......	
Tanjore ...	Negapatam ...	.....	
	Kaitmaxady ...	...	
Tinnevelly ...	Vypaur ...	1,09,320*	
	Tuticorin ...	66,780†	
	Total ...	2,73,700	

* 18,780 Indian maunds were sold for exportation.
† 15,480 Indian maunds were sold for exportation

Revenue Board Office,
Madras, 4th March 1875.

C. A. Galton, *Acting Sub-Secretary.*

Published for general information.

By order of the Member in charge,

W. H. Grimley, *Offg. Secretary.*

Board of Revenue, L. P., Fort William, the 29th March 1875.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1875.

PART IV.

Bills of the Bengal Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

THE following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th March 1875, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon in six months:—

A Bill to provide for Irrigation and Canal Navigation in the Provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

WHEREAS it is necessary to make provision for the construction, maintenance, and regulation of canals, for the supply of water therefrom, and for the levy of water-rates for water so supplied and for the regulation of canal navigation in the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; It is hereby enacted :—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. THIS Act may be called "The Bengal Canal Act, 1875."

It shall extend to any portion of the territories for the time being under the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to which it may be declared applicable by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

It shall come into force on the date on which such notification may be issued.

Repeal of Acts.

2. The enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the said schedule.

Interpretation clause.

3. In this Act—unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

(1) "Lieutenant-Governor" means the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the time being, or the person acting in that capacity.

"Canal."

(2) "Canal" includes—

(*a*) all canals, channels, and reservoirs constructed, maintained, or controlled by Government for the supply or storage of water;

(*b*) all works, embankments, structures, supply and escape-channels connected with such canals, channels, or reservoirs;

(*c*) all water-courses as defined in clause (3) of this section;

(*d*) any part of a river, stream, lake or natural collection of water, or natural drainage-channel, to which the Lieutenant-Governor applied the provisions of Part II of this Act;

"Water-course."

(3) "Water-course" means any channel which is supplied with water from a canal, but which is not maintained at the cost of Government, and all subsidiary works belonging to any such channel;

(4) "Drainage-work" means any work made or improved for the purposes of the drainage of the country by the Government under the Bengal Embankment Act, 1873, or other similar law for the time being in force.

"Drainage-work."

(5) "Vessel" includes boats, rafts, timber and other floating bodies;

"Vessel"

(6) "Commissioner" means a Commissioner of a Division, and includes any officer appointed under this Act to exercise all or any of the powers of a Commissioner;

"Commissioner."

(7) "Collector" means the head Revenue Officer of a district, and includes any officer appointed to exercise all or any of the powers of a Collector under this Act;

"Collector."

(8) "Canal Officer" means an officer appointed under this Act to exercise control or jurisdiction over a canal or any part thereof;

"Canal Officer."

"Superintending Canal Officer" means an officer exercising general control over a canal or portion of a canal;

"Superintending Canal Officer."

"Divisional Canal Officer" means an officer exercising control over a division of a canal;

Divisional Canal Officer.

"Sub-Divisional Canal Officer" means an officer exercising control over a sub-division of a canal.

"Sub-divisional Canal Officer."

(9) "District" means a district as fixed for revenue purposes.

"District."

(10) "Section" means section of this Act.

"Section."

4. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time declare, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, the officers by whom, and the local limits within which, all or any of the powers or duties hereinafter conferred or imposed shall be exercised or performed.

Power to appoint officers.

All officers mentioned in section three, clause (8), shall be respectively subject to the orders of such officers as the Lieutenant-Governor from time to time directs.

PART II.

OF THE APPLICATION OF WATER FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES.

5. Whenever it appears expedient to the Lieutenant-Governor that the water of any river or stream flowing in a natural channel, or of any lake or other natural collection of still water, should be applied or used by the Government, for the purpose of any existing or projected canal,

Notification to issue when water-supply is to be applied for public purposes.

the Lieutenant-Governor may, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, declare that the said water will be so applied or used after a day to be named in the said notification, not being earlier than three months from the date thereof.

6. At any time after the day so named, any Canal Officer, acting under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor in this behalf, may enter on any land and remove any obstructions, and may close any channels, and do any other thing necessary for such application or use of the said water.

Powers of Canal Officer.

7. As soon as is practicable after the issue of such notification, the Collector shall cause public notice to be given at convenient places, stating that the Government intends to apply or use the said water as aforesaid, and that claims for compensation in respect thereof may be made before him.

Notice as to claims for compensation.

8. The Collector shall proceed to enquire into any such claim which may be made under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, as far as they may be applicable and to determine the amount of compensation, if any, which should be given to the claimant.

Enquiry into claims and amount of compensation.

PART III.

ON THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF WORKS.

9. Any Canal Officer or other person acting under the general or special order of a Canal Officer,

Power to enter and survey, &c.

may enter upon any lands adjacent to any canal, or through which any canal is proposed to be made, and undertake surveys or levels thereon ·

and dig and bore into the sub-soil;

and make and set up suitable land-marks, level marks, and water-gauges;

and do all other acts necessary for the proper prosecution of any enquiry relating to any existing or projected canal under the charge of the said Canal Officer:

and, where otherwise such enquiry cannot be completed, such officer or other person may cut down and clear away any part of any standing crop, fence, or jungle;

Power to clear land.

and may also enter upon any land, building, or water-course on account of which any water-rate is chargeable, for the purpose of inspecting or regulating the use of the water supplied, or of measuring the lands irrigated thereby or chargeable with a water-rate, and of doing all things necessary for the proper regulation and management of such canal:

Power to inspect and regulate water-supply.

Provided that, if such Canal Officer or person proposes to enter into any building or enclosed court or garden attached to a dwelling-house not supplied with water flowing from any canal, he shall previously give the occupier of such building, court, or garden at least seven days' notice in writing of his intention to do so.

Notice of intended entry into houses.

In every case of entry under this section, the Canal Officer shall, at the time of such entry, tender compensation for any damage which may be occasioned by any proceeding under this section; and in case of dispute as to the sufficiency of the amount so tendered, he shall forthwith refer the same for decision by the Collector, and such decision shall be final.

Compensation for damage caused by entry.

10. In case of any accident happening or being apprehended to a canal, any Divisional Canal Officer or any person acting

Power to enter for repairs and to prevent accidents.

under his general or special orders in this behalf, may enter upon any lands adjacent to such canal, and may execute all works which may be necessary for the purpose of repairing or preventing such accident.

Compensation for damage to land.

In every such case, such Canal Officer or person shall tender compensation to the proprietors or occupiers of the said lands for all damage done to the same. If such tender is not accepted, the Canal Officer shall refer the matter to the Collector, who shall proceed to award compensation for the damage as though the Lieutenant-Governor had directed the occupation of the lands under section forty-three of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870.

Application by persons desiring to use canal-water.

11. Any person desiring to use the water of any canal, may apply in writing to the Divisional or Sub-Divisional Canal Officer of the Division or Sub-Division of the canal from which the water-course is to be supplied, requesting such officer to construct or improve a water-course at the cost of the applicants.

Contents of application.

The application shall state the works to be undertaken, their approximate estimated cost, or the amount which the applicants are willing to pay for the same, or whether they engage to pay the actual cost as settled by the Divisional Canal Officer, and how the payment is to be made.

Liability of applicants for cost of works.

When the assent of the Superintending Canal Officer is given to such application, all the applicants shall, after the application has been duly attested before the Collector, be jointly and severally liable for the cost of such works to the extent mentioned therein.

Recovery of amount due.

Any amount becoming due under the terms of such application, and not paid to the Divisional Canal Officer, or the person authorized by him to receive the same, on or before the date on which it becomes due, shall, on the demand of such officer, be recoverable by the Collector as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

Government to provide means of crossing canals.

12. There shall be provided, at the cost of Government, suitable means of crossing canals constructed or maintained at the cost of Government, at such places as the Lieutenant-Governor thinks necessary, for the reasonable convenience of the inhabitants of the adjacent lands.

On receiving a statement in writing, signed by not less than five of the owners of such lands, to the effect that suitable crossings have not been provided on any canal, the Collector shall cause inquiry to be made into the circumstances of the case, and if he thinks that the statement is established, he shall report his opinion thereon for the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Lieutenant-Governor shall cause such measures in reference thereto to be taken as it thinks proper.

Persons using water-course to construct works for passing water across roads, &c.

13. The Canal Officer may issue an order to the persons using any water-course to construct suitable bridges, culverts, or other works for the passage of the water of such water-course across any public road, canal or drainage channel in use before the said water-course was made, or to repair any such works.

Such order shall specify a reasonable period within which such construction or repairs shall be completed;

If they fail, Canal Officer may construct,

and if, after the receipt of such order, the persons to whom it is addressed do not, within the said period, construct or repair such works to the satisfaction of the said Canal Officer, he may, with the previous approval of the Superintending Canal Officer, himself construct or repair the same;

and recover cost.

and if the said persons do not, when so required, pay the cost of such construction or repairs as declared by the Canal Officer, the amount shall, on the demand of the Canal Officer, be recoverable from them by the Collector as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

Adjustment of claims between persons jointly using water-course.

14. If any person, jointly responsible with others for the construction or maintenance of a water-course, or jointly making use of a water-course with others, neglects or refuses to pay his share of the cost of such construction or maintenance, or to execute his share of any work necessary for such construction or maintenance, the Canal Officer, on receiving an application in writing from any person injured by such neglect or refusal, shall serve notice on all the parties concerned that, on the expiration of a fortnight from the service, he will investigate the case; and shall, on the expiration of that period, investigate the case accordingly, and make such order thereon as to him seems fit.

Such order shall be appealable to the Commissioner, whose order thereon shall be final.

Recovery of amount found due.

Any sum directed by such order to be paid within a specified period, may, if not paid within such period, and if the order remains in force, be recovered by the Collector, from the person directed to pay the same, as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

Supply of water through intervening water-course.

15. Whenever application is made to a Canal Officer for a supply of water from a canal, and it appears to him expedient that such supply should be given and that it should be conveyed through some existing water-course, he shall give notice to the persons responsible for the maintenance of such water-course to show cause, on a day not less than fourteen days from the date of such notice why the said supply should not be so conveyed; and, after inquiry on such day, the Canal Officer shall determine whether and on what conditions the said supply shall be conveyed through such water-course.

When such Canal Officer determines that a supply of canal-water may be conveyed through any water-course as aforesaid, his decision shall, when confirmed or modified by the Superintending Canal Officer, be binding on the applicant and also on the persons responsible for the maintenance of the said water-course.

Such applicant shall not be entitled to use such water-course until he has paid the expense of any alteration of such water-course necessary in order to his being supplied through it, and also such

share of the first cost of such water-course as the Canal Officer or Superintending Canal Officer may determine

Such applicant shall also be liable for his share of the cost of maintenance of such water-course so long as he uses it.

16. Any person desiring the construction of a new water-course may apply in writing to the Canal Officer, stating—

Application for construction of new water-course.

(1) that he has endeavoured unsuccessfully to acquire, from the owners of the land through which he desires such water-course to pass, a right to occupy so much of the land as will be needed for such water-course;

(2) that he desires the said Canal Officer, in his behalf and at his cost, to do all things necessary for acquiring such right;

(3) that he is able to defray all costs involved in acquiring such right and contructing such water-course.

17. If the Canal Officer considers—

Procedure of Canal Officer thereupon.

(1) that the construction of such water-course is expedient, and

(2) that the statements in the application are true, he shall call upon the applicant to make such deposit as the Canal Officer considers necessary to defray the cost of the preliminary proceedings, and the amount of any compensation which he considers likely to become due under section twenty-three;

and, upon such deposit being made, he shall cause inquiry to be made into the most suitable alignment for the said water-course, and shall mark out the land which, in his opinion, it will be necessary to occupy for the construction thereof, and shall forthwith publish a notice in every village through which the water-course is proposed to be taken, that so much of such land as belongs to such village has been so marked out, and shall send a copy of such notice to the Collector of every district in which any part of such land is situate.

18. Any person desiring that an existing water-course should be transferred from its present owner to himself, may apply in writing to the Canal Officer, stating—

Application for transfer of existing water-course.

(1) that he has endeavoured unsuccessfully to procure such transfer from the owner of such water-course;

(2) that he desires the said Canal Officer, in his behalf and at his cost, to do all things necessary for procuring such transfer;

(3) that he is able to defray the cost of such tr[illegible]

Procedure the[illegible]

If the Canal Officer considers—

(a) that the said [illegible]sfer is necessary for the better management of the [illegible]igation from such water-course, and

(b) that the statements in the app[illegible]ation are true,

he shall call upon the applicant to make such deposit as the Canal Officer considers necessary to defray the cost of the preliminary proceedings, and the amount of any compensation that may become due under the provisions of section twenty-three in respect of such transfer;

and, upon such deposit being made, he shall publish a notice of the application in every village, [illegible] Collector of [illegible] water-course passes.

19. Within thirty days from the publication of a notice under either of the two sections last preceding, as the case may be, any person interested in the land or water-course to which the notice relates may apply to the Collector by petition, stating his objection to the construction or transfer for which application has been made.

Objections to construction or transfer applied for.

The Collector may either reject the petition, or may proceed to inquire into the validity of the objection, giving previous notice to the Divisional Canal Officer of the place and time at which such inquiry will be held.

The Collector shall record in writing all orders passed by him under this section and the grounds thereof.

20. If no such objection is made, or (where such objection is made) if the Collector over-rules it, he shall give notice to the Canal Officer to that effect, and shall proceed forthwith to place the said applicant in occupation of the land marked out or of the water-course to be transferred, as the case may be.

When applicant may be placed in occupation.

21. If the Collector considers any ob[illegible] made as aforesaid valid, he shall [illegible] Canal Officer ac[illegible]ingly; and, [illegible] sees fit, he may, in [illegible] case of [illegible]ication under [illegible] sixteen, alter the [illegible] of the land [illegible] marked out, and may give fresh notice under section seventeen, and the procedure hereinbefore provided shall be applicable to such notice, and the Collector shall thereupon proceed as before provided.

Procedure when objection is held [illegible]

22 If the Canal Officer disagrees with the Collector, the matter shall be referred for decision to the Commissioner.

Procedure when Canal Officer disagrees with Collector.

Such decision shall be final, and the Collector shall, subject to the provisions of section twenty-three, cause the said applicant to be placed in occupation of the land so marked out or of the water-course to be transferred, as the case may be.

23. No such applicant shall be placed in occupation of such land or water-course, until he has paid to the person named by the Collector such amount as the Collector determines to be due as compensation for the land or water-course so occupied or transferred, and for any damage caused by the marking out or occupation of such land, together with all expenses incidental to such occupation or transfer.

Expenses to be paid by applicant before receiving occupation.

In determining the compensation to be [illegible] under this section, the Collector shall proceed under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870.

Procedure in fixing compensation.

If the compensation awarded and expenses are not paid [illegible] the person [illegible] the same, the amount [illegible] be recovered by the Collector as if it were an arrear of land-revenue, and [illegible]

Recovery of compensation and expenses.

be paid by him to the person entitled to receive the same.

After compensation awarded, Collector may direct immediate payment.

24. After compensation shall have been awarded under the provisions of section twenty-three, the Collector may, if the person to be compensated so desire, direct that instead of the immediate payment of the sum awarded as compensation being made to him the payment of an equivalent rent-charge shall be secured to him in respect of the land or water course occupied or transferred as provided in the section next following.

Conditions binding on applicant placed in occupation.

25. When any such applicant is placed in occupation of land or of a water-course as aforesaid, the following rules and conditions shall be binding on him and his representative in interest:—

First.—All works necessary for the passage across such water-course, of water-courses existing previous to its construction and of the drainage intercepted by it, and for affording proper communications across it for the convenience of the neighbouring lands, shall be constructed by the applicant, and be maintained by him or his representative in interest to the satisfaction of the Canal Officer.

Second.—Land occupied for a water course under the provisions of section seventeen, shall be used only for the purpose of such water-course.

Third.—The proposed water-course shall be completed to the satisfaction of the Divisional Canal Officer within one year after the applicant is placed in occupation of the land.

And in cases in which land is occupied or a water-course is transferred on the terms of a rent-charge, as provided in section twenty-four, the following additional rules and conditions shall be similarly binding;—

Fourth.—The applicant or his representative in interest shall, so long as he occupies such land or water-course, pay rent for the same at such rate and on such days as are determined by the Collector when the applicant is placed in occupation.

Fifth.—If the right to occupy the land cease owing to a breach of any of these rules, the liability to pay the said rent shall continue until the applicant or his representative in interest has restored the land to its original condition, or until he has paid, by way of compensation for any injury done to the said land, such amount and to such persons as the Collector determines.

Sixth.—The Collector may, on the application of the person entitled to receive such rent or compensation, determine the amount of rent due or assess the amount of such compensation; and if any such rent or compensation be not paid by the applicant or his representative in interest, the Collector may recover the amount, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date on which it became due, as if it were an arrear of land revenue, and shall pay the same, when recovered, to the person to whom it is due.

If any of the rules and conditions prescribed by this section are not complied with,

or if any water-course constructed or transferred under this Act is disused for three years continuously,

the right of the applicant, or of his representative in interest, to occupy such land or water-course shall cease absolutely.

Procedure applicable to occupation for extensions and alterations.

26. The procedure hereinbefore provided for the occupation of land for the construction of a water-course shall be applicable to the occupation of land for any extension or alteration of a water-course, and for the deposit of soil from water-course clearances.

PART IV.

OF THE SUPPLY OF WATER.

In absence of written contract, water-supply to be subject to rules.

27. In the absence of a written contract, or so far as any such contract does not extend, every supply of canal-water shall be deemed to be given at the rates and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules to be made by the Lieutenant-Governor in respect thereof.

Conditions as to—

28. Such contracts and rules must be consistent with the following conditions:—

power to stop water-supply.

(*a*). The Canal Officer may not stop the supply of water to any water-course, or to any person, except in the following cases:—

(1) whenever and so long as it is necessary to stop such supply for the purpose of executing any work ordered by competent authority, and with the previous sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor;

(2) whenever and so long as any water-course is not maintained in such proper customary repair as to prevent the wasteful escape of water therefrom;

(3) within periods fixed from time to time by the Canal Officer:

claims to compensation in case of failure or stoppage of supply;

(*b*). No claim shall be made against the Government for compensation in respect of loss caused by the failure or stoppage of the water in a canal, by reason of any cause beyond the control of the Government, or of any repairs, alterations, or additions to the canal, or of any measures taken for regulating the proper flow of water therein, or for maintaining the established course of irrigation which the Canal Officer considers necessary; but the person suffering such loss may claim such remission of the ordinary charges payable for the use of the water as is authorized by the Lieutenant-Governor:

claims on account of interruption from other causes.

(*c*). If the supply of water to any land irrigated from a canal be interrupted otherwise than in the manner described in the last preceding clause, the occupier or owner of such land may present a petition for compensation to the Collector for any loss arising from such interruption, and the Collector may award to the petitioner reasonable compensation for such loss:

duration of supply;

(*d*). When the water of a canal is supplied for the irrigation of a single crop, the permission to use such water shall be held to continue only until that crop comes to maturity, and to apply only to that crop; but if it be supplied for irriga-

ing two or more crops to be raised on the same and within the year, such permission shall be held to continue for one year from the commencement of the irrigation, and to apply to such crops only as are matured within that year :

Sale or sub-letting of right to use canal-water ;

(e). Unless with the permission of the Superintending Canal Officer, no person entitled to use the water of any canal, or any work, building, or land appertaining to any canal shall sell or sub-let or otherwise transfer his right to such use: Provided that the former part of this clause shall not apply to the use by a cultivating tenant of water supplied by the owner of a water-course for the irrigation of the land held by such tenant :

transfer with land, of contracts for water ;

But all contracts made between Government and the owner or occupier of any immovable property, as to the supply of canal-water to such property, shall be transferable therewith, and shall be presumed to have been so transferred whenever a transfer of such property takes place :

Supply of water by Government.

(f). Government shall not be bound to supply any person with water, except in accordance with the terms of a contract in writing.

PART V.

OF WATER-RATES.

Liability when person using unauthorizedly cannot be identified.

29. If water supplied through a water-course be used in an unauthorized manner, and if the person by whose act or neglect such use has occurred cannot be identified,

the person on whose land such water has flowed, if such land has derived benefit therefrom,

or if such person cannot be identified, or if such land has not derived benefit therefrom, all the persons chargeable in respect of the water supplied through such water-course,

shall be liable, or jointly liable, as the case may be, to the charges made for such use.

Liability when water runs to waste.

30. If water supplied through a water-course be suffered to run to waste, and if, after enquiry by the Canal Officer, the person through whose act or neglect such water was suffered to run to waste cannot be discovered, all the persons chargeable in respect of the water supplied through such water-course shall be jointly liable for the charges made in respect of the water so wasted.

Charges recoverable in addition to penalties.

31. All charges for the unauthorized use or for waste of water may be recovered in addition to any penalties incurred on account of such use or waste.

Decision of questions under sections 29 and 30.

All questions under section twenty-nine or section thirty shall be decided by the Canal Officer, subject to an appeal to the Collector, or such other appeal as may be provided under section fifty-two.

Charge on occupier for water how determined.

32. The rates to be charged for canal-water supplied for purposes of irrigation to the occupiers of land shall be determined by the rules to be made by the Lieutenant-Governor, and such occupiers as accept the water shall pay for it accordingly.

Recovery of Charges.

Power to contract for collection of canal-dues.

33. The Canal Officer or the Collector may enter into an agreement with any person for the collection and payment to the Government by such person of any sum payable under this Act by a third party.

When such agreement has been made, such person may recover such sum under the next succeeding section.

Any sum payable under this Part deemed to be rent.

34. Any sum lawfully payable under this Part, shall be deemed to be rent payable on a pottah, or engagement in respect of the land irrigated and recoverable as such.

Provided that the claim (if any) for rent due in respect of such land shall have priority over any arrears of water-rate so far as regards recovery of rent by the exercise of the power of distraint.

Jurisdiction as to suits arising out of powers of distraint.

35. All suits arising out of the exercise of the power of distraint for recovery of water-rates,

or out of any acts done under color of the exercise of the said power of distraint,

or by persons in receipt of the water-rates against any agents employed by them in the collection of such water-rates, or the sureties of such agents for money received or for accounts kept by such agents in the course of such employment, or for papers in their possession,

shall be cognizable by the same Court or authority as would have jurisdiction, if such water-rates were rent due for the land irrigated.

Arrears of water-rate to be demands.

36. An arrear of water-rate, and any sum due to the Collector by any person on account of collections of water-rate under section thirty-three, shall be deemed to be a demand within the meaning of Bengal Act No. VII of 1868 *(to make further provision for the recovery of arrears of Land Revenue and Public Demands recoverable as arrears of Land Revenue)*, and in the discretion of the Collector, recoverable as such.

Zamindars may be required to collect canal-dues.

37. The Collector may require any zamindar or other person under engagement to pay the land revenue of any estate, to collect and pay any sums payable under this Act by a third party, in respect of any land or water in such estate.

Such sums shall be recoverable by the Collector as if they were arrears of land revenue due in respect of the defaulter's share in such estate ;

and for the purpose of collecting such sums from the subordinate tenure-holders, ryots, or tenants, such zamindar or other person may exercise the powers, and shall be subject to the rules, laid down in the law for the time being in force in respect to the collection by him of the rents of land.

The Lieutenant-Governor shall provide—

(a) for remunerating persons collecting sums under this section ; or

(b) for indemnifying them against expenses properly incurred by them in such collection ; or

(c) for both such purposes.

Fines excluded from sections 33, 34, 37.

38. Nothing in sections thirty-three, thirty-four, or thirty-seven applies to fines.

PART VI.

OF CANAL NAVIGATION.

Detainer of vessels violating rules.

39. Any vessel entering or navigating any canal contrary to the rules made in that behalf by the Lieutenant-Governor, or so as to cause danger to the canal or the other vessels therein, may be removed or detained, or both removed and detained, by the Canal Officer, or by any other person duly authorized in this behalf.

Liability of owners of vessels causing damage.

The owner of any vessel causing damage to a canal, or removed or detained under this section, shall be liable to pay to the Government such sum as the Canal Officer, with the approval of the Superintending Canal Officer, determines to be necessary to defray the expenses of repairing such damage, or of such removal or detention, as the case may be.

Recovery of fines for offences navigating canals.

40. Any fine imposed under this Act upon the owner of any vessel, or the servant or agent of such owner or other person in charge of any vessel, for any offence in respect of the navigation of such vessel, may be recovered either in the manner prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, or, if the Magistrate imposing the fine so directs, as though it were a charge due in respect of such vessel.

Power to seize and detain vessel on failure to pay charges.

41. If any charge due under the provisions of this Part in respect of any vessel is not paid on demand to the person authorized to collect the same, the Canal Officer may seize and detain such vessel and the furniture thereof, until the charge so due, together with all expenses and additional charges arising from such seizure and detention, is paid in full.

Power to seize cargo or goods, if charges due thereon are not paid.

42. If any charge due under the provisions of this Part in respect of any cargo of goods carried in a Government vessel on a canal, or stored on or in lands or warehouses occupied for the purposes of a canal, is not paid on demand to the person authorized to collect the same, the Canal Officer may seize such cargo or goods and detain them until the charge so due, together with all expenses and additional charges arising from such seizure and detention, is paid in full.

Procedure for recovery of such charges after seizure.

43. Within a reasonable time after any seizure under section forty-one or section forty-two, the said Canal Officer shall give notice to the owner or person in charge of the property seized that it, or such portion of it as may be necessary, will, on a day to be named in the notice, but not sooner than fifteen days from the date of the notice, be sold in satisfaction of the claim on account of which such property was seized, unless the claim be discharged before the day so named.

And if such claim be not so discharged, the said Canal Officer may, on such day, sell the property seized or such part thereof as may be necessary to yield the amount due, together with the expenses of such seizure and sale:

Provided that no greater part of the furniture of any vessel or of any cargo or goods shall be so sold than shall, as nearly as may be, suffice to cover the amount due in respect of such vessel, cargo or goods.

The residue of such furniture, cargo or goods, and of the proceeds of the sale, shall be made over to the owner or person in charge of the property seized.

Procedure in respect of vessels abandoned and goods unclaimed.

44. If any vessel be found abandoned in a canal or any cargo or goods carried in a Government vessel on a canal, or stored on or in lands or warehouses occupied for the purposes of a canal, be left unclaimed for a period of two months, the Canal Officer may take possession of the same.

The officer so taking possession may publish a notice that, if such vessel and its contents, or such cargo or goods, are not claimed previously to a day to be named in the notice, not sooner than thirty days from the date of such notice, he will sell the same; and, if such vessels, contents, cargo or goods be not so claimed, he may, at any time after the day named in the notice, proceed to sell the same.

Disposal of proceeds of sale.

The said vessel and its contents, and the said cargo or goods, if unsold, or if a sale has taken place, the proceeds of the sale, after paying all tolls, charges, and expenses incurred by the Canal Officer on account of the taking possession and sale, shall be made over to the owner of the same, when his ownership is established to the satisfaction of the Canal Officer.

If the Canal Officer is doubtful to whom such property or proceeds should be made over, he may direct the property to be sold as aforesaid, and the proceeds to be paid into the district treasury, there to be held until the right thereto be decided by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

PART VII.

OF JURISDICTION.

Jurisdiction under this Act of Civil Courts.

45. Except where herein otherwise provided, all claims against Government in respect of any thing done under this Act may be tried by the Civil Courts; but no such Court shall in any case pass an order as to the supply of canal-water to any crop sown or growing at the time of such order

Settlement of differences as to mutual rights and liabilities of persons interested in water-course.

46. Whenever a difference arises between two or more persons in regard to their mutual rights or liabilities in respect of the use, construction, or maintenance of a water-course, any such person may apply in writing to the Canal Officer stating the matter in dispute. Such officer shall thereupon give notice to the other persons interested that, on a day to be named in such notice, he will

proceed to enquire into the said matter. And, after such enquiry, he shall pass his order thereon, unless he transfers (as he is hereby empowered to do) the matter to the Collector, who shall thereupon enquire into and pass his order on the said matter.

Such order shall be final as to the use or distribution of water for any crop sown or growing at the time when such order is made, and shall thereafter remain in force until set aside by the decree of a Civil Court.

Power to summon and examine witnesses.

47. Any officer empowered under this Act to conduct any inquiry may exercise all such powers connected with the summoning and examining of witnesses, as are conferred on Civil Courts by the Code of Civil Procedure; and every such inquiry shall be deemed a judicial proceeding.

PART VIII.

OF OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

Offences under Act.

48. Whoever, without proper authority and voluntarily, does any of the acts following, that is to say,—

(1) being responsible for the maintenance of a water-course, or using a water-course, neglects to take proper precautions for the prevention of waste of the water thereof, or interferes with the authorised distribution of the water therefrom, or uses such water in an unauthorised manner;

(2) causes any vessel to enter or navigate any canal contrary to the rules for the time being prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor for entering or navigating such canal;

(3) passes, or causes animals or vehicles to pass, on or across any of the works, banks or channels of a canal or drainage-work contrary to rules made under this Act, after he has been desired to desist therefrom;

(4) violates any rule made under this Act, for breach whereof a penalty may be incurred, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate,

Penalty.

to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, or to imprisonment not exceeding one month, or to both.

Saving of prosecution under other laws.

49. Nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any offence punishable under this Act: Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

Compensation to person injured.

50. Whenever any person is fined for an offence under this Act, the Magistrate may direct that the whole or any part of such fine may be paid by way of compensation to the person injured by such offence.

Definition of 'Canal.'

51. In this Part the word "Canal" shall (unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context) be deemed to include also all lands occupied by Government for the purposes of canals, and all buildings, machinery, fences, gates and other erections, trees, crops, plantations or other produce, occupied by or belonging to Government, upon such lands.

PART IX.

OF SUBSIDIARY RULES.

Power to make, alter and cancel rules.

52. The Lieutenant-Governor may, from time to time, make rules to regulate the following matters:—

(1) the proceedings of any officer who, under any provision of this Act, is required or empowered to take action in any matter;

(2) the cases in which, and the officers to whom, and the conditions subject to which, orders and decisions given under any provision of this Act, and not expressly provided for as regards appeal, shall be appealable;

(3) the persons by whom, the time, place or manner at or in which, anything for the doing of which provision is made in this Act, shall be done;

(4) the amount of any charge made under this Act;

(5) and generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

The Lieutenant-Governor may, from time to time, alter or cancel any rules so made.

Publication of rules.

Such rules, alterations and cancelments shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

SCHEDULE.

(*See section 2*)

ACTS OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
VIII of 1867 ...	Recovery of rates for water supplied by the East India Irrigation and Canal Company.	So much as has not been repealed.
VI of 1869 ...	Recovery of rates for water supplied for purposes of irrigation.	The whole Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

In consequence of irrigation works having been opened with great success in the Midnapore district, and the projected extension of such works to other districts, it has been found necessary to introduce a Bill for the purpose of extending the operation of the existing law, as contained in Bengal Acts VIII of 1867 and VI of 1869, which apply only to the irrigation works executed in Orissa.

The opportunity has been taken to repeal these Acts and to re-enact the whole in one Act, with such amendments as experience has shown to be necessary.

H. L. DAMPIER.

The 17th March 1875.

H. MILLETT,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal. Legislative Department.

[First Publication.]

THE following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 3rd April 1875, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon in one month:—

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Municipal affairs of Calcutta.

CONTENTS.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Municipal affairs of Calcutta.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the municipal affairs of the Town of Calcutta; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1875."

Commencement.

It shall come into force on the first day of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, which date is hereinafter referred to as the commencement of this Act.

Enactments repealed.

2. The enactments specified in the ninth schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof.

This repeal shall not revive any office, authority, or thing abolished by any such enactment, or affect the validity of any thing done or suffered, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued before the commencement of this Act.

And all rules prescribed, assessments, valuations, measurements, divisions, and appointments made, powers conferred, and notifications published under any such enactment, and all other rules (if any) now in force and relating to the matters hereinafter dealt with, shall (so far as they are consistent with this Act) be deemed to have been respectively prescribed, made, conferred, and published hereunder.

And all references made to any such enactment shall, as far as may be practicable, be deemed to be made to this Act.

And all proceedings now pending, which may have been commenced under any such enactment, shall be deemed to be commenced under this Act.

Interpretation clause.

3. In this Act—unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Animal" means a horse, pony, or mule.

"Bazar" means any place of trade, where there is a collection of shops and warehouses, and any place where a market is held.

"Carriage" means any wheeled vehicle with springs.

"Cart" means any cart, hackery, or wheeled vehicle without springs.

"Chapter" means Chapter of this Act.

"Commissioner of Police" means the officer so styled and appointed under section four of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866.

"Court of Small Causes" means the Court of Small Causes for the time being established by law in Calcutta.

"House" includes any hut, building, or shed.

"Immovable property" and "land" respectively mean land, benefits to arise out of land, anything attached to the earth, or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth.

"Movable property" means property of every description, except immovable property.

"Local Government" means the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the time being, or the person acting in that capacity.

"Owner" includes—

(a) the person entitled for the time being to receive the rent of the land in respect of which the word is used;

(b) an agent of such person;

(c) a trustee for such person;

But no such agent or trustee shall be liable to do anything required by this Act to be done by the owner, nor shall he be subject to any fine for omitting to do such thing, unless he have sufficient funds in his hands, as such agent or trustee, to do such thing.

"Police Force" means the Police Force as constituted under section eight of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866.

"Railway" includes a tramway.

"Schedule" means schedule annexed to this Act.

"Section" means section of this Act.

"Street" means any road, street, square, court, alley, or passage, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way, and also the roadway over any public bridge or causeway, and also the footway attached to any street, public bridge or causeway within the Town.

"The Justices" means the Corporation of "the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta."

"The Town" includes all places within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, but not

(a) Fort William;

(b) Esplanade; or

(c) Coolie Bazar, now called Hastings, except such portion as is bounded on the north by Clyde Row, on the south by Tolly's Nullah, on the east by the road leading from Kidderpore bridge to Clyde Row, and on the west by the Strand Road.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.

PART I.—*Of the Constitution of the Corporation and Municipal Fund.*

Corporation of the Justices.

4. All Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, and such other Justices of the Peace for Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, resident in Calcutta, as the Local Government may from time to time by order published in the *Calcutta Gazette* appoint in that behalf shall, by the name of "the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta," be a body corporate, and have perpetual succession and a common seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued.

Property to vest in Justices for the purposes of this Act.

5. All property, movable and immovable, and all interest of whatsoever nature and kind therein, now vested in or held in trust for the Justices, with all rights of whatsoever description now used, enjoyed, or possessed by the Justices, shall become vested in the Justices for the purposes of this Act.

Municipal Fund.

6. All sums received by the Justices, and all fines levied under this Act, and all sums which may be assigned by the Government for the purposes of conservancy or improvement in the Town, shall constitute a fund, which shall be called the Municipal Fund of Calcutta, and shall, together with all property which may become vested in the Justices, be under their control, and shall be applied by them as trustees for the purposes of this Act, and for such other purposes as the Justices, with the sanction of the Local Government, may direct.

PART II.—*Of the Officers of the Corporation.*

Appointment and removal of Chairman of the Justices.

7. The Local Government shall from time to time appoint one of the said Justices of the Peace to be Chairman of the Justices.

Such Chairman shall be removeable from office by the Local Government if his removal be recommended by a resolution in favor of which not less than two-thirds of the Justices of the Peace present at a special general meeting of the Justices shall have voted, but not otherwise.

Nomination and appointment of Vice-Chairman.

8. The Justices, at a special general meeting to be held for that purpose, may from time to time appoint a proper person to be Vice-Chairman of the Justices.

Such appointment shall be subject to the approval of the Local Government.

Appointment of Secretary, Engineer, Surveyor, Health Officer, Collector of Taxes, and Assessor.

9. The Justices may, at a special general meeting, from time to time, appoint proper persons, for such period as they may think fit, to the several offices of Secretary, of Engineer, of Surveyor, of Health Officer, of Collector of Taxes, and of Assessor, for the Town.

Every person so appointed, and also the Vice-Chairman, shall, in all things, be under the immediate orders of the Chairman, and shall perform such duties as shall be assigned by him, and may be removed by the Justices by a resolution in favor of which not less than two thirds of the Justices of the Peace present at a special general meeting shall have voted, and another person may be appointed in his place.

Chairman and Vice-Chairman to reside in Calcutta and not to engage in any other profession or trade.

10. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall reside within the Town, and each of them shall devote his whole time to the duties of his office; and no Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall have or engage in any other profession, trade, or business whatsoever:

Provided that—

(a) Any Civil or Military Officer in the service of the Government may hold the office of Chairman or Vice-Chairman, so long as such Officer shall fill no other appointment:

(b) The Chairman may also hold the office of Commissioner of Police, or of Commissioner as interpreted in section one of Bengal Act No. V of 1870 (*to appoint Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta*):

(c) The Chairman may also be a member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

Allowances of Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

11. The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman respectively, may receive such allowances out of the Municipal Fund as shall be, from time to time, fixed by the Justices at a special general meeting.

Such allowance shall not exceed—

(a) for the Chairman three thousand rupees a month (exclusive of house-rent, which may or may not in the discretion of the Justices be allowed):

(b) for the Vice-Chairman twelve hundred rupees a month.

Salaries of Secretary, Engineer, &c.

12. Every Secretary, Engineer, Surveyor, Health Officer, Collector of Taxes, and Assessor, appointed as hereinbefore provided, may receive such allowance out of the Municipal Fund as shall be from time to time fixed by the Justices at a special general meeting.

Appointment and remuneration of Overseers, Clerks, and Subordinate Officers.

13. The Chairman may from time to time appoint all such Overseers, Clerks, Subordinate Officers, and servants, as he shall think necessary and proper to assist in carrying out this Act, and may from time to time remove any of such persons and appoint others in their place;

and may, with the sanction of the Justices at a special general meeting, pay out of the Municipal Fund such allowances to the said persons respectively, or, in case of absence on leave, such portion thereof as he shall think reasonable.

But no person shall be appointed to, or removed from, any office the monthly salary of which exceeds two hundred rupees, without the sanction of the Justices at a meeting.

Justices to grant leave of absence, &c., with sanction of Government.

14. The Justices may at a special meeting with the sanction of the Local Government, grant such leave of absence to the Chairman or any Officer appointed under sections 8 and 9, and may make such arrangements for the carrying on the duties of his office during his absence on leave as shall to them seem proper.

In any case in which leave of absence shall be granted to the Chairman, the Local Government shall appoint one of the Justices of the Peace to act as Chairman in his place, or shall make such other arrangements for carrying on the duties of the office as to it shall seem proper.

Any person appointed under this section to act for the Chairman or any other Officer shall, while so acting, have all the powers and be liable to all the restrictions, limitations, and provisions, which the Chairman or other Officer for whom he may be appointed to act would, under this Act, have or be liable to.

Allowances during absence on leave.

15. In any case in which leave of absence shall be granted under the last preceding section, the Justices may at a special meeting, with the sanction of the Local Government, out of the Municipal Fund, pay to the Chairman or other Officer aforesaid such allowance during absence on leave as shall to them seem proper.

But no greater expenditure from the Municipal Fund shall be in any case incurred in the whole, by reason of any such allowance, or of any allowance paid under section thirteen, than would have been incurred had no leave been granted.

Justices may make rules for pensions and gratuities to their officers and servants.

16. The Justices may, at a special general meeting, from time to time make rules for pensions and gratuities to be granted, and to be paid out of the Municipal Fund, to their Officers and servants, and may repeal, alter, or add to such rules.

No rule, and no repeal, or alteration of, or addition to any rule, shall have effect until the same has been confirmed by the Local Government and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

The Justices may from time to time admit any of their Officers and servants to the benefit of such rules.

Officers, &c., not to be interested in contracts, &c.

17. No Chairman or Vice-Chairman, or other Officer or servant of the Justices, shall be interested directly or indirectly in any contract made with the Justices; and if any such person be so interested, he shall become incapable of continuing in office or in employment as such Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or other Officer or servant, and shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred rupees.

Provided that no person shall, by reason of being a shareholder in, or a member of, any incorporated or registered Company, be deemed interested in any contract entered into between such Company and the Justices.

PART III.—*Of the Mode of transacting business and entering into contracts.*

Justices to provide an office and keep a book for entry of complaints.

18. The Justices shall provide and keep an office within the Town, and shall at such office, and during all days of business, keep open a book in which shall be entered all reasonable complaints made, orally or by letter, by any inhabitant, or the owner, or occupier of any land within the Town, of any matter cognizable by the Justices;

and the proper Officer of the Justices shall forthwith enquire into the truth of all such complaints, and report thereon to the Justices; and such report shall be entered in the said book and such book shall be open, at all reasonable times, to any inhabitant, or owner, or occupier of land within the Town.

Time for holding quarterly and ordinary meetings.

19. There shall be four quarterly meetings in every year, and one ordinary meeting in every month, at which the Justices shall meet for the transaction of general business.

The quarterly meetings shall be held at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the fifteenth day of the months of January, April, July, and October, and the ordinary meetings at the same hour on the eleventh day of every month; and if any such day shall happen to be a holiday

allowed by the Government, then on the next succeeding day which shall not be such a holiday.

Provided that no ordinary meeting need be called if there be no business to be laid before it by the Chairman or by any of the Justices of the Peace.

Business at ordinary and quarterly meetings.

20. The Justices shall, from time to time, as occasion may require, at a special meeting to be convened for that purpose or at some adjournment thereof, fix and determine the kind of business that may be transacted at the said ordinary and quarterly meetings: and no business, save such business, shall be transacted at such meetings:

But the Chairman may postpone the discussion of any question that may be raised at any such meeting, and refer the determination thereof to a special or special general meeting to be convened within fourteen days thereafter.

Special, and special general meetings may be called.

21. The Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, may whenever he thinks fit, and shall upon a requisition made in writing by any ten Justices of the Peace, call a special or special general meeting of the Justices. Previous to any such meeting at least four days' clear notice, specifying the time and place of such intended meeting, and the purpose for which it is to be held, shall be given by advertisement in at least two of the daily newspapers published in Calcutta.

What business to be transacted at special and special general meetings.

22. No business shall be brought before, or transacted at, any special or special general meeting other than the business specified in the notice given under the last preceding section:

Provided that any Justice of the Peace may submit to a special or special general meeting any resolution beyond the matters mentioned in the notice given of such meeting, if he shall have given not less than two days' previous notice of his intention so to do, by leaving a copy of the resolution at the office of the Justices.

All questions to be decided at meetings by majority of votes.

23. All acts authorized or required to be done by the Justices, and all questions which may come before them for decision, shall, save as is herein otherwise provided, be done, and decided by, a majority of the Justices of the Peace present at the meeting, before which the matter may be brought.

Who to preside at meetings.

24. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall attend all meetings of the Justices held under this Act, unless prevented by sickness or other reasonable cause; and the Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, shall preside at every such meeting, and shall have a second, or casting vote in all cases of equality of votes.

In the absence of both the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, the Justices of the Peace present at any meeting shall choose some one of their number to preside.

The President of any meeting at which a quorum of the Justices of the Peace shall be present, may, with the consent of the meeting, adjourn the meeting from time to time, and from place to place; but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting, other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which such adjournment took place.

What shall constitute a quorum.

25. No business shall be transacted at any meeting unless a quorum of Justices of the Peace be present at such meeting, that is to say:—

(a) At an ordinary meeting at least three;

(b) At a special meeting at least seven;

(c) At a special general, or quarterly meeting, at least fifteen.

Provided that, if at any meeting there shall not be a sufficient number of Justices of the Peace present to form a quorum as above mentioned, the President (whether he be the Chairman or not) shall adjourn the meeting to such convenient time and place as he shall think fit; and the business which would have been brought before the original meeting had there been a quorum present, shall be brought before, and disposed of by the adjourned meeting in the usual manner, whether there be a quorum present at such adjourned meeting or not.

Minutes of proceedings of Justices to be kept, and to be open for inspection.

26. Minutes of the proceedings of all meetings shall be drawn up and fairly entered in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall be signed by the President after each meeting; and the said Minutes shall, at all reasonable times, be open at the office of the Justices to the inspection of any Justice of the Peace without charge, and of any other person on payment of a fee of eight annas.

Poll may be demanded.

27. A poll may be demanded at any special general or quarterly meeting by at least five, and at any special or ordinary meeting by at least three Justices of the Peace.

Poll how to be taken.

28. If a poll be demanded as in the last preceding section mentioned, or be taken at any meeting of any kind whatsoever, the votes of the Justices of the Peace present shall be taken by the President, each being called on to vote in order of seniority on the roll of the Justices of the Peace, and the result of such poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the Justices at such meeting.

Chairman or Vice-Chairman to attend daily for the transaction of business, and to exercise the powers of the Justices.

29. The Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall, except upon such holidays as shall be allowed by the Government, and unless prevented by sickness or other reasonable cause, attend daily at the office of the Justices for the transaction of business connected with or arising under this Act, and, when so attending, shall have all the powers vested by this Act in the Justices; and they may, respectively, exercise the like powers at all times in carrying out the orders of the Justices, or in executing any works sanctioned by them, and generally in the management of the business aforesaid:

Provided that no Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall act in opposition to, or contravention of, any order of the Justices, or exercise any power which by this Act is directed to be exercised only by the Justices at a meeting.

30. The Justices may enter into, and perform, all such contracts as may be necessary for carrying this Act into effect.

Mode of contracting by, and on behalf of, the Justices.

Every contract made on behalf of the Justices in respect of any sum exceeding five hundred rupees, or in respect of any property exceeding five hundred rupees in value, shall be in writing, and signed by the Chairman, or, in his absence, by the Vice-Chairman, and two other Justices of the Peace, and shall be sealed with the seal of the Justices.

Unless so executed it shall not be binding on the Justices.

But the Justices may compound with any contractor or other person in respect of any penalty incurred by reason of the non-performance of any contract entered into as aforesaid, whether such penalty be mentioned in any such contract or otherwise, for such sums of money or other recompense as to the Justices may seem proper.

31. The Justices, at a meeting, may from time to time appoint, from among the Justices of the Peace, such and so many Committees, either of a general or of a special nature, and consisting of such number of persons as they may think fit, for the purpose of inquiring into, and reporting upon, any matter connected with the conservancy or improvement of the Town, or of advising and aiding the Chairman in the discharge of any portion of his executive duties, which in the discretion of the Justices would be better regulated or managed with the advice and aid of any such Committee:

Justices may appoint Committees.

Provided that the Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall be a member of every such Committee, and that the proceedings of every such Committee shall be submitted to the Justices at a meeting.

PART IV.—*Of the Estimates of Income, Expenditure, and audit.*

32. At the quarterly meeting to be held in the month of October in each year, the Chairman shall lay before the Justices a Budget or Estimate, prepared by him, of the income and expenditure of the Justices for the year commencing on the first day of January then next succeeding, in such detail and form as the Justices shall from time to time, by order passed at a quarterly, or special general meeting, direct.

A Budget or Estimate of income and expenditure to be submitted annually to the Justices.

Such Budget shall be completed and printed, and a copy thereof, as far as may be practicable, sent by post or otherwise to each of the Justices of the Peace, resident within twenty miles of Government House, at least seven days prior to the meeting before which the Budget is to be laid.

33. The Budget shall show what expenditure it is proposed to incur during the period to which it relates, and the manner in which it is proposed to meet such expenditure.

Budget of expenditure.

34. It shall be in the discretion of the Justices to pass, or to reject, or to modify, the estimates of all or any sums entered in the Budget.

Revision and passing of estimates.

No new work or series of works, the entire estimated cost of which as shown in the Budget shall exceed fifty thousand rupees, shall be commenced without the sanction of the Local Government.

35 The accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Justices shall be audited and examined at least once in every year at such time and by such auditors as shall, from time to time, be appointed by the Local Government.

Accounts to be audited and examined.

36. For the purposes of any audit and examination of accounts under this Act, the auditors may, by summons in writing, require the production before them of all books, deeds, contracts, accounts, vouchers, and all other documents and papers which they may deem necessary, and may require any person holding or accountable for any such books, deeds, contracts, accounts, vouchers, documents, or papers, to appear before them at any such audit and examination, or adjournment thereof, and to make and sign a declaration with respect to the same.

Powers of auditors.

37. All auditors acting under this Act shall, in respect of each audit, be paid out of the Municipal Fund such reasonable remuneration as the Justices at a special general meeting with the sanction of the Local Government shall from time to time determine.

Remuneration of auditors.

38. Before each audit and examination of accounts, the Justices shall give ten days' notice of the time and place at which the same will be made, by advertisement in at least two of the daily newspapers, published in Calcutta; and a copy of the accounts to be audited and examined shall be deposited in the office of the Justices, and be open during office hours thereat, to the inspection of all persons interested for seven days before the audit and examination, and all such persons shall be at liberty to take copies of, or extracts from, the same, without the payment of any fee; and within fourteen days after the audit and examination shall have been completed, the auditors shall report upon the accounts audited and examined, and shall deliver such report to the Justices at a meeting, who shall cause the same to be deposited in the office of the Justices, and to be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* and in some one or more of the said newspapers.

Ten days notice of audit to be given.

PART V.—*Of the Fixing of Rates.*

39. At the quarterly meeting to be held in the month of October in each year as aforesaid, or at an adjourned meeting of the same, the Justices shall fix the rates at which the rates and taxes hereinafter mentioned shall be imposed for the year commencing on the first day of January then next ensuing, and the rate so fixed shall not be altered before the quarterly meeting held in the next succeeding month of October, or at an adjourned meeting of the same, except by a resolution passed by the Justices at a special general meeting.

Rates to be fixed at the quarterly meeting in October.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE TAX ON CARRIAGES AND ANIMALS.

Tax on carriages and animals.

40. A tax at a rate not exceeding the rates specified in the first schedule shall be imposed upon all carriages and animals kept within Calcutta, and shall be payable in advance. But it shall not be imposed on—

(*a*) animals belonging to Officers doing regimental duty at the Presidency, at the rate of one animal for each Officer;

(*b*) animals exempt from any municipal tax under section twenty-five of the Indian Volunteers' Act, 1869;

(*c*) carriages, or animals belonging to the Government, or to the Justices;

(*d*) carriages, the wheels of which do not exceed twenty-four inches in diameter;

(*e*) animals under eleven hands in height;

(*f*) carriages kept for sale by *bonâ fide* dealers in such carriages and not used for any other purpose;

(*g*) animals used by, or in, any cavalry regiment, or by the Police force.

Owners of carriages, &c., to take out license.

41. The person in possession of every carriage or animal kept within the Town shall, on or before the first day of January and the first day of July in each year, forward to the office of the Justices, a statement in writing signed by him, containing a description of the carriages and animals liable to the tax for which he desires to take out a license.

Such person shall at the same time pay to the Justices such sum as shall be payable by him for the half-year commencing on the first day of January or July (as the case may be) for the carriages and animals specified in such statement, according to the rates given in the first schedule.

Any person becoming possessed between the first day of January and the first day of July, or between the first day of July and the first day of January, of any carriage or animal so kept, shall, within a week of becoming so possessed, send to the office of the Justices a similar statement, together with the amount payable for the whole of the then current half-year, according to the rates specified in the first schedule.

The Justices may, if they are satisfied that any such carriage or animal has been kept for only a portion of the then current half-year,

remit the whole, or such portion thereof as they may think fit, of the amount so payable.

For the purposes of this section a livery stable-keeper shall be deemed to be possessed of every animal in his stables.

On payment of tax, Justices to grant license.

42. Whenever any person shall pay to the Justices the amount of the tax which under the two last preceding sections shall be payable by him in respect of all carriages and animals kept within the Town, the Justices shall grant to such person a license to keep within the Town such carriages and animals during the current half-year ending upon the first day of January, or the first day of July, which shall occur next after the grant of such license and no longer.

Justices may compound for carriages with livery stable-keepers and others.

43. The Justices, at their discretion, may compound, for any period not exceeding one year, with livery stable-keepers, and other persons keeping carriages for hire, or animals for sale or hire, for a certain sum to be paid for the carriages or animals so kept by such persons, in lieu of the taxes specified in the first schedule.

Power to compel production of the books of livery stable-keepers.

44 The Justices may, by a notice in writing under their common seal, require any person who shall carry on the trade or business of a livery stable-keeper, to produce, for the inspection of the Justices, or of any person authorized by them in that behalf, all books and accounts relating to the business of a livery stable-keeper carried on by the person so carrying on the trade or business.

Power to inspect stable, &c., and to summon persons liable to the payment of the tax.

45. The Justices, or any person authorized by them in that behalf, may at any time between sunrise and sunset, enter and inspect any stable or carriage-house, or any place wherein they may have reason to believe that there is any carriage or animal, liable to taxation; and the Justices may summon any person whom they have reason to believe to be liable to the payment of any tax under sections 40 and 41, or any servant of such person, and may examine such person or servant as to the number and description of the horses and carriages in respect of which such person is liable to be taxed.

List of persons licensed to be entered in a book.

46. The Justices shall, from time to time, cause to be prepared and entered in distinct columns, in a book to be kept at the office of the Justices and to be open to the inspection of any person who shall apply for leave to inspect the same, a list of the persons to whom during the then current period of six months a license has been granted under section 42, and of the carriages and animals in respect of which the same has been granted.

OF THE TAX ON PROFESSIONS, TRADES, AND CALLINGS.

Persons exercising certain professions, trades, and callings in the Town, to take out a license.

47. Every person who shall, within the Town, exercise any of the professions, trades, or callings specified in the second schedule, shall yearly take out a license, and shall pay for the same such sum as is in the second schedule mentioned.

The Justices may in their discretion remit any portion of the sum so payable if they are satisfied that any such person has exercised any such profession, trade, or calling, for a portion of the year only.

License to be granted by Justices, and to specify particulars.

48. The license mentioned in the last preceding section shall be granted by the Justices, or by some person authorized by them in that behalf, and shall specify,

the date of the grant thereof.

the name of the person to whom the license is granted,

and the sum paid for such license.

Such license shall have effect and continue in force from the commencement of the year in

which it is granted until the thirty-first day of December next after the day of the granting thereof and no longer.

49. The Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall determine under which of the classes mentioned in the second schedule, every person to whom a license may be granted shall be assessed.

Chairman to classify all persons required by this Act to be licensed.

50. The Justices may, by a notice in writing under their common seal, require the occupier of any house to forward to them a list in writing signed by him of the names of all persons residing in such house, and of their respective professions, trades, and occupations.

Justices may require list of persons in any house.

51. As soon as may be after the first day of January in every year, the Chairman shall prepare a list of the persons licensed under sections 47 and 48 which shall state

Chairman to prepare a list of all persons required by this Act to be licensed.

the profession, trade, or calling of every such person therein named;

the class under which he is assessed;

and the sum paid by him in respect of his license;

and such list shall be filed in the office of the Justices, and be open to public inspection at all reasonable times.

OF THE REGISTRATION OF CARTS

52. Every cart kept or used within the Town, and every cart plying for hire within the Town, or let for hire within or without the Town, and used within it, shall be registered in the office of the Justices with the name and residence of the owner, and shall have affixed thereto the number of such registration in such manner as the Justices shall direct.

Registry and numbering of carts.

53. The registration of carts, under the last preceding section, shall be made and the numbers assigned half-yearly, on or after the first day of January and the first day of July in each year, upon such days as the Justices shall appoint, and a fee of four rupees shall be paid for each registration.

Fee for registration.

The Justices may in their discretion remit any portion of the fee so payable if they are satisfied that the cart hereinbefore required to be registered has been kept or used as in the last preceding section mentioned for a portion of the half-year only.

When any registered cart is transferred within any half-year, it shall be registered anew in the name of the person to whom it has been transferred; and a fee of four annas shall be paid for every such last mentioned registration.

54. The last two preceding sections shall not apply to carts—

Last two sections not to apply to certain carts.

(a) which are the property of the Government,
(b) which are the property of the Justices,
(c) or which are kept at any place more than eight miles distant from Government House, and are only temporarily and casually used in the Town.

55. If any person owns or keeps any cart hereinbefore required to be registered, without having caused the same to be registered, the Justices or any Officer authorized by them in that behalf, may seize such cart (provided the same be not employed at the time of the seizure in the conveyance of passengers or goods) together with the animals or cattle drawing the same, and may detain them;

On failure to register, the Justices may seize and sell cart and animals.

and all Police Officers shall, on the application of the Justices or their Officers as aforesaid, seize and detain any such cart, animals, or cattle.

If the cart, animals, or cattle so seized be not claimed within ten days, they may be sold by auction by order of a Justice of the Peace, and the proceeds of such sale may be applied to the expenses incurred on account of the seizure, detention, and sale; and the surplus (if any), if not claimed within a further period of twenty days, shall be paid to the Municipal Fund

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE RATES.

PART I.—*Of Imposing the Rates.*

56. The Justices shall impose upon all land within the Town—

Rates

(a) an annual Land rate, not exceeding ten per cent of its annual value;

(b) an annual Water rate, not exceeding six per cent. of its annual value;

The Justices may impose upon all land situated within the boundaries notified under section 122

an annual Drainage rate, to be fixed from time to time by the Local Government, not exceeding two and a half per cent of its annual value.

The Land rate, Water rate, and Drainage rate shall be payable by the owners of the land

To provide for the amount hereinafter directed to be paid to the Local Government, and for the cost of collection of such amount, the Justices shall impose an annual Police rate on all land within the Town not exceeding three per cent. of its annual value.

To provide for the lighting of the public streets, the Justices shall impose an annual Lighting rate upon all land within the Town not exceeding two and a half per cent. of its annual value.

The Police and Lighting rates shall be payable by the occupiers of the land.

All the rates hereinbefore mentioned shall be payable by quarterly instalments, and the Water-rate shall be payable in advance.

It shall be in the option of the Justices, in lieu of any of the said rates, to impose upon any land a fixed annual rate not exceeding four rupees for every cottah.

PART II.—*Of the Owner's Rates.*

57 If the annual value of any land as assessed under Chapter V, or the rate fixed under the last paragraph of the last preceding section, shall in any case exceed the amount of rent payable by the occupier to the owner, the owner may in such case recover from the occupier the difference between the sum assessed upon him and the sum at which he would have been assessed had he been rated only upon the amount of rent actually payable to him, and

If assessment be made at a higher annual value than the amount paid by the occupier, owner may recover difference from him

such difference shall be added to the rent payable by the occupier, and shall be recoverable by the owner from him.

58. For the purposes of the Land-rate and Water-rate, the owner of any land upon which any house is situated shall be deemed to be the owner of such house, and shall be liable to the Land-rate and Water-rate payable in respect of such house.

Owner of land to be deemed owner of house thereon situate.

59. Whenever the person from or by whom the Water-rate shall have been recovered or paid shall not be the occupier of the land in respect of which the Water-rate shall have been assessed, such person may, if there be but one occupier of such land, recover from such occupier three-fourths of the Water-rate so paid,

Owners paying Water-rate to be repaid three-fourths by occupiers.

and if there be more than one occupier may recover from each of such occupiers, such sum as shall bear to three-fourths of the entire amount of Water-rate so paid, the same proportion as the value of the portion of such land in the occupation of such occupier, bears to the entire value of such land.

60. Whenever the owner of any land on which any house is situated shall not be the owner of such house, and shall have paid the Land-rate or Water-rate for such land and for such house, he may recover from the owner of such house the entire amount of the Land-rate or Water-rate payable in respect of such house.

Owner of land on which house situate to recover from owner of house entire rate for house, in addition to three-fourths of rate for land.

61. Every person who, under either of the two last preceding sections, or under section 57, may be entitled to recover any sum from any occupier or other person, may recover such sum from the person liable to pay the same as if the same were rent payable by such person for the land or house in respect of which such sum is payable.

Power to recover sums payable under last two sections as rent.

62. Whenever any person holding any land at a rent from the person liable to pay the Water-rate has or may sublet the same to different persons holding in severalty, the person so holding shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the occupier of such land.

Person sub-letting to different persons to be deemed occupier.

63. Three-fourths of the Water-rate payable in respect of any land shall be remitted for the period during which such land may remain unoccupied.

Three-fourths of rate remitted for unoccupied land.

64. Whenever any quarterly instalment of Water-rate shall have been paid in respect of any land, and such land shall, during the quarter for which such instalment shall have been paid, cease to be occupied, the person who shall have paid such Water-rate shall be entitled to be repaid by the Justices three-fourths of such sum as shall bear to the amount paid by him the same proportion which the residue of the quarter, after notice in writing of such cessation of occupation shall have been given to the Justices, bears to an entire quarter.

Refund of Water-rate to owners of unoccupied land.

65. Whenever any land, which shall have been unoccupied, shall be occupied during any quarter, there shall be forthwith payable in respect of such land, such amount of Water-rate as shall bear to the entire quarterly instalment of Water-rate for such land, the same proportion as the residue of such quarter, after such land shall be occupied, bears to an entire quarter.

Rate payable for land becoming occupied.

66. Whenever the occupier of any land shall, pending any quarter, cease to occupy the land, he shall be liable to repay to the person by whom the Water-rate of the land is payable, such part only of the quarterly instalment of Water-rate payable in respect of such quarter, as shall bear to three-fourths of such quarterly instalment the same proportion as the period which shall have elapsed from the first day of such quarter till he cease to occupy shall bear to the entire quarter; and in case he shall have repaid to the person who shall have paid such quarterly instalment to the Justices any sum greater than such part, he shall be entitled to recover from such person any sum which he may have paid in excess of such part, or to deduct the same from any rent due to such person.

Refund to occupier on termination of occupation.

PART III.—*Of Occupier's Rates.*

67. The Justices shall cause the chief public streets of the Town to be sufficiently lighted, and the sum applicable annually to the current expenses of lighting the said streets shall be the gross proceeds of the Lighting-rate, and no more, but the Justices may expend out of the Municipal Fund such further sums as may from time to time be necessary for the purchase, setting up, and maintaining of lamps, lamp-posts, pipes, and other necessary apparatus.

Justices to light public streets.

68. If during the course of any quarter, the Justices have reason to believe that any person, who, if the current quarter had come to an end, would be liable to pay the Police and Lighting rates for that quarter, is about to remove from the Town forthwith, they may declare such person liable to the immediate payment of such rates, or any of them, from the commencement of that quarter up to the date of such declaration, and the amount of such rates for such time due from such person, shall be leviable forthwith, in like manner and in all respects as such rates are ordinarily leviable.

When rate-payer about to remove, Justices may order immediate payment.

69. If any house is occupied by more than one person holding in severalty, or is of less assessed annual value than one hundred rupees, the Justices may impose the Police and Lighting rates upon the owner of such house, or upon the owner of the land on which such house is situated.

Power to assess owners in certain cases.

70. If the Police and Lighting rates are paid by the owner of any house or land under the last preceding section, such owner may, if there be but one occupier of the house, recover from such occupier the entire amount of the rate so paid by such owner;

Owner to recover from occupier rates paid by owner.

and if there be more than one occupier, he may recover from each occupier such sum as shall bear to the entire amount of rate so paid by him the same proportion as the value of the portion of the house in the occupation of such person bears to the entire value of such house.

Owner for recovering rates to have same power as for recovering rent.

71. Every owner who, under the provisions of the last preceding section, may be entitled to recover any sum from the occupier of any house or of any portion thereof, shall have for the recovery of such sum all such and the same remedies, powers, rights, and authorities as if such sum were rent payable to him by the occupier in respect of such portion of the house as may be in his occupation.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE ASSESSMENT OF LAND.

Annual value of land how to be ascertained.

72. The estimated gross annual rent at which any land, liable to rate under this Act, might reasonably be expected to let from year to year, shall, for the purposes of any rate to be imposed under this Act, be held and be deemed to be the annual value of such land

The value of land so estimated shall not include the value of any machinery thereupon.

Annual value to be assessed by the Justices; assessment to remain in force for three years.

73. The annual value at which any land is to be assessed, or the area on which it is to be rated under this Act, shall be fixed by the Justices, and such land shall be assessed or rated, upon the value or the area so fixed, for three years from the date on which it is so fixed, or for such other period not exceeding three years as the Justices may from time to time direct, and on no other value or area.

74. If, during the currency of any period as is mentioned in the last preceding section, any substantial alteration and improvement is made on any such land, the Justices may cause such land to be again assessed, even though such period has expired, and such last mentioned assessment shall be in force, and the rate shall be imposed according to it, until the expiration of the said three years.

Value assessed, or measurement, to be entered in a book, &c.

75. The annual value assessed, or the area fixed, by the Justices as hereinbefore provided, shall be entered in a book to be kept at the office of the Justices, wherein shall also be written in distinct columns—

(*a*) the name of the owner;
(*b*) the name of the occupier, if the occupier is the person liable to pay the rate;
(*c*) a designation of the property, sufficient to identify the same, together with the name and number of the street (if any) in which it is situated, and
(*d*) the amount of the rate assessed or fixed thereon.

The book required to be kept under this section is hereinafter called the "assessment book."

When the name of the owner or occupier is not known, it shall be sufficient to designate him in the assessment book as the "owner" or "occupier."

New valuation or measurement to be made.

76. The Justices shall from time to time make a valuation or measurement of all land within the Town, and for such purpose may divide the Town into such and so many districts as they may think fit, and proceed to make a separate valuation or measurement district by district, and shall enter the same in the assessment book.

Returns may be required for purpose of valuation.

77. The Justices may require the owner or occupier of any land to furnish them with returns of the measurements, and of the rent, or annual value thereof; and the Justices, or any person authorized by them in that behalf, may at any time between sunrise and sunset, enter on to, and inspect, survey, and measure such land.

Public notice of valuation and measurement to be given.

78. When the valuation and measurement of any of the districts of the Town, into which it may have been divided by the Justices shall have been completed, the Justices shall give public notice thereof, and of the place where the assessment book or a copy thereof, may be inspected, by advertisement in at least two of the daily newspapers published in Calcutta, and also by placards posted up in conspicuous places throughout such district of the Town;

and the person in whose custody the assessment book may be, shall permit every person being the owner or occupier of land included in the assessment or measurement, or the agent of such owner or occupier, to inspect the book and to make extracts therefrom without payment of any fee, and every person not being such owner or occupier, to inspect and make extracts, in like manner, on payment of a fee of one rupee.

Notice of time of revising assessment.

79. The Justices shall, at the time and in the manner in the last preceding section mentioned, give public notice of a day, not being less than fifteen days from the publication of such notice, when they will proceed to revise the said valuation, or measurement and assessment; and in all cases in which any land is for the first time assessed, or in which the valuation or measurement of any land previously assessed is increased, shall give special notice thereof to the owners or occupiers of the same.

Appeal against valuation, &c.

80. All appeals against such valuation, or measurement and assessment as is mentioned in the last preceding section, shall be made to the Justices, by application in writing left at their office three days before the day fixed in the said public notice for the revising of the said valuation or measurement and assessment; and upon hearing such appeals, the Justices shall make such amendments (if any), in the said assessment and in the assessment book, as they shall think proper.

After revision, assessment book to be authenticated by the seal of the Justices.

81. After the appeals specified in the last preceding section have been disposed of, and after the revision of the valuation or measurement and assessment has been completed, the amendments, if any, made in the assessment book shall be authenticated by the seal of the Justices;

and thereupon, and subject to such alterations and amendments as may thereafter be duly made, the rate so assessed shall be deemed to be the rate for the whole period for which the assessment is made, and this period shall be calculated from the commencement of the quarter

succeeding that in which any such amendment shall be so authenticated.

82. The Chairman or Vice-Chairman may at any time amend the assessment book by inserting therein the name of any person whose name ought to be so inserted, or by inserting any land liable to the rate, after giving notice, to any person interested in the making of the amendment, of a day, not being less than fifteen days from the date of the service of such notice, when such amendment is to be made; or by striking out the name of any person or any land not liable to the rate, or reducing the amount of the rate, without notice :

Alteration or amendment of assessment.

and if any amendment shall be made, in cases where notice is required, the same shall be deemed to have been made on the expiration of fifteen days after service of the said notice; and any person interested in such amendment may appeal by application in writing to the Justices, to be left at their office three days before the day fixed in the said notice for such amendment.

83. It shall not be necessary to prepare a new assessment book at the expiration of each period of assessment, but the Justices may adopt the valuation or measurement and assessment contained in any assessment book for any previous period with such alterations as may, in particular cases, be deemed necessary, as the valuation, or measurement and assessment for the period next following.

New assessment book need not be prepared every three years.

Provided that sections 78, 79, 80, and 81 shall, as far as possible, be applicable to such valuation, or measurement and assessment, and to the assessment book or books in which it is contained.

84. Appeals against any rate assessed or demanded by the Justices under this Act shall be heard and determined by not less than three Justices of the Peace.

Hearing appeals.

No appeal shall be heard unless the amount of the rate has been deposited with the Justices;

and unless the appeal is preferred by the person who at the time the appeal is made shall be recorded in the said book as the owner of the land to which the appeal refers, or by the occupier thereof, or by the agent of either of them.

85. The assessment by the Justices of any rate, when no appeal therefrom is made as hereinbefore provided, and the adjudication of any appeal under the last preceding section, shall be final and conclusive.

Assessment by Justices when to be final.

CHAPTER VI.

OF LEVYING THE RATES.

86. When any rate is due, the Justices shall cause to be presented, to the person liable to the payment thereof, a bill for the sum due, which shall also contain a statement of the period, and a description of the property or thing, for which the rate is charged.

Bills to be presented.

87. If the bill is not paid by the person liable to pay the same, within seven days from the presentation thereof, the Justices may cause to be served upon such person a notice of demand, in the form contained in the third schedule or to the like effect; and if he shall not, within seven days from the service of such notice of demand, pay the sum due, or show sufficient cause, to the satisfaction of the Justices, for non-payment of the same, such sum, with all costs, may be levied by distress and sale of the moveable property of the defaulter, or if the defaulter be the occupier of any land in respect of which a rate is due, by distress and sale of any moveable property found on the land, under a warrant in the form contained in the fourth schedule or to the like effect, to be issued for that purpose by the Justices.

Notice of demand.

Distress.

For every notice of demand under this section which the Justices shall cause to be served upon any person, a fee not exceeding one rupee, the amount of which shall be in each case fixed by the Justices, shall be paid by such person.

Such fee shall be added to the amount of the rate in respect of which the notice is given, and, if not duly paid, shall be levied in the same manner as such rate may be levied.

88. The officer charged with the execution of a warrant of distress under the last preceding section shall make an inventory of the moveable property seized under such warrant, and shall at the time give a notice in writing, in the form contained in the fifth schedule, to the person in possession thereof at the time of the seizure, that the said moveable property will be sold as therein mentioned.

Inventory—notice of distress.

89. If the warrant is not in the meantime discharged or suspended by the Justices, the moveable property seized shall be sold under the orders of the Justices, who shall apply the proceeds, or such part thereof as may be necessary, in discharge of the said arrears and costs ;

Sale.

and the surplus, if any, shall be returned, on demand, to the person in possession of the moveable property at the time of the seizure.

Fees shall be payable upon distraints under this Act according to the rates set forth in the Table of Fees in the fifth schedule.

90. The moveable property of any person from whom any rate is due may be distrained, wherever the same may be found, for default in payment of the money due from him.

Goods of defaulter, wherever found, may be distrained.

91. If the sum due on account of any rate from the owner of any land remains unpaid after notice of demand has been duly served, the Justices may demand the amount from the occupier for the time being of the land, and, on non-payment thereof, may recover the same by distress and sale of any moveable property found on the land and, in such case, the occupier may deduct, from the next and following payments of his rent, the amount which may be so paid by, or recovered from, him.

Rate due from owner may be recovered from occupier, and deducted by him from his rent.

Provided that no arrear of rate, which has remained due from the owner of any land for more than one year, shall be so recovered from the occupier thereof.

92. No distress levied under this Act shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any party making the same be deemed a tres-

Distress not unlawful for want of form.

passer on account of any defect or want of form in the notice, schedule, summons, notice of demand, warrant of distress, inventory, or other proceeding relating thereto, nor shall such party be deemed a trespasser on account of any irregularity committed by him; but all persons aggrieved by such irregularity may recover full satisfaction for any special damage sustained by them in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

Justices may sue, instead of proceeding by distress.

93. Instead of proceeding by distress and sale, or in case of failure to realize by distress and sale the whole or any part of the sum due in respect of any rate, the Justices may sue the person liable to pay the same in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE WATER-SUPPLY.

The Justices to provide water-supply.

94. The Justices shall provide a supply of water within the Town, and shall for that purpose cause such mains and pipes to be laid, and such tanks, reservoirs, or other works to be made and constructed, as shall be necessary for the supply of water in all the chief public streets of the Town, and shall also erect, in all such streets, sufficient and convenient stand-pipes or pumps for the gratuitous use of the inhabitants of the Town.

The said stand-pipes or pumps shall be so placed that there shall not be any portion of any such street, at a greater distance than one hundred and fifty yards from some such stand-pipe or pumps, and such stand-pipes or pumps shall, between sunrise and sunset, so far as may be reasonably practicable, be kept supplied with water.

Supply for business.

95. The Justices may supply water, for purposes other than domestic purposes, provided that the person requiring such supply make application to the Justices in writing, specifying the purpose for which such supply is required and the quantity likely to be consumed.

The Justices may thereupon, subject to such charges or rates as may be agreed upon between themselves and the person so requiring such supply, lay down, or allow to be laid down, the necessary communication-pipes and works, of such dimensions and character as may be agreed upon between the Justices and the person requiring such supply, or, in the absence of such agreement, as may be fixed by the Justices.

Householder entitled to supply of water for domestic use.

96. Every person paying the Water-rate hereinafter mentioned, shall be entitled to have, free of further charge or assessment in respect of the same, a supply of water from the mains and pipes of the Justices for the domestic use of himself and his household.

What are domestic purposes

97. A supply of water for domestic use shall not include a supply of water for animals, or for washing carriages, where such animals or carriages are kept for sale or hire, or a supply for any trade, manufacture, or business, or for fountains or for watering gardens or roads, or for any ornamental or mechanical purpose.

Communication-pipes, &c., to be made of required dimensions and at expense of householder.

98. Every person paying the Water-rate hereinafter mentioned, shall be entitled to lay down communication-pipes from the mains and pipes of the Justices, for bringing into his house a proper and sufficient supply of water for domestic use.

The communication-pipes leading the water from the mains and pipes of the Justices into the house of any rate-payer, and the pipes and works within the house connected therewith, shall be of such character, dimensions, and material, as the Justices or their Officer authorized by them in that behalf shall fix and approve: and shall be made and constructed at the expense of the person requiring the same.

Communication-pipes, &c., must be made to satisfaction of Officer of the Justices.

99. The communication-pipes and works leading water from the mains and pipes of the Justices into any land, must in all cases be executed subject to the inspection, and to the satisfaction of, the Officer authorized in that behalf by the Justices.

Such communication-pipes and works may be made by the servants and workmen of the Justices, upon such terms as may be agreed upon between the Justices and the person requiring the supply, or subject to such charges as may be fixed by the Justices;

and the Justices may require the amount necessary for the execution of such works to be paid or deposited before such works are executed;

and such charges and expenses shall be recoverable in the same manner as the Water-rate

Pressure at which water must be kept.

100. The Justices shall, between sunrise and sunset, so far as may be reasonably practicable, keep and maintain in their pipes and mains a sufficient supply of pure water for the use of the rate-payers, and for the other purposes for which such supply is required;

and shall, at such times and in such portions of the Town as the Justices, with the sanction of the Local Government, may direct, maintain a pressure of water in the pipes and mains sufficient to raise the water in all houses and places in which the same may be introduced, to a height of not less than fifty feet.

Power to enter premises

101. The Officer authorized in that behalf by the Justices, may, between the hours of nine in the forenoon and five in the afternoon, enter on to any land supplied with water as aforesaid, in order to examine if there be any waste or misuse of such water;

and if such Officer at any such time be refused admittance on to such land for the purpose aforesaid, or be prevented from making such examination as aforesaid, the Justices may turn off the water from such land.

Water may be cut off on neglect to pay the rate.

102. If any person supplied with water shall neglect to pay the Water-rate hereinafter mentioned at any of the times of payment thereof, the Justices may turn off the water from the land in respect of which such rate is payable, by cutting off the pipe to such land, or by such means as the Justices may think fit, and may recover the expenses of turning off the water, from such person.

103. Any occupier holding direct from the owner of any house may, by notice in writing signed by him, require the owner of such house to perform all such necessary works as may be required for bringing into such house a proper and sufficient supply of water for domestic use.

Power to require owner to provide works for water-supply.

Every such notice shall contain an agreement on the part of such occupier to pay interest at the rate of one per cent. per mensem, calculated from the date of the completion of the works, on the cost of such works during the residue of his term of occupation.

Provided that if the house and the premises belonging thereto shall not abut upon some street in which there is a supply-main, such occupier shall, in the agreement, undertake to pay the cost of connecting the house with the nearest supply-main.

104. If any owner shall not, within the space of three months from the service of such notice as is mentioned in the last proceeding section, cause such necessary works as aforesaid to be completed, the occupier, who shall have given such notice, may cause the same to be completed, and may deduct from the rent payable by him the cost of such works, save so much of such cost as may be incurred in connecting with a supply-main any house and premises belonging thereto which may not abut upon a street in which there may be a supply-main; and such deduction shall be made by six equal monthly instalments.

Power to occupier to make works in default of owner.

Interest on each such instalment shall be payable to the owner by the occupier at the rate of one per cent. per mensem, from the time when it shall have been so deducted.

105. The supply of water to a house shall not be deemed sufficient for domestic use unless it provides two taps in each floor of such house, one other such tap in the cookroom of or attached to such house, and one other such tap in the premises, or in or near the stables belonging to such house and the necessary works for such taps:

What works to be made for a house.

But if the annual rent of such house, with the land attached thereto, shall be less than three hundred rupees, it shall be sufficient to provide one tap only within the said premises and the necessary works for the same.

106. No works for introducing a supply of water to any house shall be commenced by the owner without sending a specification and estimate of the cost thereof to the occupier, nor by the occupier without sending such specification and estimate to the owner.

Estimate and specification of works to be sent.

107. In case there shall be any difference between the owner and the occupier respecting the cost or the sufficiency of the proposed works, either the owner or the occupier may refer such difference to the Justices, and the written award of the Engineer of the Justices, or of any Officer authorized by them in that behalf, shall be binding on the owner and the occupier.

Power of arbitration.

108. There shall be payable to the Justices in respect of every such reference a fee at the rate of two rupees for every hundred rupees of the monthly rent of the land in respect of the water-supply to which the difference may have arisen;*

Tax on reference.

Provided that such fee shall in no case exceed ten rupees, and shall be paid by the person making the reference.

109. Any occupier, on whose requisition as aforesaid any works for the supply of water shall have been introduced to any house, shall, during his term of occupancy, bear the expense of keeping such works in substantial repair.

Occupier making requisition to keep works in repair.

110. Any owner to whom any sum is payable under sections 103 and 104 may recover such sum from the person liable to pay the same as if the same were rent payable by such person for the house in respect of which the expenses have been incurred.

Power of recovery by owner of sums payable.

111. All public tanks, reservoirs, cisterns, wells, aqueducts, conduits, tunnels, pipes, pumps, and other water-works, whether made, laid, or erected at the cost of the Justices or otherwise, and all bridges, buildings, engines, works, materials, and things, connected therewith or appertaining thereto, and also any adjacent land (not being private property) appertaining to any public tank, shall become vested in the Justices.

Tanks, &c., vested in the Justices.

112. If any person, being the proprietor of any gas-works,

Water fouled by offensive trades.

or being engaged or employed in the manufacture or supply of gas,

or being the occupier or owner of any place where an offensive trade or manufacture is carried on,

wilfully does any act connected with the said business whereby the water in any stream, tank, reservoir, well, cistern, conduit, aqueduct, or other water-works belonging to the Justices, is fouled or corrupted, the Justices may, after twenty-four hours' notice in writing, lay open and examine any pipes, conduits, and works belonging to such person;

and if, upon such examination, it appears that the water has been fouled or corrupted by anything proceeding from, or contained in, the pipes, conduits, or works examined, the expenses of such examination shall be paid by the person to whom such pipes, conduits, or works belong, or under whose management or control they may be;

but if it appear that the water has not been so fouled or corrupted, then such expenses, and all damages occasioned by the examination, shall be paid by the Justices.

113. The Water-rate and all monies collected, received, or recovered for or in respect of the supply of water or the execution of works, and all fines connected therewith, or in any respect relating to the water-supply, shall be applied by the said Justices in defraying the expense of making and maintaining the said water-works,

Application of rates and monies received from the supply of water.

CHAPTER XI.

OF CONSERVANCY AND IMPROVEMENT.

PART I.—*Of the Streets.*

Public streets vested in the Justices.

139. All public streets in the Town (not being the property and kept under the control of the Government) and the pavements, stones, and other materials thereof, and also all erections, materials, implements, and other things provided for such streets shall become vested in the Justices.

Power to make and improve streets.

140. The Justices, making due compensation to the owners and occupiers of any land which may be required for any such purposes, may

(*a*) lay out and make new streets;
(*b*) build and construct new bridges;
(*c*) turn, divert, discontinue, or stop up any public street; and
(*d*) widen, open, enlarge, or otherwise improve any such street.

For the purpose of this section the Justices may purchase any land necessary for houses and buildings to form any street, or for the improvement of any street.

Maintenance and repair of streets.

141 The Justices shall, so far as the Municipal Fund permits, from time to time cause the public streets to be maintained and repaired, and for such purpose may do all things necessary for the public safety and convenience.

Cleansing streets

142. The Justices shall cause the streets to be regularly swept and cleansed; and the dust, dirt, filth, and refuse of every kind whatsoever found thereon to be collected and removed.

Dust-boxes in streets

143. The Justices may cause any number of moveable or fixed dust-boxes or other convenient receptacles, wherein dust, dirt, filth, and refuse of every kind whatsoever may be temporarily deposited until removed and carried away, to be provided and placed in proper and convenient situations, and may require the occupiers of houses in streets to cause all such matter as aforesaid to be deposited daily, or otherwise periodically, in such receptacles.

Watering streets.

144. The Justices, so far as the Municipal Fund permits, and so far as they may deem requisite for the public convenience, shall cause the public streets to be watered; and for that purpose may provide such works and engines as they may think necessary.

Obstructions in streets.

145. The Justices may remove any obstruction or encroachment in or on any public street, or in or over any open drain, sewer, or aqueduct alongside of such street; and the expense of such removal shall be paid by the person causing such encroachment or obstruction.

Nothing in this section contained shall prevent the Justices from permitting any temporary erections in any public street on occasions of festivals and ceremonies.

Private persons laying out new streets.

146. Every person who wishes to make or lay out any new street, shall give notice in writing thereof to the Justices, showing the intended level and width of such street; and the level and width of every such street shall be fixed or approved by the Justices;

and the Justices may, if they think fit, cause any such street laid out or made at a level or width otherwise than in accordance with the level or width so fixed or approved as aforesaid, to be altered;

or may cause any house, erected in any such street, otherwise than in accordance with such level and width, to be altered, or if necessary removed,

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person offending.

If no such level or width be fixed, and no approval or disapproval of the level or width proposed, be signified by the Justices within one month, the intended street may be laid out and made upon the level and of the width specified in the notice.

Paving, &c., of private streets.

147. If any street (not being a public street) or any part thereof, be not levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, and sewered to the satisfaction of the Justices, they may, by notice in writing to the respective owners or occupiers, of the land fronting, adjoining, or abutting upon, such parts thereof as may need to be levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, and sewered, require them to level, metal, pave, flag, channel, and sewer the same within a time to be specified in such notice, and upon non-compliance the Justices may, if they think fit, execute the works mentioned or referred to therein:

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owners in default according to the frontage of their respective lands, and in such proportion as shall be settled by the Justices, or, in case of disputes, as shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses;

Provided that, after such street shall have been so levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, and sewered, on the requisition of the Justices, or by the Justices as aforesaid, at the expense of the owners, such owners shall have a right to require that the street shall be declared a public street, to be from time to time repaired by the Justices out of the Municipal Fund.

Certain streets to be deemed public and repaired by the Justices.

148. If any street (not being a public street, but being a street over or through which the public have or may hereafter have a right of way) be levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, and sewered to the satisfaction of the Justices, they may, if they think fit, by notice in writing put up in any part of such street, declare the same to be a public street, and thereupon the same shall become a public street, and be from time to time repaired by them out of the Municipal Fund.

Houses may be set forward for improving line of streets.

149. The Justices may, upon such terms as they shall think fit, allow, any house to be set forward for improving the line of any public street in which such house is situated.

Houses projecting beyond line of street, when taken down, to be set back.

150. When any house any part of which projects beyond the regular line of a public street, or beyond the front of the house on either side thereof, has been taken down in order to be re-built or altered, the Justices may require the same to be set back to or towards the line of the street or the line of the adjoining houses.

Provided that the Justices shall make full compensation to the owner of any such house for any damage he may thereby sustain, and if any dispute shall arise touching the amount of such compensation, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

Names of streets.

151. The Justices shall, from time to time, cause to be put up or painted, on a conspicuous part of some house, wall, or place, at or near each end, corner, or entrance of every street, the name by which such street is to be known.

Numbers on houses.

152. The Justices may, from time to time, fix a number in a conspicuous place on the outer side of any house or at the entrance of the enclosure thereof fronting the street.

Doors not to open outwards.

153. All doors, gates, bars, and ground-floor windows (whether hung or placed before or after the commencement of this Act), which open upon any public street, shall be hung or placed so as not to open outwards and cause obstruction;

and if any such door, gate, bar, or window be hung or placed so as to open outwards on any such street and cause obstruction, the owner of the land to which the same is attached shall, within eight days after notice from the Justices to that effect, cause the same to be altered so as not to open outwards and cause obstruction; and if he neglects so to do, the Justices may make such alteration, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by such owner.

Troughs and pipes to be fixed to houses.

154. The owner of every house in any public street shall, within fifteen days after notice from the Justices to that effect, put up, and keep in good condition, proper troughs and pipes for catching and carrying the water from the roof and other parts of such house and for discharging the same in such manner as the Justices shall direct.

Projections erected in future from houses, to be removed.

155. The Justices may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of any house to remove or alter any projection, encroachment, or obstruction, which shall be erected or placed against or in front of such house and such owner or occupier shall, within fifteen days after the service of such notice upon him, remove such projection, encroachment, or obstruction, or alter the same in such manner as shall have been directed by the Justices; and in default thereof the Justices may remove such projection, encroachment, or obstruction, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner or occupier making default.

Provided that, when the expense shall have been paid by the occupier, except in the case in which such projections, encroachments, or obstructions were made or put up by him, the occupier shall be entitled to deduct the expense of removing or altering the same from the rent payable by him to the owner of the house.

Removal of existing projections from houses.

156. The Justices may cause any such projection, encroachment, or obstruction, as is mentioned in the last preceding section, to be removed or altered as they think fit;

provided that they give notice of such intended removal or alteration to the occupier of the house against or in front of which such projection, encroachment, or obstruction shall be, thirty days before such alteration or removal is begun;

and if such projection, encroachment, or obstruction shall have been lawfully made, they shall make reasonable compensation to every person who suffers damage by such removal or alteration; and if any dispute shall arise touching the amount of such compensation, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

Justices may allow certain projections from houses.

157. The Justices may give permission in writing to the owners or occupiers of houses abutting on public streets to put up verandahs, balconies, sunshades, weather-frames, and the like, to project from any upper story thereof over the street, to an extent not exceeding five feet from the foundation.

Roofs and external walls of huts not to be made of inflammable materials.

158. The external roofs and walls of houses erected or renewed within the Town shall not be made of grass, leaves, mats, or other such inflammable materials; nor shall the owner of any house in or near any street, having an external roof or wall made of any such material, and which is contiguous to or adjoining to any other house suffer such roof or wall to remain unless with the consent in writing of the Justices.

Houses in a ruinous and dangerous state.

159. If, in any street, any house, or wall, or anything affixed thereon, be deemed by the Justices to be in a ruinous state, or likely to fall, or in any way dangerous to the inhabitants of such house or to the neighbouring houses, or to the occupiers thereof, or to passengers, they shall immediately, if it appears to them to be necessary, cause a proper board or fence to be put up for the protection of passengers, and shall cause notice in writing to be given to the owner, if he be known and resident within the limits of their jurisdiction, and shall also cause such notice to be put on the door or other conspicuous part of such house or otherwise to be given to the occupier thereof (if any), requiring such owner or occupier forthwith to take down, repair, or secure, such house, wall, or thing affixed thereon as the case shall require.

If such owner or occupier do not begin to take down, repair, or secure the same within three days after such notice, and complete such work with due diligence, the Justices shall cause all or so much of such house, wall, or thing as they shall think necessary, to be taken down, repaired, or otherwise secured; and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

Sale of materials of ruinous houses.

160. If any such house, or wall, as is mentioned in the last preceding section, or any part of the same, be taken down as in such section mentioned, the Justices may sell the materials thereof or so much of the same as shall be taken down, and apply the proceeds of such sale in payment of the expenses incurred, and shall restore any surplus arising from such sale to the owner of such house, or wall, on demand.

in paying the interest of money borrowed for the said water-works,

and in the liquidation of debts incurred connected therewith, or for some other purpose connected with the supply of water;

and if any surplus shall remain thereafter, the same shall be applied in reduction of the Water-rate.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE POLICE BUDGET.

Commissioner of Police to prepare Budget.

114. The Commissioner of Police shall, on or before the first day of September in each year, transmit to the Justices a Budget or Estimate of the expense of the Police Force for the year commencing on the first day of January then next ensuing.

Form of Budget.

115. The Police Budget shall show the various heads of the estimated expenditure of the Police Force and the intended distribution of the Police Force during the period to which it relates.

Chairman to lay the Budget before the Justices.

116. The Chairman shall forthwith, upon the receipt of any such Budget, or of any such supplemental Budget as hereinafter is mentioned, cause the same to be printed, and a copy thereof, as far as may be practicable, sent by post or otherwise to each of the Justices of the Peace resident within twenty miles of Government House; and not less than ten nor more than twenty days after the receipt of any such supplemental Budget as hereinafter is mentioned, shall lay the same before a special general meeting of the Justices.

117. The Chairman shall lay every yearly Police Budget before the Justices at the quarterly meeting of the Justices to be held in the month of October next after the receipt of the same.

The Justices shall thereupon forward the Police Budget to the Local Government, and it shall be in the discretion of the Local Government to pass or to reject, or to modify, the estimates of all or any sums entered in the same.

Power to bring in a supplemental Budget.

118. If during any period for which a Police Budget shall have been passed and submitted as aforesaid, it shall appear that the amount provided by such Budget is insufficient to defray the necessary expense of the Police Force for such period, the Commissioner of Police may prepare a supplemental Budget for such period, and the provisions of the last three preceding sections shall apply to such supplemental Budget.

Amount of estimates to be paid to Government.

119. The amount of the estimates passed shall, after deducting therefrom such amount as may from time to time be allowed by the Government from the General Revenues towards the maintenance of the Police Force, be paid to the Local Government, or to such Officer as the Local Government may from to time direct, by the Justices out of the annual proceeds of the Police rate.

Commissioner to give accounts of Police expenditure.

120. On or before the first day of April in every year, the Commissioner of Police shall present to the Chairman, to be laid before the Justices at their next monthly meeting, an account of the expense of the Police Force for the year ending the thirty-first day of December then next preceding, and in case the amount, which shall during such year have been paid to the Local Government under the provisions hereinbefore contained, shall not have been expended in the maintenance of the Police Force, the balance remaining unexpended shall be deemed to have been paid by the Justices in or towards discharging the expense of the Police Force during the ensuing year.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE PUBLIC DRAINS.

Justices to drain the Town.

121. The Justices may carry out such a complete system of sewerage and drainage within the Town as they may think fit, subject to the approval of the Local Government, and to such alterations as may from time to time be ordered by it.

Local Government may declare environs within the drainage system.

122. The Local Government may determine what portions, if any, of the environs of the Town shall be included in the said system of sewerage and drainage, and may declare the boundaries thereof in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and for the purposes of the Drainage rate the land within such boundaries as aforesaid shall be deemed to be part of the Town.

CHAPTER X.

OF THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Justices may keep a Register of births and deaths, and appoint Registrars.

123. The Justices may keep in their office a Register of all births and deaths in the Town, and for this purpose may divide the Town into such and so many districts as they shall think fit, and for every such district shall appoint a person to be a Registrar of births and deaths within such district.

Every Registrar to live in his District; list of Registrars to be published, &c.

124. Every Registrar shall dwell within the district of which he is Registrar, and shall cause his name, with the addition of Registrar for the district for which he shall be so appointed, to be placed in some conspicuous place on or near the outer door of his own dwelling-house; and the Justices shall cause to be printed and published a list, containing the name and place of abode of every Registrar in the Town.

Justices to have Register books prepared and numbered.

125. The Justices shall cause to be prepared and printed a sufficient number of Register books for making entries of all births and deaths which may take place in the Town, according to the forms prescribed in the seventh and eighth schedules, and the pages of such book shall be numbered progressively from the beginning to the end.

Registrar to inform himself of, and register, births and deaths.

126. Every Registrar shall inform himself of every birth and of every death which shall happen in his district, and shall learn and register, as soon as conveniently may be after the event, without fee or reward, the particulars required to be registered according to the forms in the seventh and eighth schedules respectively, touching every such birth and every such death, as the case may be, which shall not have been already registered,

every such entry being made in order from the beginning to the end of the book.

Information of birth to be given within eight days.

127. The father or mother of every child born in the Town, or in the case of the death, illness, or absence, or inability of the father and mother, the occupier of the land on which such child shall have been born, shall, within eight days after the day of the birth, give information to the Registrar of the district, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars by this Act required to be known and registered touching the birth of such child.

Information of death to be given.

128. Some one of the persons present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness, of every person dying in the Town, or, in case of the death, illness, inability or default of all such persons, the occupier of the land, or if the occupier be the person who shall have died, some person living on the land on which such death shall have happened, shall, within eight days next after the day of such death, give information to the Registrar of the district, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered touching the death of such person.

Person giving information to sign the Register.

129. Every person by whom the information contained in any Register of births or deaths under this Act shall have been given, shall sign in the Register his name, description, and place of abode; and no such registration shall, except as provided in section 138, be deemed to be complete or of any effect until such person shall have so signed it:

Provided that the Registrar may fill up and sign the Register for any person who is unable to write.

OF TAKING A CENSUS.

Account of population to be taken.

130. At such times and in such manner as the Justices may from time to time appoint, an account shall be taken of the number of persons who at the time of taking such account, shall be within the Town, and the persons employed in taking such account shall set down the several particulars respecting the same which are hereinafter prescribed.

Chairman to superintend the taking an account of the population.

131. The Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall superintend the taking of such account, and shall cause to be prepared and issued, for the use of the persons to be employed, such forms and instructions as he shall, with the sanction of the Local Government, deem necessary; and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid out of the Municipal Fund.

Enumeration Districts.

132. Each Police division of the Town shall be formed into one or more Enumeration districts.

At the appointed time, occupiers of houses shall give the required information.

133. At such times as shall be appointed under section 130, and as shall be notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* by the Local Government, every occupier of a dwelling-house or of any part of a dwelling-house distinctly occupied, and every person to whom a form as mentioned in section 135 may have been delivered, shall afford such information in regard to all persons who were abiding in his house, or in the place under his charge, on the night immediately preceding, and in such manner as may under this Act be required of them.

Persons to be employed as enumerators

134. The Chairman shall select a sufficient number of competent persons to act as enumerators; and every such enumerator, under the direction of the Chairman, shall visit every house within his district, and except as hereinafter provided, shall take an account in writing of the name, sex, age, caste, nationality, and occupation of every living person who shall abide therein on the night immediately preceding the day appointed as aforesaid, and shall also take an account of the occupied houses, and the houses then being built and therefore uninhabited, and also of all other uninhabited houses, within his district, and in all respects conform to, and obey, the instructions which may be issued to him by the Chairman in this behalf.

Provided that, in the case of females, no account shall be taken either of their name or age.

Forms for Census.

135. The Chairman, when he deems such a course to be advisable, may cause such a form as shall be sanctioned by the Local Government, to be delivered to any occupier of any dwelling-house who may be able to write, and such occupier shall fill in all the particulars required in the form on the day to be appointed, and shall deliver the same to the person authorized to demand the same.

Military and naval Officers and certain others, if required, to act as enumerators

136. Any military or naval Officers in command of bodies of military or naval men, or of vessels of war, or any master of a merchant vessel, or nacodah, or tindal of a vessel or boat, or any person in charge of a lunatic asylum, hospital, or prison, or of any public or private charitable or scholastic institution, or any keepers of hotels or lodging-houses, shall, if required, act as enumerators for the purpose of taking account of persons under their command or charge, or abiding in their houses, on the night immediately preceding the day to be appointed.

Every person so required to act as an enumerator shall receive and conform to all instructions in writing which may be issued to him by the Chairman in that behalf.

Returns of houseless persons.

137. The Chairman shall obtain, by such ways and means as shall appear to him best adapted for the purpose, and as shall be sanctioned by the Local Government, returns of the particulars required by this Act with respect to all houseless persons, and all persons who, during the said night preceding the day to be appointed, were on out-door night duty, or for any other reason were not abiding in any house of which account is to be taken by the enumerators.

Registrars and enumerators to fill in for those unable to write

138. The enumerators shall fill in all forms for those persons who are unable to write.

The Justices shall have the same remedies for compelling the payment of so much of the said expenses as may remain due after the application of the proceeds of such sale as by this Act are given to them for compelling the payment of the whole of the said expenses.

Justices may direct hedges to be trimmed.

161. The Justices may give notice to the owner or occupier of any land to trim or prune the hedges thereof bordering on any public street to a height not exceeding seven feet;

to cut and trim trees overhanging any public street and obstructing the same or causing damage thereto;

and if such notice is not complied with within eight days from the date thereof, the Justices may cause such hedges and trees to be cut in the manner required, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner of the land.

No one to deposit materials or make hole in the street.

162. No person shall deposit any building materials, or make a hole in any street, without the permission of the Justices: and when such permission is granted to any person, he shall, at his own expense, cause such materials, or such hole, to be sufficiently fenced and enclosed, until the materials are removed or the hole is filled up and otherwise made secure: and shall cause the same to be sufficiently lighted at night.

PART II.—*Of the Drains.*

Public sewers, drains, &c., vested in the Justices.

163. All public sewers and drains, and all sewers, drains, tunnels, and culverts, in, alongside, or under the streets, whether made at the cost of the Justices or otherwise, and all works, materials, and things appertaining thereto, shall become vested in the Justices.

Powers of Justices in making public sewers.

164. The Justices, in making any main or other sewers for the drainage of the Town, may, if necessary, carry such sewers through, across, or under any street, or any place laid out as, or intended for, a street, or any cellar or vault which may be under any of the streets, and (after reasonable notice in writing in that behalf) into, through, or under any land whatsoever, making full compensation for any damage done thereby: and if any dispute shall arise with respect to the amount or apportionment of such compensation, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

Justices repair and alter and close sewers.

165. The Justices shall maintain, and from time to time repair, and as they see fit, enlarge, alter, arch over, or otherwise improve all or any of the sewers and drains vested in them:

and may discontinue, close up, or destroy such of them as they may deem useless or unnecessary.

If by reason of anything done under this section, any person is deprived of the lawful use of any sewer or drain, the Justices shall, at a place within one hundred feet of the sewer or drain, of the use of which he is deprived, provide the means of drainage into some public sewer, tidal river, or other place into which the Justices are empowered to empty their sewers, and thereupon the owner shall make a drain leading thereunto, of such materials, of such size, at such level, and with such fall, as the Justices shall direct;

and if he neglect to do so within a reasonable time, the Justices may cause the same to be done, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

Cleansing and emptying sewers.

166. The Justices shall, so far as the Municipal Fund permits, cause the sewers and drains vested in them to be so constructed, maintained, and kept, as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health, and to be properly cleared, cleansed, and emptied;

and for the purpose of flushing, cleansing, and emptying the same, may construct and place, either above or underground, such reservoirs, sluices, engines, and other necessary works;

and may also, with the sanction of the Local Government, cause all or any of such sewers and drains to communicate with, and be emptied into, any tidal river or other fit place, or cause the refuse from such sewers and drains to be conveyed by a proper channel to the most convenient site for its deposit, and may sell the same for any agricultural or other purpose as may be deemed most expedient, but so that the same shall not become a nuisance.

Bed of stream receiving sewerage to be cleared.

167. When the contents of any sewer or drain or any other flow or filth or refuse, are discharged into any river or stream, in the bed or channel of which the quantity of water at any season of the year is so much diminished, by natural or artificial causes, as to be insufficient to keep such channel clean or clear, the Justices, with the sanction of the Local Government, so far as the Municipal Fund permits, shall make such alteration in the bed of such river or stream as may prevent such sewer and drain-water from spreading over the surface of such bed, or from accumulating and stagnating in parts thereof, to the injury of health or the annoyance of the surrounding population.

Unauthorized drains leading into public sewers may be demolished.

168. If any person, without the written consent of the Justices first obtained, makes or causes to be made, or alters or causes to be altered, any drain leading into any of the sewers or drains vested in the Justices, the Justices may cause such branch-drain to be demolished, altered, re-made, or otherwise dealt with as they shall think fit;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person making or altering such branch-drain.

House over sewers, &c., not to be erected without consent of the Justices.

169. No house shall be newly erected over any sewer or drain belonging to the Justices without their written consent;

and if any house be so erected, the Justices may cause such house to be pulled down or otherwise dealt with as they may think fit;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person so erecting the house.

Justices [illegible] to make drains from houses which are not properly drained.

170. If any land within the Town and within a reasonable distance of a sewer fit for use, or of some tidal river or other place at which the Justices are empowered to empty their sewers, be at any time not drained to the satisfaction of the Justices by a sufficient drain or pipe communicating with

some sewer, tidal river, or other place as aforesaid, the Justices may, if the owner neglects to do so within fifteen days after notice, construct or lay from such land, a covered drain or pipe, of such materials, of such size, at such level, and with such fall, as they shall think necessary for the draining of such land;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

Level of houses hereafter built within the Town.

171. No house shall be built within the Town upon a lower level than will allow of the drainage of such house or building being led into some public sewer then existing or projected, or into some tidal river or other place into which the Justices are empowered to empty their sewers.

Houses hereafter built to have drains constructed under the orders of the Justices.

172 If any house newly erected or re-built within the Town have such means of drainage, as in the last preceding section mentioned, existing within one hundred feet thereof, the owner shall make a drain leading thereunto from the site of such house of such materials, of such size, at such level, and with such fall, as the Justices may direct;

and if he neglect to do so within a reasonable time, the Justices may cause the same to be done, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner

Justices may construct certain portions of drains under public drains and streets.

173. The Justices themselves may construct and lay down such portions of the drains mentioned in sections 165, 170, and 172 as may be carried through or under any public drain, aqueduct, or street, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

Supervision of certain works

174. The Justices may cause the works mentioned in sections 165, 170, and 172 to be supervised while in progress, and from time to time during their execution to order such reasonable alterations therein, additions thereto, and abandonment of part or parts thereof, as may to the Justices appear, on the fuller knowledge afforded by the opening of the ground, requisite to secure the complete and satisfactory execution of such works as aforesaid.

Group or block of houses, &c., may be drained by a combined operation.

175. If it appear to the Justices that a group or block of houses may be drained or improved more economically or advantageously in combination than separately and a sewer of sufficient size already exists, or is about to be constructed, within one hundred feet of any part of such group or block of houses, the Justices may cause such group or block of houses to be drained and improved by a combined operation;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owners of such houses in such proportions as shall to the Justices seem fit.

Sewers in streets to be covered with traps, &c.

176. All sewers and drains in streets, whether public or private, shall be provided by the Justices, or by the persons to whom they severally belong, with proper traps or other coverings or means of ventilation, so as to prevent stench.

If the owner of any private sewer or drain shall, for ten days after notice given to him by the Justices, neglect or delay to provide proper traps or coverings or means of ventilation as aforesaid, the Justices may forthwith provide and apply the same;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

Power of Justices to erect or affix to building pipes for ventilation of sewers

177. The Justices may erect on, or fix to, any house such pipes as they may deem necessary for the proper ventilation of the sewers belonging to them, and such pipes shall be carried to a height of not less than six feet above the highest part of the house, and erected so as not to occasion any nuisance or inconvenience to any house in the neighbourhood.

Branch drains privies, &c., to be under the control of the Justices, and to be kept in good order by owners.

178. All branch-drains, as well within as without the land to which they belong, and all privies and cess-pools within the Town, shall be under the survey and control of the Justices, and shall be altered, repaired, stopped up, demolished, and kept in proper order at the costs and charges of the owner of the land to which the same belong, or for the use of which they are constructed or continued;

and if the owner of any land to which any such drain, privy, or cess-pool belongs, neglect, during eight days after notice in writing for that purpose, to alter, repair, stop up, demolish or put in good order the same, in the manner required by the Justices, the Justices may cause such drain, privy, or cesspool to be altered, repaired, stopped up, demolished or put in good order,

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

Penalty for persons making or altering drain, &c., contrary to the orders of the Justices.

179 If any branch-drain, privy, or cess-pool be constructed contrary to the directions and regulations of the Justices, or contrary to the provisions of this Act, or if any person, without the consent of the Justices, constructs, re-builds, or unstops, any branch-drain, privy, or cess-pool which has been ordered by them to be demolished or stopped up, or not to be made, the Justices may cause such amendment or alteration to be made in any such drain, privy, or cess-pool, as they think fit;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person by whom such drain, privy, or cess-pool was improperly constructed, rebuilt, or unstopped.

Inspection of drains, privies, and cess-pools.

180. The Justices, or any Officer authorized by them in that behalf, may inspect any branch-drain, privy, or cess-pool, and for that purpose, at any time between sunrise and sunset, after one hour's notice in writing to the occupier of the land to which such drain, privy, or cess-pool is attached, may enter upon such land with such assistants and workmen as are necessary, and cause the ground to be opened where they or he may think fit, doing as little damage as may be;

and if, upon such inspection it appears that such drain, privy, or cess-pool is not in good order and condition, or that it has been constructed contrary to the provisions of this Act, the

expenses of such inspection shall be paid by the person to whom such drain, privy, or cess-pool may belong:

but if the drain, privy, or cess-pool be found to be in proper order and condition, and not to have been constructed in violation of the provisions of this Act, the Justices or Officer as aforesaid shall cause the ground to be closed and made good as soon as may be, and the expenses of opening, closing, and making good such drain, privy, or cess-pool, shall, in that case be paid by the Justices.

Provided that nothing hereinbefore contained shall authorize an entry into any room appropriated for the zanana or residence of women, which by the custom of the country is considered private, except by the agency of women.

Power to fill up unwholesome tanks, &c., on private premises.

181. When any private tank or low marshy ground, or any waste or stagnant water, being within any private enclosure, appears to the Justices to be injurious to health, or offensive to the neighbourhood, the Justices may require, by notice in writing, the owner of the same to cleanse or fill up such tank or marshy ground, or to drain off or remove such stagnant water;

and if he shall refuse or fail to comply with such requisition within eight days from the service thereof, the Justices, their Officers, and workmen, may enter into the said premises, and do all necessary acts for all or any of the purposes aforesaid as they shall think fit;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

Power to drain off, and cleanse, stagnant pools in open places.

182. The Justices may from time to time, as they shall see fit, drain off into any sewers belonging to them, and cleanse and fill up or otherwise abate, any stagnant pool, ditch, tank, pond, or other receptacle of water (the same not being within any private enclosure), which shall appear to them to be useless or unnecessary, or likely to prove injurious to the health of the inhabitants, whether the same be the private property of any person or otherwise; and the Justices, their Officers, and workmen, may do all necessary acts for effecting any of the purposes aforesaid.

PART III.—*Of General Conservancy.*

Removal of night-soil.

183. The Justices, from time to time, may appoint—

(*a*) the hours within which night-soil or other offensive matter may be removed;

(*b*) the kind of cart or other receptacle in which it may be removed;

(*c*) the route by which such cart or receptacle shall proceed.

Places of deposit for filth

184. The Justices shall, from time to time, appoint or provide places for the deposit of dust, dirt, filth, and any other refuse whatsoever collected and removed in accordance with this Act;

and for keeping all cattle, carts, implements, and other things required for the above or any of the purposes of this Act.

Filth and refuse to be the property of the Justices.

185. All dirt, dust, filth, and any other refuse whatsoever collected from the streets, houses, privies, sewers, and cess-pools shall belong to the Justices, who may sell or dispose of the same as they may think proper and the money arising from the sale thereof shall form part of the Municipal Fund.

Erection of new huts to be under the control of the Justices.

186. No person shall erect, within the Town, any hut or huts on any land on which no huts are standing, without previous notice to the Justices;

and the Justices may require such hut or huts to be built so that they may stand in regular lines, with a free passage or way in front of each line, of such width as the Justices may think proper for salutary ventilation, and to facilitate scavengering, and at such a level as will admit of sufficient drainage.

Power to direct removal of huts built without notice.

187. If any such hut or huts as mentioned in the last preceding section be built without giving notice to the Justices, or otherwise than as required by the Justices, the Justices may give notice to the builder or builders thereof to take down and remove the same within one month, and if such hut or huts be not taken down or removed according to such notice, the Justices may cause the same to be taken down and removed, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the builder or builders of the same.

Power of Justices as to existing huts.

188. Whenever the Justices are satisfied, from inspection, or by report of competent persons, that any existing block of huts in the Town, is, by reason of the manner in which the huts are crowded together, or of the want of drainage and the impracticability of scavengering, attended with risk of disease to the inhabitants or the neighbourhood, they may, with the sanction of the Local Government, cause a notice to be fixed to some conspicuous part of such block of huts, requiring the owners or occupiers thereof, or at the option of the Justices, the owner of the land on which such huts are built, within a reasonable time to be fixed by the Justices for that purpose, to execute such operations as the Justices, with such sanction as aforesaid, may deem necessary for the avoidance of such risk.

And in case such owners or occupiers or the owner of the land, shall refuse or neglect to execute such operations within the time appointed, the Justices may cause such huts to be taken down, or such operations to be performed in respect of such huts, as the Justices may deem necessary to prevent such risk.

If such huts be pulled down, the Justices shall cause the materials of each hut to be sold separately, if such sale can be effected; and the proceeds shall be paid to the owner of the hut, or if the owner be unknown, or the title disputed, shall be held in deposit by the Justices, until the person interested therein shall obtain the order of a competent Court for the payment of the same.

The Court of Small Causes shall be deemed a competent Court for that purpose.

Power to shut up, secure, clear, and clean deserted houses.

189. If any land, by reason of abandonment or of disputed ownership or other cause, shall
remain untenanted, and thereby become a resort of idle and disorderly persons,
or become in a filthy or unwholesome state,
or be complained of by any two or more of the neighbours as a nuisance,
the Justices, after due enquiry, may cause notice in writing to be given to the owner, or to the person claiming, or believed to be, the owner, if he be known and resident within the limits of their jurisdiction, and shall also cause such notice to be put on the door of the house or some conspicuous part of the land, requiring the persons concerned therein, whoever they may be, to secure, enclose, clean, or clear the same;
and if such notice shall not be complied with within eight days, the Justices shall cause the necessary work to be executed, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner, or in case of abandonment or disputed ownership, by the sale of any material found upon such land, and section 160 shall be applicable to such sales.

Notice of new buildings to be given to the Justices.

190. Before beginning, within the Town, to build or re-build any house, the person intending to build or re-build such house, shall give to the Justices notice thereof in writing, and shall accompany such notice with a plan, showing the levels at which the foundation and lowest floor of such house are proposed to be laid, by reference to some level ascertained under the direction of the Justices.

Justices to signify disapproval within fourteen days.

191. Within fourteen days after receiving such notice as is mentioned in the last preceding section, the Justices shall signify their approval of the proposed levels, or, if they disapprove thereof, they shall fix other levels in lieu thereof within the same time.

Houses built without notice, or contrary to provisions of this Act, may be altered by the Justices.

192. If such building as is mentioned in the two last preceding sections be begun or made without sending such notice and plan as are mentioned in section 190, or at any levels different from those fixed by the Justices within the said fourteen days, or in any other respect contrary to the provisions of this Act, the Justices may, if necessary, cause such building to be altered or demolished as the case may require;
and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person failing to comply with the provisions aforesaid.

If Justices fail to signify approval, &c., within fourteen days, parties may proceed without.

193. If the Justices fail to signify in writing their approval or disapproval of the levels shown on such plan as is mentioned in the last preceding section, and to fix other levels within fourteen days after receiving such notice and plan as aforesaid, the person giving such notice may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, proceed to build or re-build the house therein referred to, according to the levels shown on such plan:

Provided that such building or re-building be otherwise in accordance with this Act.

The word "house" in this and the three last preceding sections does not include a hut.

Common necessaries.

194. The Justices may provide and maintain in proper and convenient situations, so as not to create a nuisance, common necessaries and urinals, and shall cause the same, when provided, to be kept in proper order and to be daily cleansed.

Licensing of public necessaries, and tola mehters' depôts.

195. The Justices may license, for any period not exceeding one year, such necessaries for public accommodation, and such tola mehters' depôts as they may, from time to time, think proper; and may at any time, on giving one month's notice, cancel any license granted under this section, if it shall seem proper to them to cancel it.

Justices may direct performance of duties usually performed by mehters.

196. The Justices may, by advertisement in at least two of the daily newspapers published in Calcutta, and by placards posted up in conspicuous places throughout the town, or any portion thereof, declare that the duties usually performed by tola mehters shall be performed by an establishment under the control of the Justices, and the Justices shall make suitable provision accordingly.

When the Justices have made such provision, the occupier of any land in respect of which such duties are performed shall be liable to pay in respect of the same such fees as may be imposed by the Justices at a meeting.

Neglecting to enclose private privy.

197. The owner or occupier of any land having a privy on it shall have such privy shut out by a sufficient roof, and wall or fence, from the view of persons passing by or residing in the neighbourhood: and no person shall keep a privy with a door or trap-door opening on to any street. Provided that the Justices may, in their discretion, permit the continuance, for such time as they may fix, of any such privy with a door or trap-door opening on to any street, where such privy already exists and does not create a nuisance.

If the Justices think that any privy or additional privy should be provided for any land, the owner of such land shall, within fourteen days after notice in that behalf by the Justices, cause such privy, together with the necessary pipes, drains, and water-supply, to be constructed in accordance with the requisition of such notice, and if such privy be not so constructed to the satisfaction of the Justices within such period, the Justices may cause such privy, together with the necessary pipes, drains, and water-supply, to be so constructed, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

Milkman, &c., not to keep animals or cattle without license.

198. No milkman, cartman, shepherd, livery stable-keeper, or keeper of hackney carriages shall keep any animals, sheep, goats, or horned cattle within the Town for the purposes of trade or business except in a place licensed by the Justices.

Such license shall be taken out half-yearly, on the first day of January and the first day of July in every year.

It shall be in the discretion of the Justices to grant any such license subject to such conditions as they may think fit, and impose a fee not exceeding five rupees in respect of the same.

No person shall keep any pig-stye within the Town to the front of any street, not being shut out therefrom by a sufficient wall or fence, and no person shall keep within the Town, without the permission of the Justices, more than ten pigs, or more than twenty sheep or goats, or ten horned cattle.

Rule against keeping pig-styes, sheep, and cattle.

200. When the pavement or surface of any street, or when any sewer or drain, shall be opened, or broken up by the Justices, they shall, with all convenient speed, complete the work on account of which the same shall have been broken up, and fill in the ground, and make good the pavement and surface, and the sewer or drain, so opened or broken up, and carry away the rubbish occasioned thereby; and shall, in the meantime, cause the place where such pavement or surface shall be so opened or broken up, to be fenced and guarded, and sufficiently lighted during the night.

Justices breaking up street, to restore the same with all convenient speed.

201. If the Justices deem it necessary for the purposes of this Act, to raise, sink, or otherwise alter, the situation of any water-pipe or gas-pipe, or other water-works or gas-works, laid in any street, they may, from time to time, by notice in writing, require the person to whom any such pipes or works belong, or under whose control they may be, to cause forthwith, or as soon as conveniently may be, any such pipes or works to be raised, sunk, or otherwise altered in position, in such manner as the Justices direct.

Situation of gas and water pipes to be altered at the expense of the Justices.

Such alteration shall not be such as permanently to injure such works, or to prevent the water or gas from flowing as freely and conveniently as before; and the expenses attending such raising, sinking, or altering, and full compensation for the damage done thereby, shall be paid by the Justices, as well to the persons to whom such pipes or works belong, as to all other persons.

And if any dispute shall arise touching the amount or apportionment of such compensation, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

202. If the person to whom any such pipes or works as are mentioned in the last preceding section belong, or under whose control they may be, do not proceed forthwith, or as soon as conveniently may be after the receipt of the notice mentioned in the last preceding section, to cause the same to be raised, sunk, or altered, in such manner as the Justices require, the Justices may themselves cause such pipes or works to be raised, sunk, or altered, as they may think fit, provided that such works be not permanently injured thereby, or the water or gas prevented from flowing as freely and conveniently as before.

If owner, &c., neglect to make alterations, the Justices may cause the same to be made.

203. The Justices may, at their discretion, set apart any public ghaut or place, or any part of the strand of any river (not being private property, or part of the river or river bank of the Port of Calcutta), for the purpose of being used as a bathing place;

Justices may set apart bathing places, &c.

provide or set apart a sufficient number of convenient tanks, or runs of water, for the inhabitants to bathe in,

and set apart tanks or reservoirs, or runs of water, for washing animals or clothes, or for any other purpose connected with the health, cleanliness, and comfort of the inhabitants.

204. When any private tank or low marshy ground, or any waste or stagnant water, being within any private enclosure, appears to the Justices to be injurious to health or to be offensive to the neighbourhood, the Justices may require, by notice in writing, the owner of the same to cleanse or fill up such tank or marshy ground, or to drain off or remove such stagnant water; and if he shall refuse or neglect to comply with such requisition during eight days from the service thereof, the Justices, their Officers, and workmen, may enter into the said premises, and do all necessary acts for all or any of the purposes aforesaid as they shall think fit;

Power to fill up unwholesome tanks, &c., on private premises.

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

205. The Justices may from time to time, as they shall think fit, drain off into any sewers belonging to them, and cleanse and fill up or otherwise abate, any stagnant pool, ditch, tank, pond, or other receptacle of water (the same not being within any private enclosure), which shall appear to them to be useless or unnecessary, or likely to prove injurious to the health of the inhabitants whether the same be the private property of any person or otherwise; and the Justices, their Officers, and workmen, may do all necessary acts for effecting any of purpose aforesaid.

Power to drain off and cleanse wholesome tank, &c., on private premises.

206. The Justices, in executing any works under this Act, shall provide and make, at their own expense, a sufficient number of convenient ways, water-courses, drains, and channels, in the place of such as may be interrupted, injured, or rendered useless by reason of the execution of such works;

Justices in executing works to provide proper drains, &c.

and if any difference arises between the Justices and the persons affected thereby, such difference shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

207. Every person intending to build or take down any building, or to alter or repair the outward part of any building, where any street will be obstructed or rendered inconvenient by means of such work, shall, before beginning the same and having first obtained a permission in writing from the Justices so to do, cause sufficient hoards or fences to be put up, in order to separate the building, where such works are being carried on, from the street, and shall keep such hoard or fence standing and in good condition, to the satisfaction of the Justices, during such time as the public safety or convenience requires,

Hoards to be set up during repairs.

and shall cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night.

208. The Justices shall, during the construction or repair by them of any of the streets, sewers, or drains vested in or belonging to them, take proper precaution for guarding

Bars to be erected across streets during repairs, and lights placed at night.

against accident, by shoring up and protecting the adjoining houses,

and shall cause such bars, chains, or posts to be fixed across or in any street, to prevent the passage of carriages, carts, cattle, or animals, while such works are carried on, as to them shall seem proper;

and shall cause any sewer or drain or other works in streets, during the construction or repair thereof by them, to be sufficiently lighted and guarded during the night.

Dangerous places near streets to be repaired or enclosed.

209. If any building, tank, well, or hole, or other place, be, for want of sufficient repair, protection, or enclosure, dangerous to passengers or to persons living in the neighbourhood, the Justices may, by notice in writing, require the owner of the land to repair, protect, or enclose the same, and if he fails to comply with such requisition during eight days from the service thereof, the Justices shall cause the same to be repaired, protected, or enclosed, so as to prevent danger therefrom;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner of the property so repaired, protected, or enclosed.

CHAPTER XII.

OF SANITARY MATTERS.

PART I.—*Of Slaughter-houses, Markets, and Offensive Trades.*

No place shall be used as a slaughter-house without a license from the Justices

210. No place shall be used as a slaughter-house within the Town unless a license in writing for the use thereof as a slaughter-house has been obtained from the Justices, who may, at their discretion, from time to time, grant such license

Justices to provide places for slaughter-houses

211. The Justices may, from time to time, if they shall think fit, with the sanction of the Local Government, provide places, within or without the Town, for the purpose of being used as slaughter-houses; and all places within or without the Town heretofore provided by the Justices for the purpose of being used as slaughter-houses shall be deemed to have been provided under this section.

Markets, slaughter houses, &c., to be properly drained

212. Every owner, or occupier, or farmer, of any market for the sale of butcher's meat, poultry, fish, or vegetables, or of any slaughter-house, within the Town, shall cause such drains to be made therein as shall be considered sufficient by the Justices, and (if required so to do by the Justices) shall cause all the floors and drains to be paved with stone or burnt brick, and shall also cause a supply of water to be provided, sufficient for keeping such market or slaughter-house in a clean and wholesome state.

Justices may define ways in bazars

213. The Justices may define, fix, and determine what portions of any market or bazar within the Town shall be thrown into, and made part of, the existing approaches, roads, paths, and ways in such market or bazar for the convenient use of persons resorting thereto; and shall signify the same by affixing or causing to be affixed in some conspicuous place or places in the market or bazar a notice signifying the limits and description of the parts of the said market or bazar so to be kept and used as part of the approaches, roads, paths and ways.

The Justices may, by notice in writing to the owner, proprietor, or lessee of any such market or bazar, require him within a time to be specified therein, to execute the necessary works and take all necessary measures for the setting out, clearing, widening, and maintaining of the said approaches, roads, paths and ways;

and may, in case of such default, by their servants and workmen, enter into and upon the said market or bazar, and clear, set out, and widen the said approaches, roads, paths, and ways, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person on whom the notice has been served.

The Justices may from time to time vary and alter the said approaches, roads, paths, and ways as occasion may require, signifying the same by a like notice

Sale of unwholesome food or drink

214. Any Justice of the Peace, on the application of the Justices or any of their Officers setting forth that there is just cause to believe that any article, which has been rendered or has become noxious or unfit for use as food or drink for man, is in the possession of any person for the purpose of being sold or offered or exposed for sale within the Town as food or drink for man, may grant a warrant to enter upon the premises of such person, and to search for and seize such article;

and if it appear to the said Justice that the same is noxious or unfit for such use, he shall order it to be forfeited and disposed of in such way as to him shall seem proper.

Power to Justices to enter and inspect markets, shops &c and to seize unwholesome articles exposed for sale

215 The Justices, or any person authorized by them in that behalf, may at all reasonable times, with or without assistants, enter into and inspect any market, building, shop, stall, or place used for the sale of butcher's meat, poultry, fish, vegetables, corn, bread, flour, or other food, or as a slaughter-house, and may examine any animal, carcase, meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, vegetables, corn, bread, flour, or other food which may be therein; and in case any animal, carcase, meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, vegetables, corn, bread, flour, or other food appear to be intended for the food of man and to be unfit for such food, may seize the same;

and if it appear to a Justice of the Peace, that such animal, carcase, meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, vegetables, corn, bread, flour, or other food is unfit for the food of man, he shall order the same to be destroyed, or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for such food.

Suspension or revocation of license, &c

216. Any Justice of the Peace, before whom any person is convicted of an offence contrary to the provisions of this Act relating to slaughter-houses, or of the non-observance of any of the bye-laws relating thereto made under this Act, in addition to the fine which may be imposed on such person under this Act, may suspend for any period not exceeding two months, the license granted to him under section 210;

and the Justices upon the conviction of any person for a second or other subsequent like offence, may declare his license revoked.

217. The owner or occupier of every place within the Town, used for any of the following purposes, namely—

Certain offensive and dangerous trades carried on within the Town to be registered.

(a) melting tallow;
(b) boiling offal or blood;
(c) as a soap-house;
(d) oil-boiling-house;
(e) dyeing-house;
(f) tannery;
(g) brick-pottery, or lime-kiln;
(h) sago-manufactory;
(i) manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise;
(j) or as a yard or depôt for hay, straw, wood, or coal;

shall register the same at the office of the Justices, in a book to be kept by them for that purpose.

218. No place shall be newly used within the Town for any of the purposes mentioned in the last preceding section except under a license from the Justices, who may, at their discretion, from time to time, grant such license.

No such trades allowed without license.

219. If it be shown, to the satisfaction of the Justices, that any place licensed under section 210 or 218, or registered under section 217, is a nuisance to the neighbourhood, they may give notice to the occupier to discontinue the use of such place within one month after the date of such notice.

Justices may, in certain cases, order the use of slaughter-houses, and the carrying on of dangerous and offensive trades, to be discontinued.

PART II.—*Of Burial and Burning Grounds.*

220. The Justices may, if they think fit, cause a survey and measurement to be made of every burial ground and every place used as such; and every such place, and every burning ground, shall be registered by the owner or the person having the control thereof, or, if there be no owner or person authorized to control the same, by order of the Justices, in a book to be kept by them for that purpose.

Burial and burning grounds to be registered.

221. No vault or grave shall be made within the walls of, or underneath, any church or chapel or other place of public worship, and no burial or burning ground, whether public or private, shall be opened, made, or formed, otherwise than by, or under the authority of, the Local Government, without a license, describing the extent and boundaries thereof, first obtained from the Justices, who may, at their discretion, from time to time, grant such license.

No vault or burial or burning place henceforth to be constructed without leave of the Justices.

222. If the Justices, with the sanction of the Local Government, shall certify, in manner hereinafter provided, that any burial ground or place of burial,

Justices to issue certificates prohibiting the use of improper burial and burning places.

or that any place used for the burning of corpses, is in such a state as to be dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood thereof,

or that any church or other place of public worship is dangerous to the health of persons frequenting the same, by reason of the state of the vaults or graves within the walls of, or underneath, the same, or in any church-yard or burial ground adjacent thereto,

and shall also certify that a fitting place for interment or burning (as the case may be) exists within a convenient distance and is available, no person shall, after a time (not less than two months) to be named in such certificate, bury or burn, or permit or suffer to be buried or burned, any corpse in, upon, within, or under the ground, church, or place of worship to which the certificate relates, except in so far as may be allowed by such certificate.

Every such certificate shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and a translation thereof in Bengalee shall, in the case of a burial or burning ground, be affixed conspicuously on some part of the said ground.

223. Notwithstanding any certificate under the last preceding section, where by usage or otherwise there is any right of interment in or under any church or chapel, or in any vault of such church or chapel, or of any church-yard, burial ground, or place of burial affected by such certificate, or where any exclusive right of interment, or any exclusive right to ground for the purpose of interment, has been purchased or acquired, the Justices may, if, on application made to them, they are satisfied that the exercise of such right or the use of such ground will not be injurious to health, grant a license for such exercise or use, during such time and subject to such conditions and restrictions as they may think fit.

Justices may, in certain cases, permit interment in churches, &c.

224. The Justices may, from time to time, out of the Municipal Fund, with the sanction of the Local Government, provide fitting places to be used as burial or burning grounds.

Justices may provide places to be used as burial or burning grounds.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF THE GENERAL POWERS OF THE JUSTICES.

PART I.—*Of Rights of Entry.*

225. The Justices shall, for the purposes of this Act, have power, by themselves or their Officers, between sunrise and sunset, to enter upon any land, as well for the purpose of making any inspection, survey, or measurement, as for the purpose of executing any work authorized by this Act to be executed by them, without being liable to any legal proceedings or molestation whatsoever on account of such entry, or of anything done on such land in pursuance of this Act.

Power to enter upon lands for the purposes of this Act.

Provided that, except as herein otherwise provided, the Justices or their Officers shall not enter upon any land which may be occupied at the time, unless with the consent of the occupier thereof, without previously giving the said occupier twenty-four hours' notice of their intention to do so.

226. The Justices, or their Officers or servants, may enter upon the land of any person adjoining to, or being within the distance of one hundred yards of any works by this Act authorized to be made, for the purpose of depositing upon such land, any soil, gravel, sand, lime, brick, stone, or other materials, or for any other purposes connected with the formation of the said works, without making any previous payment, tender, or deposit, doing as little damage as may be in the exercise of the several powers hereby granted to them, and making compensation for such temporary occupation of, or temporary damage to the said land, to the owner and occupier thereof, from time to time, and as often as any such temporary occupation shall be taken, or such temporary damage done, and making compensation to the owner also for the permanent injury (if any) to such land;

Power to Justices to enter on lands adjacent to works.

and if any dispute shall arise touching the amount or apportionment of such compensation, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

Provided that, before the Justices make any such temporary use as aforesaid of any land adjoining or lying near to the said works, they shall give fourteen days' notice of such their intention to the owner and occupier of such land, and shall set apart, by sufficient fences, so much of the land as shall be required to be used as aforesaid, from the other land adjoining thereto.

227. For the purposes of laying pipes or constructing aqueducts for bringing water into the Town from any place without the limits thereof, or for the purpose of making sewers or drains to communicate with, or empty themselves into, any public sewer, lake, stream, canal, or water-course without the said limits, the Justices, their Officers, and servants may, whenever a plan for laying down any such pipes or constructing any such aqueduct, sewer, or drain, shall have been approved by the Local Government, exercise, in the laying of such pipes or construction of such aqueduct, sewer, or drain throughout the line of country through which the said pipes, aqueduct, sewer, or drain, are to run, all the powers which by this Act they may exercise within the Town, and which may be necessary for the laying of such pipes or the construction of such aqueduct, sewer, or drain, without being subject to any action or molestation whatever for so doing;

Powers to be exercised by the Justices when constructing drains and aqueducts without the town.

and the Magistrate of any district through which the said pipes, aqueduct, sewer, or drain, are to run, may exercise, in respect thereof, the like powers and jurisdiction within the limits of his own district as a Justice of the Peace may under this Act exercise in respect of any work to be executed by the Justices within the Town.

PART II.—*Of the Purchase and Sale of Land.*

228. The Justices may purchase land, whether within or without the Town, for any of the purposes of this Act, and may sell any land vested in them and not required for the purposes of this Act, or may dispose of the same on lease or may receive the rent of the same on such terms as they may think fit.

Justices may purchase, sell, and lease land for the purposes of this Act.

229. The Justices may from time to time pay rent for, or take on lease, on such terms as they may think fit, any land required for the purposes of this Act.

Justices may rent and take on lease land.

230. Any land required for the purposes of this Act may be acquired under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, and on payment by the Justices out of the Municipal Fund of the compensation payable under such Act, the land shall vest in them for the purposes of this Act.

Land may be acquired under Land Acquisition Act.

PART III.—*Of Railways.*

231 The Justices, may, upon any of the public roads or streets in the Town, or upon any land within or without the said Town, which is vested in the Justices, construct or maintain any Railway which to the Justices may appear to be useful or necessary for the purposes of this Act,

Power to construct Railway.

and use and employ upon any such Railway, by them heretofore constructed or hereafter to be constructed, such locomotive engines or other moving power and such carriages and wagons to be drawn or propelled thereby,

carry and convey upon such Railway all such passengers and goods as shall be offered to them for that purpose,

and make such reasonable charges in respect thereof as they may from time to time determine upon.

232. The Justices from time to time, may enter into any contract with any person, for the passage over any Railway already constructed by the Justices or hereafter to be constructed by them, of the engines, wagons, or other carriages of such person, or which shall pass over any other line of Railway upon the payment of such tolls or rent and under such conditions and restrictions as may be mutually agreed upon.

Power to permit carriages of Railway Company to run.

233. The Justices may lease any Railway constructed or to be constructed by them under the provisions hereinbefore contained to any person upon such terms and under such conditions and restrictions as may be mutually agreed upon, and every person to which any such Railway shall be so leased by the Justices shall, subject to such conditions and restrictions as aforesaid, have all such and the same powers of maintaining the same, and for using and employing thereupon locomotive engines and other moving power, and carriages and wagons to be drawn or propelled thereby, and for carrying and conveying thereupon passengers and goods, and making charges in respect thereof, as the Justices would have had if such Railway had not been leased.

Power to lease Railway.

The Justices may, from time to time enter into any contract with any person for the purpose of the construction of any Railway within or without the Town, and for the purpose of the maintaining and working of the same.

The powers mentioned in this and in the two last preceding sections shall not be exercised by the Justices except with the sanction of the Local Government.

PART IV.—*Of Wharves, Quays, and Jetties.*

234. The Justices may, with the sanction of the Local Government, erect wharves, quays, and jetties in any river or canal bordering on land belonging to them;

Power to erect wharves, and jetties.

and may levy upon all moveable property shipped or landed at any such wharves, quays, or jetties fees according to a scale to be laid down from time to time by the Justices with the sanction of the Local Government.

235. The Officers appointed by the Justices to superintend the shipping and landing of moveable property, on or about any of the wharves, quays, or jetties mentioned in the last preceding section, may detain any such moveable property until the fees due thereon are paid.

Power to detain property at wharves, &c., until fees are paid.

236. The two last preceding sections shall not apply to any part of the river or river bank of the Port of Calcutta.

Two last sections not to apply to the Port of Calcutta.

PART V.—*Of Hospitals.*

237. The Justices may, if they shall at a special general or quarterly meeting think fit, apply such sum as to them may seem proper in or towards the maintenance and support of such hospitals for such purposes as they may think fit.

Power to support hospitals.

CHAPTER XIV.

OF THE MUNICIPAL DEBT.

238. For the construction of works of a permanent nature under this Act, the Justices may, with the sanction of the Local Government, from time to time, borrow by way of debenture on the security of the rates, taxes, and dues imposed and levied on account of the Municipal Fund, or of a portion of them, and at such rate of interest, and upon such terms as to the time of repayment and otherwise as the Local Government may approve, any sums of money the Justices may require for the objects aforesaid.

Mortgage of rates.

239. All the debentures aforesaid, issued under the authority of this Act, shall be in the form contained in the sixth schedule, and shall be transferable by endorsement, and the right to sue in respect of the monies secured by any of such debentures shall be vested in the holders thereof for the time being without any preference by reason of some of such debentures being prior in date to others.

Form of security.

240. The Justices may at any time, with the sanction of the Local Government, raise, by the issue of new debentures, any money that may be required to pay any monies for the time being due on any debentures issued under the authority of this Act, or of any enactment hereby expressly repealed.

Payment of debentures by fresh mortgage of rates.

241. The Justices shall set aside yearly out of their annual income, before making any disbursements in respect thereof, a sum of not less than two per cent. on the total sum borrowed by the Justices for the purposes of any enactment hereby expressly repealed, exclusive of the sum now due, or of any sum which may hereafter become due, by them to the Secretary of State for India in Council, and shall appropriate the same, so far as it is required or will extend, to repay the amount (if any) of such loans or debentures issued by them as shall fall due in the course of the year.

Establishment of reserve fund.

And they shall invest the surplus (if any) of the said sum after repayment as aforesaid; or in case there has not been any amount due or paid in respect of such loans or debentures during the year, then they shall invest the whole of the said sum in Government securities or in any securities guaranteed by Government or in Calcutta municipal debentures in the names of the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue Department, and the Accountant-General of Bengal respectively for the time being, to be by them held as Trustees for the purpose of repaying at due date from time to time the several loans contracted or debentures issued by the Justices.

And all moneys and securities now held by any Trustees for the Justices for the purpose of paying off any sum borrowed by them, shall be held by them upon the trusts hereinbefore declared.

All interest accruing due to the Trustees shall also from time to time be invested by them in like manner and held upon the like trust.

242. The Trustees shall from time to time, whenever any loans or debentures shall fall due by the Justices, realize the whole or a sufficient portion of the securities held by them as aforesaid, and appropriate the sale proceeds thereof, so far as the same will extend, to satisfy such loans or debentures.

Appropriation of reserve fund.

In case any balance in respect of such loans or debentures so falling due as aforesaid shall remain unsatisfied after appropriation thereto of the sale proceeds of the whole of such securities, the Justices may, for the purpose of paying such unsatisfied balance, issue new debentures in manner hereinbefore provided or otherwise contract new loans for any sum not exceeding such amount as may be necessary for the purpose aforesaid.

243. The Trustees shall, at the end of every year, submit a statement to the Justices showing the amount which has been invested during the year under section 241, and setting forth the date of the last investment made previous thereto, and also the aggregate amount of the securities then in their hands, and the aggregate amount which has up to the date thereof been paid off in respect of the said debentures and loans.

Account of reserve fund.

Such statement shall be laid before the Justices and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

CHAPTER XV.

OF BYE-LAWS.

244. The Justices may from time to time make bye-laws, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, to regulate—

Power to make bye-laws.

(*a*) all matters and things connected with the supply and use of water;

(*b*) the time and places of bathing for persons of each sex in places provided or set apart for bathing purposes;

226. The Justices, or their Officers or servants, may enter upon the land of any person adjoining to, or being within the distance of one hundred yards of any works by this Act authorized to be made, for the purpose of depositing upon such land, any soil, gravel, sand, lime, brick, stone, or other materials, or for any other purposes connected with the formation of the said works, without making any previous payment, tender, or deposit, doing as little damage as may be in the exercise of the several powers hereby granted to them, and making compensation for such temporary occupation of, or temporary damage to the said land, to the owner and occupier thereof, from time to time, and as often as any such temporary occupation shall be taken, or such temporary damage done, and making compensation to the owner also for the permanent injury (if any) to such land;

Power to Justices to enter on lands adjacent to works.

and if any dispute shall arise touching the amount or apportionment of such compensation, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

Provided that, before the Justices make any such temporary use as aforesaid of any land adjoining or lying near to the said works, they shall give fourteen days' notice of such their intention to the owner and occupier of such land, and shall set apart, by sufficient fences, so much of the land as shall be required to be used as aforesaid, from the other land adjoining thereto

227. For the purposes of laying pipes or constructing aqueducts for bringing water into the Town from any place without the limits thereof, or for the purpose of making sewers or drains to communicate with, or empty themselves into, any public sewer, lake, stream, canal, or water-course without the said limits, the Justices, their Officers, and servants may, whenever a plan for laying down any such pipes or constructing any such aqueduct, sewer, or drain, shall have been approved by the Local Government, exercise, in the laying of such pipes and construction of such aqueduct, sewer, or drain throughout the line of country through which the said pipes, aqueduct, sewer, or drain, are to run, all the powers which by this Act they may exercise within the Town, and which may be necessary for the laying of such pipes or the construction of such aqueduct, sewer, or drain, without being subject to any action or molestation whatever for so doing;

Powers to be exercised by the Justices when constructing drains and aqueducts without the town.

and the Magistrate of any district through which the said pipes, aqueduct, sewer, or drain, are to run, may exercise, in respect thereof, the like powers and jurisdiction within the limits of his own district as a Justice of the Peace may under this Act exercise in respect of any work to be executed by the Justices within the Town.

Part II.—*Of the Purchase and Sale of Land.*

228. The Justices may purchase land, whether within or without the Town, for any of the purposes of this Act, and may sell any land vested in them and not required for the purposes of this Act, or may dispose of the same on lease or may receive the rent of the same on such terms as they may think fit.

Justices may purchase, sell, and lease land for the purposes of this Act.

The Justices may from time to time pay rent for, or take on lease, on such terms as they may think fit, any land required for the purposes of this Act.

Justices may rent and take on lease land.

230. Any land required for the purposes of this Act may be acquired under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, and on payment by the Justices out of the Municipal Fund of the compensation payable under such Act, the land shall vest in them for the purposes of this Act.

Land may be acquired under Land Acquisition Act.

Part III.—*Of Railways.*

231 The Justices, may, upon any of the public roads or streets in the Town, or upon any land within or without the said Town, which is vested in the Justices, construct or maintain any Railway which to the Justices may appear to be useful or necessary for the purposes of this Act,

Power to construct Railway.

and use and employ upon any such Railway, by them heretofore constructed or hereafter to be constructed, such locomotive engines or other moving power and such carriages and wagons to be drawn or propelled thereby,

carry and convey upon such Railway all such passengers and goods as shall be offered to them for that purpose,

and make such reasonable charges in respect thereof as they may from time to time determine upon.

232. The Justices from time to time, may enter into any contract with any person, for the passage over any Railway already constructed by the Justices or hereafter to be constructed by them, of the engines, wagons, or other carriages of such person, or which shall pass over any other line of Railway upon the payment of such tolls or rent and under such conditions and restrictions as may be mutually agreed upon.

Power to permit carriages of Railway Company to run.

233. The Justices may lease any Railway constructed or to be constructed by them under the provisions hereinbefore contained to any person upon such terms and under such conditions and restrictions as may be mutually agreed upon, and every person to which any such Railway shall be so leased by the Justices shall, subject to such conditions and restrictions as aforesaid, have all such and the same powers of maintaining the same, and for using and employing thereupon locomotive engines and other moving power, and carriages and wagons to be drawn or propelled thereby, and for carrying and conveying thereupon passengers and goods, and making charges in respect thereof, as the Justices would have had if such Railway had not been leased.

Power to lease Railway.

The Justices may, from time to time enter into any contract with any person for the purpose of the construction of any Railway within or without the Town, and for the purpose of the maintaining and working of the same.

The powers mentioned in this and in the two last preceding sections shall not be exercised by the Justices except with the sanction of the Local Government.

PART IV.—*Of Wharves, Quays, and Jetties.*

234. The Justices may, with the sanction of the Local Government, erect wharves, quays, and jetties in any river or canal bordering on land belonging to them;

Power to erect wharves, and jetties.

and may levy upon all moveable property shipped or landed at any such wharves, quays, or jetties fees according to a scale to be laid down from time to time by the Justices with the sanction of the Local Government.

235. The Officers appointed by the Justices to superintend the shipping and landing of moveable property, on or about any of the wharves, quays, or jetties mentioned in the last preceding section, may detain any such moveable property until the fees due thereon are paid.

Power to detain property at wharves, &c., until fees are paid.

236. The two last preceding sections shall not apply to any part of the river or river bank of the Port of Calcutta.

Two last sections not to apply to the Port of Calcutta.

PART V.—*Of Hospitals.*

237. The Justices may, if they shall at a special general or quarterly meeting think fit, apply such sum as to them may seem proper in or towards the maintenance and support of such hospitals for such purposes as they may think fit.

Power to support hospitals.

CHAPTER XIV.

OF THE MUNICIPAL DEBT.

238. For the construction of works of a permanent nature under this Act, the Justices may, with the sanction of the Local Government, from time to time, borrow by way of debenture on the security of the rates, taxes, and dues imposed and levied on account of the Municipal Fund, or of a portion of them, and at such rate of interest, and upon such terms as to the time of repayment and otherwise as the Local Government may approve, any sums of money the Justices may require for the objects aforesaid.

Mortgage of rates.

239. All the debentures aforesaid, issued under the authority of this Act, shall be in the form contained in the sixth schedule, and shall be transferable by endorsement, and the right to sue in respect of the monies secured by any of such debentures shall be vested in the holders thereof for the time being without any preference by reason of some of such debentures being prior in date to others.

Form of security.

240. The Justices may at any time, with the sanction of the Local Government, raise, by the issue of new debentures, any money that may be required to pay any monies for the time being due on any debentures issued under the authority of this Act, or of any enactment hereby expressly repealed.

Payment of debentures by fresh mortgage of rates.

241. The Justices shall set aside yearly out of their annual income, before making any disbursements in respect thereof, a sum of not less than two per cent. on the total sum borrowed by the Justices for the purposes of any enactment hereby expressly repealed, exclusive of the sum now due, or of any sum which may hereafter become due, by them to the Secretary of State for India in Council, and shall appropriate the same, so far as it is required or will extend, to repay the amount (if any) of such loans or debentures issued by them as shall fall due in the course of the year.

Establishment of reserve fund.

And they shall invest the surplus (if any) of the said sum after repayment as aforesaid; or in case there has not been any amount due or paid in respect of such loans or debentures during the year, then they shall invest the whole of the said sum in Government securities or in any securities guaranteed by Government or in Calcutta municipal debentures in the names of the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue Department, and the Accountant-General of Bengal respectively for the time being, to be by them held as Trustees for the purpose of repaying at due date from time to time the several loans contracted or debentures issued by the Justices.

And all moneys and securities now held by any Trustees for the Justices for the purpose of paying off any sum borrowed by them, shall be held by them upon the trusts hereinbefore declared.

All interest accruing due to the Trustees shall also from time to time be invested by them in like manner and held upon the like trust.

242. The Trustees shall from time to time, whenever any loans or debentures shall fall due by the Justices, realize the whole or a sufficient portion of the securities held by them as aforesaid, and appropriate the sale proceeds thereof, so far as the same will extend, to satisfy such loans or debentures.

Appropriation of reserve fund.

In case any balance in respect of such loans or debentures so falling due as aforesaid shall remain unsatisfied after appropriation thereto of the sale proceeds of the whole of such securities, the Justices may, for the purpose of paying such unsatisfied balance, issue new debentures in manner hereinbefore provided or otherwise contract new loans for any sum not exceeding such amount as may be necessary for the purpose aforesaid.

243. The Trustees shall, at the end of every year, submit a statement to the Justices showing the amount which has been invested during the year under section 241, and setting forth the date of the last investment made previous thereto, and also the aggregate amount of the securities then in their hands, and the aggregate amount which has up to the date thereof been paid off in respect of the said debentures and loans.

Account of reserve fund.

Such statement shall be laid before the Justices and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

CHAPTER XV.

OF BYE-LAWS.

244. The Justices may from time to time make bye-laws, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, to regulate—

Power to make bye-laws.

(*a*) all matters and things connected with the supply and use of water;

(*b*) the time and places of bathing for persons of each sex in places provided or set apart for bathing purposes;

(c) the deposit of dirt, dust, filth, and refuse of any kind whatsoever, for removing and carrying away the same, and for charging the person making the deposit with the expenses of removing it;

(d) the duties to be performed under section 196, and the boundaries within which they are to be performed;

(e) the management and charges for places provided for slaughter-houses under pathway in any market or bazar as in the same section mentioned,

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for every such offence, section 211, anything in Bengal Act No. VII of 1865 (*to make provision for the better regulation and supervision of Public Slaughter-houses in the Suburbs of Calcutta, and for the adoption of proper Conservancy arrangements connected therewith*) to the contrary notwithstanding;

(f) the inspection and management of and conduct of business in markets and slaughter-houses, and for keeping the same in a proper and cleanly state;

(g) the inspection of places used for any of the purposes mentioned in section 217, and for the management and conduct of business within the same;

(h.) the inspection and management of burial and burning grounds;

(i.) and generally for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

245. The Justices may from time to time repeal, alter, or add to their bye-laws.

Bye-laws and alterations of them to be confirmed by Local Government.

246. No bye-law, and no repeal, or alteration of, or addition to any bye-law shall have effect until the same has been confirmed by the Local Government.

Bye-laws and alterations of them to be published before confirmation.

247. No bye-law, and no repeal or alteration of, or addition to any bye-law shall be confirmed until the same has been published in the English and Bengalee Government Gazettes at least seven times, nor till one month has elapsed from the date of the first publication, during which period a copy of such proposed bye-law, or the repeal or alteration of, or addition to any bye-law shall be kept at the office of the Justices; and all persons may at any time between ten o'clock in the morning and five o'clock in the afternoon inspect such copy without fee or reward.

After confirmation, bye-laws to be published in Gazette.

248. Every bye-law, and every repeal or alteration of, or addition to any bye-law, when confirmed, shall be published in the English and Bengalee Government Gazettes, and a copy thereof in English and Bengalee shall be painted or placed on boards, which shall be hung up in some conspicuous part of the office of the Justices.

CHAPTER XVI.

OF PENALTIES.

Fines not exceeding three times the amount payable.

249. Whoever

(a) keeps any carriage or animal without the license required by sections 41 and 42;

(b) having compounded for the payment of a certain sum under section 43, refuses to pay such sum;

(c) exercises any trade, profession, or calling without the license required by section 47;

(d) keeps a cart not duly registered as required by section 52,

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding three times the amount payable by him in respect of such license, composition or registration (as the case may be) exclusive of the amount so payable.

Fine of five rupees.

250. Whoever, being the owner or driver of any cart, shall fail to affix the registration number to such cart as required by section 52, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five rupees.

Fine of ten rupees.

251. Whoever

(a) deposits, or permits to be deposited, any such matter as is mentioned in section 143, except as provided in such section;

(b) deposits, or suffers to be deposited, any dust, dirt, filth, or refuse of any kind whatsoever, in any street, or on any public quay, jetty, ghaut, or landing place, or on any part of a river bank, whether above or below high-water mark, except in such places, and in such manner, and at such hours, as shall be fixed by the Justices;

(c) causes or allows the water of any sink or sewer, or any other offensive liquid matter belonging to him or being on his land, to run, drain, or be thrown upon any street, or causes or allows any offensive matter to run, drain, or be thrown into any drain belonging to the Justices, or connected with any drain belonging to the Justices;

(d) fails to comply with the notice mentioned in section 154;

(e) makes any external roof or wall of the materials mentioned in section 158, or suffers any external roof or wall of such materials to remain, contrary to the provisions of such section, or fails to remove or alter the same within one month after notice given to him for that purpose by the Justices;

(f) omits to comply with, or acts contrary to, the provisions of section 197,

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees for every such offence.

Fine of twenty rupees.

252. Whoever

(a) except as provided in section 183,

removes or causes to be removed any night-soil, or other offensive matter;

uses for such purpose any cart or receptacle;

places or sets down in any public place any receptacle containing any such offensive matter;

drives, or takes, or causes to be driven or taken, any cart, carriage, used for any such offensive matter;

(b) slops or spills any night-soil or other offensive matter in the removal thereof;

fails to sweep and clean every place in which any such offensive matter has been slopped or spilt;

(c) after the notice mentioned in section 213, fails to set out; clear, widen, and maintain any approaches, roads, or

Fine of fifty rupees. **253.** Whoever

(a) being the occupier of any land, keeps or suffers to be kept any dirt, dust, filth, or refuse of any kind whatsoever for more than twenty-four hours, otherwise than in a proper receptacle, or suffers such receptacle to be in a filthy or noxious state;

(b) being the owner or occupier of any land within the Town, allows the same to be in a filthy or unwholesome state, or overgrown with vegetation;

(c) throws or puts, or suffers to be thrown or put, any dirt, dust, filth, or refuse of any kind whatsoever into any sewer or drain belonging to, or under the control of, the Justices, or any drain communicating therewith;

(d) acts contrary to the provisions of section 162;

(e) constructs any branch drain, privy, or cesspool, or rebuilds, or unstops any such drain, privy, or cesspool, contrary to the provisions of section 179;

(f) being the holder of any license granted under section 198 breaks the conditions of such license;

(g) keeps any pig-stye, pigs, sheep, goats, or cattle, contrary to the provisions of section 199;

(h) bathes in any public place except the places provided or set apart under section 203;

(i) omits to comply with the provisions of section 207;

(j) after such notice as is mentioned in section 213 causes any obstruction in or on any such approaches, roads, path, or ways as in the said section mentioned;

(k) being the owner, occupier, or farmer of any market, or slaughter-house, as mentioned in section 212, fails after thirty days' notice in writing by the Justices that such market or slaughter-house is defective in any of the particulars in the said section mentioned, to remedy such defect;

(l) infringes any bye-law made and confirmed under this Act;

(m) being the occupier of land fails to comply with any requisition made by a Justice of the Peace under section 280;

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every such offence, and to a further fine not exceeding thirty rupees for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Fine of one hundred rupees. **254.** Whoever

(a) neglects or refuses to produce any books, deeds, contracts, accounts, vouchers, documents, or papers, or to make or sign any declaration, when required to do so under section 36;

(b) fails to produce any books and accounts for the inspection of any person authorized by the Justices in that behalf, when required to do so under section 44;

(c) hinders or obstructs any person authorized by the Justices from entering into or inspecting any stable, carriage-house, or place as mentioned in section 45;

(d) being the occupier of any house, fails to forward a list as mentioned in section 50, when required to do so under such section;

(e) being directed by sections 127 and 128 to give any information, fails to give such information;

(f) being required, under section 135 to fill in any form, or under section 136, to act as an enumerator fails so to do;

(g) keeps any public necessary, or any tola mehter's depôt, without a license, as mentioned in section 195, or having a license, suffers such public necessary or tola mehter's depôt to be in a filthy or noxious state;

(h) being a milkman, cartman, shepherd, livery stable-keeper, or keeper of hackney carriages keeps any animals, sheep, goats, or horned cattle as mentioned in section 198 without the license required by such section;

(i) during the period for which his license is suspended, or after the same has been revoked, under section 216, slaughters cattle, or allows cattle to be slaughtered in the slaughter-house to which such license relates;

(j) uses any such place as is mentioned in section 217 without the same being registered;

(k) knowingly buries or burns, or causes, procures, or suffers to be buried or burned, any corpse in or on any ground not registered as a burial or burning ground;

(l) fails to produce his license when required to do so by any person authorized by the Justices in that behalf under section 273;

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for every such offence, and to a further fine not exceeding seventy rupees for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Fine of two hundred rupees. **255.** Whoever

(a) neglects or refuses to furnish any return required under section 77 or knowingly makes such return falsely or incorrectly, or hinders or obstructs any person authorized by the Justices in that behalf from, or in, lawfully entering, inspecting, or measuring any land after the notice mentioned in such section;

(*b*) being the owner or occupier of any house or buildings fails, within the period therein prescribed, to do what is required of him under section 155;

(*c*) contrary to the provisions of section 168 makes or causes to be made, alters or causes to be altered, any drain leading into any sewer or drain belonging to, or under the control of the Justices;

(*d*) fails to comply with a requisition made under section 204 or section 209 within the period therein mentioned;

(*e*) without a license uses as a slaughter-house any place within the Town;

(*f*) after the expiration of the period mentioned in section 219 uses any such place as is mentioned in such section;

(*g*) after due publication of such certificate as is mentioned in section 222 buries, or burns, or suffers, or causes to be buried or burned, any corpse contrary to the provisions of this Act;

(*h*) obstructs or molests any Officer or servant of the Justices, (not being a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code) or any person with whom they have lawfully contracted in the execution of their or his duty, in respect of any thing which they are respectively empowered or required to do by this Act; or removes any mark set up for the purpose of indicating any level or direction necessary to the execution of works authorized by this Act;

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees for every such offence, and to a further fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Fine of five hundred rupees.

256. Whoever

(*a*) lays out, makes, or builds upon, any new street otherwise than as provided in section 146;

(*b*) without a license uses any such place as is mentioned in section 215 for any of the purposes mentioned in section 217;

(*c*) buries or burns, or causes, or suffers to be buried or burned, any corpse in any vault, grave, or burial or burning ground, opened, made, or formed without a license as mentioned in section 221, or contrary to the terms thereof;

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees for every such offence and to a further fine not exceeding fifty rupees for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Penalty on servants of Justices for accepting gratuity, &c.

257. Whoever (not being a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code), being employed in accordance with this Act, shall accept or obtain, or agree to accept, or attempt to obtain, from any person, for himself or for any other person, any gratification whatever other than legal remuneration, as a reward for doing, or forbearing to do any act in respect of which he may be employed; or for showing, or forbearing to show, in the exercise of the duties of his employment, favour or disfavour to any person;

shall be liable to imprisonment, simple or rigorous, for a term which may extend to three years, or to a fine not exceeding five thousand rupees, or to both.

OF PROSECUTIONS.

Justices may direct prosecutions.

258. The Justices may direct any prosecution for any public nuisance whatsoever, and may order proceedings to be taken for the punishment of any person offending against any of the provisions of this Act, and for the recovery of any fines imposed under this Act, and may order the expenses of such prosecution and proceedings to be paid out of the Municipal Fund.

Prosecutions to be before a Justice of the Peace.

259. Every prosecution under this Act, except as provided in section 261, may be instituted before any Justice of the Peace;

and every fine imposed under this Act may be recovered by a summary proceeding before any Justice of the Peace upon an information exhibited by order of the Justices,

and in default of payment of such fine, the same may be levied under the warrant of such Justice of the Peace by distress and sale of the moveable property of the offender, with all such powers for the issuing of such warrant, and upon the return thereof, as are exercised by a Magistrate of Police under the Calcutta Police Act, 1866, or any other Act for the time being in force for regulating the Police of the Town of Calcutta.

And if the fine cannot be so levied, the offender may be punished by such Justice of Peace with imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding two months.

Any person may give information and institute a prosecution under section 158.

Procedure prosecution.

260. Whenever any prosecution shall be instituted before any Justice of the Peace under this Act, he may summon the person charged to appear at a time and place to be mentioned in the summons, and if such person shall not so appear, such Justice of the Peace may, upon proof of service of the summons, if no sufficient cause shall be shown for the non-appearance of the person charged, proceed to hear and determine the case in his absence.

Such Justice of the Peace may exercise all such powers connected with the summoning, and enforcement of the attendance, of witnesses, and the production of documents, as are conferred on a Magistrate by section 86 of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866.

Prosecution under section 257 to be instituted as under Penal Code.

261. Every prosecution under section 257 shall be instituted before such Magistrate or Court as would have jurisdiction to entertain a charge of the nature described in section 161 of the Indian Penal Code.

How a Justice may award a fine.

262 The Justice of the Peace by whom any fine is imposed under this Act may award any portion, not being more than one-half thereof, to the informer, and shall order the remainder, or, if he make no award to the informer, the whole of such fine to be paid to the Municipal Fund.

263. No person shall be liable to any fine under this Act for any offence cognizable by a Justice of the Peace unless the complaint respecting such offence shall have been made before a Justice of the Peace within two months next after the commission of such offence:

Complaint to be made within two months of the offence.

Provided that the failure to take out any license under this Act shall be deemed to be a recurring offence until the expiration of the period for which such license is required to be taken out.

264. If through any act, neglect, or default on account whereof any person shall have been fined under this Act, any damage to the property of the Justices shall have been committed by such person, he shall be liable to make good such damage as well as to pay such fine;

Person doing damage to the property of the Justices to make good the same.

and the amount of such damage shall, in case of dispute, be determined by the Justice of the Peace by whom such person has been fined;

and on default of payment of the amount of such damage on demand, the same may be levied in the same manner as a fine.

CHAPTER XVII.

OF THE RECOVERY OF DAMAGES AND EXPENSES.

265. Where any damages, costs, or expenses are by this Act directed to be paid, the amount and, if necessary, the apportionment of the same, in case of dispute, shall be ascertained and determined by the Court of Small Causes.

Damages and expenses how to be determined.

Provided that when any work is executed by the Justices under this Act in default of the owner or occupier of the land doing such work, the expenses thereby incurred may be recovered by the Justices as a rate under Chapter VI.

266. In any case referred to the Court of Small Causes under this Act, the said Court may, on the application of either party, summon the other party to appear at a time and place to be named in such summons.

Method of proceeding before a Judge of a Court of Small Causes.

Upon the appearance of the parties, or, in the absence of any of them, upon proof of due service of the summons, the said Court may hear and determine such question, and, for that purpose, examine such parties or any of them, and their witnesses, on oath; and the costs of every such inquiry shall be in the discretion of the said Court which shall determine the amount thereof.

267. If the amount of damages, costs, or expenses, ascertained in the manner above described, be not paid by the party liable to pay the same within seven days after demand, such amount may be recovered, under a warrant of the said Court, by distress and sale of the moveable property of such party; and the surplus arising from the sale thereof, after satisfying such amount and the costs of the distress and sale, shall be returned on demand to the party whose property shall have been distrained.

Recovery of damages by distress.

268. Instead of proceeding by distress and sale, and in case of failure to realize by distress the whole or any part of any expenses, charges, or damages awarded under the provisions of this Act, the Justices may sue the person liable to pay the same in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

Justices may sue in any competent Court instead of realizing by, or on failure of, distress.

CHAPTER XVIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

269. No suit shall be brought against the Justices, or any of their Officers, or any person acting under their direction, for any thing done under this Act, until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing has been delivered or left at the office of the Justices, or at the place of abode of such person, stating the cause of suit, and the name and place of abode of the intending plaintiff.

Limitation of three months to suit against Justices or their officers.

Unless such notice be proved, the Court shall find for the defendant.

Every such suit shall be commenced within three months next after accrual of the right to sue and not afterwards.

If any person to whom any such notice of suit is given shall, before the suit is brought, tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover.

270. The Justices may make compensation out of the Municipal Fund to all persons sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise of any of the powers vested in the Justices, their Officers, or servants under this Act.

Payment out of Municipal Fund for damage done by the Justices.

271. When any license is granted under section 195 or 210 authorizing the use of any place for any of the purposes therein described, and when permission is given under section 145 for making any temporary erection, or under section 157 for putting up any projection, the Justices may charge a fee for such license or permission; and the rates of the fees to be so charged shall be from time to time adjusted by the Justices with the sanction of the Local Government, provided that no such fee shall exceed the sum of one hundred rupees.

Fees for licenses under sections 195, 210, 145, and 157.

272. When permission is given under section 162 or section 207, the Justices may charge rent for any land made use of in pursuance of such permission at such rates as may, from time to time, be sanctioned by the Local Government.

Rent may be charged for permission in certain cases.

273. Every person to whom a license has been granted under this Act shall, at all reasonable times while such license shall remain in force if thereunto required by the Justices, or by any person authorized by them in that behalf, produce such license to the Justices, or to the person so authorized.

Every person to produce license if required.

274. Every notice, bill, form, summons, or notice of demand under this Act may be served personally on or presented to the person to whom the same is addressed,

How notice, &c., may be served.

or be left at his usual place of abode with some adult male member or servant of his family, or at his place of business

or if it cannot be so served or presented, may be put on some conspicuous part of his place of abode,

or of his place of business

or of the land in respect of which the notice, bill, form, summons, or notice of demand is intended to be served.

275. Where any notice is required to be given to the owner or occupier of any land, such notice addressed to the owner or occupier, as the case may require, may be served on the occupier of such land, or otherwise in the manner in the last preceding section mentioned.

Service of notice on owners and occupiers of lands.

Provided that when the owner and his place of abode are known to the Justices, they shall, if such place of abode be within the limits of their authority, cause every notice required to be given to the owner of any land to be served on such owner or left with some adult male member or servant of his family,

and if the place of abode of the owner be not within such limits, they shall send every such notice by post addressed to his place of abode, and the same shall be deemed to be good service of the notice.

When the name of the owner or occupier is not known, it shall be sufficient to designate him as "the owner" or "the occupier" of the land in respect of which the notice is served.

276. Whenever any work is required by this Act to be executed by the owner or occupier of any land, and default is made in the execution of such work, the Justices, whether any penalty is or is not provided for such default, may cause such work to be executed;

Justices, in default of owner or occupier, may execute works and recover expenses.

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person by whom such work ought to have been executed.

277. If the defaulter, as mentioned in the last preceding section, be the owner of any land, the Justices may, by way of additional remedy, whether any suit or proceeding has been brought or taken against any such owner or not, require the payment, of all or any part of the expenses payable by the owner for the time being, from the person who then or at any time thereafter occupies the land under such owner, and, in default of payment thereof by such occupier on demand, the same may be recovered as a rate under Chapter VI;

Power to levy charges on occupier, who may deduct the same from his rent.

and every such occupier shall be entitled to deduct, from the rent payable by him to the owner, so much as is so paid by, or recovered from, him in respect of any such expenses.

278. No occupier of any land shall be liable to pay more money, in respect of any expenses charged by this Act on the owner thereof, than the amount of rent due from him, for the land in respect of which such expenses are payable, at the time of the demand made upon him, or which at any time after such demand has accrued and become payable by him, unless he neglect or refuse, upon a requisition made to him for that purpose by the Justices, truly to disclose the amount of his rent and the name and address of the person to whom such rent is payable;

Occupier not to be liable for more than the amount of rent due.

but nothing in this section shall affect any special contract, made between any such owner or occupier, respecting the payment of the expenses of any such works as aforesaid.

279. Whenever default is made by the owner of any land, in the execution of any work required to be executed by him, the occupier of such land may, with the approval of the Justices, cause such work to be executed, and the expense thereof shall be paid to him by the owner, or the amount may be deducted out of the rent from time to time becoming due from him to such owner.

Occupier, in default of owner, may execute works and deduct expenses from his rent.

280. If the occupier of any land prevent the owner thereof from carrying into effect, in respect of such land, any of the provisions of this Act, after notice of his intention so to do has been given by the owner to such occupier, any Justice of the Peace may, in writing, require such occupier to permit the owner to execute all such works, with respect to such land, as may be necessary for carrying this Act into effect;

Proceedings in case of tenants opposing the execution of this Act.

and if after the expiration of eight days from the date of the order such occupier continue to refuse to permit such owner to execute such works, every such owner, during the continuance of the refusal, shall be discharged from liability to any fines to which he might otherwise have become liable by reason of default in executing such works.

281. No tax or rate on property made under this Act shall be invalid for defect of form, and it shall be enough in any such tax or rate, or any assessment of value for the purpose of making such tax or rate, if the property rated or assessed is so described as to be generally known, and it shall not be necessary to name the owner or occupier thereof.

Formal defects not to invalidate tax or assessment.

282. Whenever the Justices shall have incurred any expenses in the execution of any of the works which under sections 146, 169, and 172 the owners of any land, houses, or buildings are required to execute, the Justices may either recover the amount of such expenses in the manner therein provided, or, if they think fit, may take engagements from the said owners for the quarterly payment of such sums as will be sufficient to defray the whole amount of the said expenses, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum, within a period not exceeding five years, and such sums, when due, may be recovered as rates under Chapter VI.

Recovery of expenses on account of improvements to private property.

283. All Police Officers shall give immediate information to the Justices of any offence committed against this Act.

Police Officers to report offences to Justices, and to arrest unknown offenders.

Any Police Officer may arrest any person committing in his view any offence against this Act, if the name and address of such person be unknown to him,

or if such person decline to give his name and address,

or if the Police Officer shall have reason to doubt the accuracy of such name and address, if given.

And such person may be detained at the Station House until his name and address shall be correctly ascertained, or may be brought up at once before a Justice of the Peace.

Certain provisions of this Act extended.

284. If the Local Government shall have determined that any portion of the environs of the Town shall be included in the system of sewerage and drainage authorized by this Act, and if the Local Government shall have declared the boundaries thereof by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, then sections 163 to 182, both inclusive, shall have effect within the boundaries so declared;

and all such expenses and compensation as, under the said sections and by the provisions of this Act, may be determined by the Court of Small Causes, may be ascertained and determined by any Court of Small Causes having jurisdiction within such boundaries; and all fines payable in respect of such sections, and under this Act, shall be enforced in the manner prescribed by section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure by the Magistrate having jurisdiction within such boundaries.

Houses used for public worship exempt from rates and taxes.

285. Houses used exclusively for purposes of public worship shall be exempt from all rates and taxes which under this Act may be imposed upon land within the Town.

Saving clause.

286. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to

(*a*) preclude any person from prosecuting any other person for a nuisance:

(*b*) render lawful any act or omission on the part of any person, which, but for this Act, would by law be deemed to be a nuisance:

(*c*) exempt any person guilty of nuisance from a suit in respect thereof:

(*d*) affect any enactment not hereby expressly repealed.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 40.)

TAX ON CARRIAGES AND ANIMALS.

	Per half-year. Rs.	A.	P.
For every four-wheel carriage drawn by two horses ...	12	0	0
If more than one such carriage, then for every such carriage after the first, two-thirds of the above rate.			
For every four-wheel carriage drawn by one horse or pony, or a pair of ponies under thirteen hands ...	6	0	0
If more than one such carriage, then for every such carriage after the first, two-thirds of the above rate.			
For every two-wheel carriage ...	6	0	0
For every horse, pony, or mule (*not a race horse*)	6	0	0
For every race horse	12	0	0
For every pony or mule under thirteen hands . .	2	0	0

NOTE.—Animals under eleven hands in height, and carriages, the wheels of which do not exceed twenty-four inches in diameter, are exempted.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 47.)

LICENSE ON PROFESSIONS, TRADES, AND CALLINGS.

	Yearly. Rs.
Class I.	
Every Joint Stock Company ...	100
Class II.	
Every merchant, banker, shroff, banian, wholesale trader, and commission agent, and every practising surgeon, physician, dentist, architect, civil engineer, builder, contractor, carrying company, barrister, attorney, proctor, notary public, and pleader of the High Court	
Every owner or farmer of a haut or bazar	50
Every owner of cotton, jute, hide, or other screws, and every auctioneer	
Every hotel-keeper, boarding-house keeper, lodging-house keeper, shop-keeper, plumber, gasfitter, manufacturer, or trader, whose shop or place of business is assessed under chapter V at one hundred rupees a month or upwards	
Class III.	
Every broker or daloll employed in the wholesale transfer or purchase of imports or exports, country produce, silk, or other merchandize ...	
Every broker or dealer in precious stones, houses, landed property, Government securities, shares, and bills of exchange, and every freight broker ...	
Every practising licentiate of medicine, apothecary, and veterinary surgeon ...	
Every owner of a dispensary, spirit shop, or shop for the sale of intoxicating drugs, and punch house, or billiard room, wholesale tobacco or jute depôt	
Every owner of a steam ferry-boat ...	25
Every hotel-keeper, boarding-house keeper, lodging-house-keeper, plumber, gas-fitter, carriage and horse-dealer, shop-keeper, manufacturer, or trader, whose shop or place of business is assessed under chapter V at more than twenty-five rupees, but less than one hundred rupees a month	
Every pawn-broker, and every person having a shop or place of business registered under section 221 or licensed under section 222 ...	
Every pleader, mookhtear, or law agent, not included in Class II	

Class IV.

Every hotel-keeper, boarding and lodging-house-keeper, owner of a carriage or palanquin let out for hire, plumber, gas-fitter band supplier, carrier, stamp vendor, carriage or horse-dealer, shop-keeper, manufacturer, or trader, whose shop or place of business is in a brickhouse, but not included in Class II or Class III ... ... Every keeper of a permanent stall at a daily public market or in a chowk ... ... Every poddar or money changer ... Every hakeem, koberaj, and practising native doctor, not included in any other Class ... ... Every order supplier, cooley supplier, band supplier, shipping agent, or boat supplier not included in any other Class ...	12

Class V.

Every keeper of a shop not included in any other Class, and every daloll not included in Class III Every pedlar, hawker, and boxwallah	4

Class VI.

All itinerant dealers hawking goods for sale in baskets or trays ...	1

NOTE.—A person who carries on several kinds of business, and may come under more than one of the designations in this schedule, shall be chargeable only under one of such designations, at the discretion of the Justices: and in the case of a firm consisting of two or more persons, payment by any one of such persons shall be considered payment by the firm.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

(See section 87.)

NOTICE OF DEMAND.

TAKE notice that the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta demand from you the sum of due from* [you] as owner (*or occupier*) (*here describe the property or thing upon which the rate or tax is imposed*) for the months of 187 ; and that, if the sum due, together with for this notice, is not paid into the office of the said Justices at or if sufficient cause for the non-payment of the sum is not shown to the Justices within seven days from the service of this notice, a warrant of distress will be issued for the recovery of the same with costs.

(L.S.) (*Signature of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or Secretary.*)

Date———

* In the case of a demand under section one hundred and twenty-five, state that notice of demand has been served upon the owner, and that the sum due remains unpaid.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(See section 87.)

DISTRESS WARRANT.

To (*here insert the name of the Officer charged with the execution of the warrant.*)

WHEREAS of has not paid or shown sufficient cause for the non-payment of the sum of rupees due for the rates (*or taxes*) (*or rates and taxes*) mentioned in the margin for the months of (187 although the said sum has been duly demanded in writing from the said and seven days have elapsed since the service of the notice of demand; This is to command you to distrain the moveable property of the said *or as the case may be, any moveable property found on the premises referred to*) to the amount of the said sum of rupees, and such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charges of taking, keeping, and selling such distress; and if, within seven days next after such distress, the said sum shall not be paid, together with such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charges of taking and keeping such distress, to sell the said moveable property; and having paid and deducted out of the proceeds of the sale, the said sum of rupees and the charges of taking, keeping, and selling such distress, to return the surplus, if any, on demand, to the person whom you shall find in possession of the said moveable property. If sufficient distress cannot be found of the moveable property of the said , you are to certify the same to us together with this Warrant.

(L.S.) (*Signature of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or Secretary.*)

FIFTH SCHEDULE.

(See section 88.)

FORM OF INVENTORY AND NOTICE.

(State particulars of goods seized.)

TAKE notice that I have this day seized the moveable property specified in the above Inventory for the sum rupees due for the rates (*or taxes*) mentioned in the margin for the months of 187 ; and that, unless you pay into the office of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta the amount due, together with the costs of this distress, within seven days from the day of the date of this notice, the said property will be sold.

(*Signature of the Officer executing the Warrant of Distress.*)

Date———

Table of Fees payable in Distraints.

(*See section* 89.)

Sum distrained for.	Fee. Rs.	Fee. As.
Under 5 Rupees	0	8
5 and under 10 Rupees	1	0
10 „ 15 „	1	8
15 „ 20 „	2	0
20 „ 25 „	2	8
25 „ 30 „	3	0
30 „ 35 „	3	8
35 „ 40 „	4	0
40 „ 45 „	4	8
45 „ 50 „	5	0
50 „ 60 „	6	0
60 „ 80 „	7	8
80 „ 100 „	9	0
Above 100 „	10	0

The above charge includes all expenses, except when peons are kept in charge of property distrained, in which case four annas must be paid daily for each man.

SIXTH SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 239.)

Form of Debenture.

The Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta.

Calcutta, the 187 .

No.

By virtue of the Calcutta Municipal Act 1875 we, the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta incorporated under the said Act, in consideration of the sum of rupees paid to us by A. B. of, promise to pay to the said or order the said sum of rupees after the date hereof, together with interest thereon at the rate of per centum per annum, payable half-yearly on the day of and the day of

(*Signature of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, and two Justices of the Peace.*)

SEVENTH SCHEDULE.

(*See sections* 125 *and* 126.)

18 Births in the District of

No.	When born.	Nationality or Caste.	Name, if any.	Sex.	Name of Father.	Profession of Father.	Signature, description, and residence, of informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar.

EIGHTH SCHEDULE.

(*See sections* 125 *and* 126.)

18 DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF

No.	When died.	Nationality or Caste.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Profession.	Cause of Death.	Signature, description, and residence of informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar.

NINTH SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 2.)

ACTS OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
VI of 1863 ..	Calcutta Municipal Affairs	So much as has not been repealed.
IX of 1865 ..	Amendment of Bengal Act VI of 1863	The whole Act.
VI of 1866 ..	Further amendment of Bengal Act VI of 1863 ..	So much as has not been repealed.
I of 1867 ..	Explanation of Bengal Act VI of 1863	The whole Act.
IX of 1867 ..	Amendment of Bengal Acts VI of 1863 and VI of 1866	So much as has not been repealed
XI of 1867 ..	Pauper Hospital and Calcutta Police	The whole Act.
V of 1868 ..	Subjecting a portion of Hastings to the Calcutta Municipal Acts	The whole Act.
I of 1870 ..	Calcutta Water-rate	The whole Act.
VI of 1871 ..	Modifying and amending the constitution of the corporation of the Justices of the Peace for Calcutta	The whole Act.
I of 1872 ..	Extending borrowing powers of the Justices and providing for the repayment of the municipal debt	The whole Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is chiefly to consolidate the law relating to the municipal affairs of Calcutta, which is now scattered over ten Acts of the Council, and which in some instances has been found to be difficult of interpretation, consequent on the provisions of all the Acts not being quite consistent with each other.

The opportunity has been taken to make some amendments which the practical working of the law has proved to be necessary. The most important of these amendments is in relation to the water-supply, which, owing to the increased requirements of the town and the wastage consequent on defective fittings and carelessness in using the water, is not sufficient to enable the Justices to fulfil the obligations which the existing law imposes upon them in respect of keeping up the supply at high pressure throughout the day. It is believed that the amendments proposed by the Bill in this respect are such as will not cause much inconvenience to the public.

In order to enable the Justices to increase the water-supply works, the maximum of the annual water-rate has been raised from five to six per cent.

Another amendment of some importance is a proposal to raise the maximum of the lighting-rate from 2 to 2½ per cent., as the proceeds from the present maximum rate are not sufficient to meet the current expenses connected with the lighting of the town.

The Bill does not propose to deal with the question of allowing an appeal from assessments made by the Justices. Such a proposal must necessarily raise questions as to the tribunal to which the appeals should be made, and the form of procedure that should be provided for regulating the conduct of such appeals. It is thought better, therefore, to leave the determination of this question for the consideration of a Select Committee.

It has also been left for determination by the Select Committee whether the Acts for the regulation of markets in Calcutta should be included in this consolidation measure, or whether they should be allowed to stand as regulating a special subject, which is not so intimately connected with the municipal government of the town as to render it necessary that the law for the government of markets should be a part and parcel of a general municipal enactment.

STUART HOGG.

The 22nd March 1875.

H. MILLETT,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

[First Publication.]

THE following Bill as settled in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 25th March 1875, is by order of the President published for general information:—

A Bill to provide for the Voluntary Registration of Mahomedan Marriages and Divorces.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the voluntary registration of marriages and divorces among Mahomedans: It is enacted as follows:—

Local extent.

1. This Act shall commence and take effect in those districts in the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to which the said Lieutenant-Governor shall extend it by an order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*; and thereupon this Act shall commence and take effect in the districts named in such order, on the day which shall be in such order provided for the commencement thereof.

Interpretation.

2. In this Act—unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Mahomedan Registrar" means any person who is duly authorized under this Act to register marriages and divorces.

"Inspector-General of Registration" and "Registrar" respectively mean the officers so designated and appointed under the Indian Registration Act, 1871, or other law for the time being in force for the registration of documents.

"District" means a District formed under the provisions of the Indian Registration Act, 1871.

"Purdah nishin" means a woman who, according to the custom of the country, might reasonably object to appear in a public office.

Lieutenant-Governor may grant licenses to register.

3. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to grant a license to any person, being a Mahomedan, authorizing him to register Mahomedan marriages and divorces which have been effected within certain specified limits, on application being made to him for such registration; and in like manner it shall be lawful for the said Lieutenant-Governor to revoke or suspend such license:

Provided that no more than two persons shall be licensed to exercise the said functions within the same limits: and provided further that when two persons are so licensed to act within the same limits, the one shall be a member of the Sunni, and the other of the Shiah sect.

Mahomedan Registrars to use seals.

4. Every Mahomedan Registrar shall use a seal bearing the following inscription in the Persian character and language: "The seal of the Mahomedan Registrar of ."

Government to provide books.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor shall supply for the office of every Mahomedan Registrar the seal and the books necessary for the purposes of this Act.

The pages of such books shall be consecutively numbered in print, and the number of pages in each book shall be certified on the title-page by the officer by whom such books are issued.

6. Every Mahomedan Registrar shall keep up the following register books:

Mahomedan Registrar to keep registers.

Book 1.—Register of marriages in the form (A) contained in the schedule to this Act.

Book 2.—Register of divorces other than those of the kind known as *Khula*, in the form (B) contained in the schedule to this Act.

Book 3.—Register of divorces of the kind known as *Khula*, in the form (C) contained in the schedule to this Act.

7. All entries in each register prescribed by the last preceding section shall be numbered in a consecutive series, which shall commence and terminate with the year, a fresh series being commenced at the beginning of each year.

Entries to be numbered.

8. Every application for registration under this Act shall be made to the Mahomedan Registrar orally as follows:—

Applications by whom to be made.

If the application be for the registration of a marriage:

By the parties to the marriage jointly: provided that if the man, or the woman, or both, be minors, application shall be made on their behalf by their respective lawful guardians: and provided further that if the woman be a purdah-nishin, such application may be made on her behalf by her duly authorized vakíl.

If the application be for registration of a divorce other than of the kind known as Khula:

By the man who has effected the divorce.

If the application be for the registration of a divorce of the kind known as Khula:

By the parties to the divorce jointly: provided that if the woman be a purdah-nishin, such application may be made on her behalf by her duly authorized vakíl.

9. On application being made to a Mahomedan Registrar for registration under this Act of a marriage or divorce within one month of the marriage or divorce being effected, and not otherwise, and on payment to him of a fee of one rupee, the Mahomedan Registrar shall—

Duties of Mahomedan Registrar on application being made.

(*a*) satisfy himself whether or not such marriage or divorce was effected by the person or persons by whom it is represented to have been effected;

(*b*) satisfy himself as to the identity of the persons appearing before him and alleging that the marriage or divorce has been effected;

(*c*) in the case of any person appearing as representative of the man or woman (whether he appear as guardian or vakíl), satisfy himself of the right of such person to appear.

If the Mahomedan Registrar be satisfied on the above points, and not otherwise, he shall make an entry of the marriage or divorce in the proper register:

Provided that no such entry shall be made otherwise than in the presence of every person who, by section eleven of this Act, is required to sign such entry.

10. Nothing in the preceding section shall be held to prohibit a Mahomedan Registrar from receiving a gratuity in excess of the prescribed fee of one rupee, when such gratuity is voluntarily tendered.

Mahomedan Registrar may receive gratuity.

11. Every entry in a register kept under this Act shall be signed as follows:—

Entries by whom to be signed.

If the entry be of a marriage in a register in the form (A) contained in the schedule to this Act—

(1) By the parties to the marriage, or, if either or both of them be minors, by their lawful guardians respectively: provided that if the woman be a purdah-nishin, the entry may be signed on her behalf by her duly authorized vakíl:

(2) By two witnesses who were present at the marriage ceremony:

(3) In cases in which the woman is represented by a vakíl, by two witnesses to the fact of the vakíl having been duly authorized to represent her:

(4) By the Mahomedan Registrar.

If the entry be of a divorce other than the kind known as Khula in a register in the form (B) contained in the Schedule to this Act—

(1) By the man who has effected the divorce:

(2) By the witness who identifies the man who has effected the divorce:

(3) If the man be of the Shiah sect, by two witnesses to the divorce being effected:

(4) By the Mahomedan Registrar.

If the entry be of a divorce of the kind known as Khula in a register in the form (C) contained in the Schedule to this Act—

(1) By the parties to the *Khula*: provided that if the woman be a purdah-nishin, the entry may be signed on her behalf by her duly authorized vakíl:

(2) By the person who identifies the man:

(3) By the person who identifies the woman:

(4) If the application for registration has been made by a vakíl on behalf of the woman, by two witnesses to the fact of the vakíl having been duly authorized to represent her:

(5) If the man be of the Shiah sect, by two witnesses to the divorce being effected:

(6) By the Mahomedan Registrar.

12. On completion of the registration of any marriage or divorce, the Mahomedan Registrar shall deliver to each of the applicants for registration an attested copy of the entry; and for such copy no charge shall be made.

Copies of entry to be given to parties.

13. In every office in which any register hereinbefore mentioned is kept, there shall be prepared a current index of the contents of such register; and every entry in such index shall be made, so far as practicable, immediately after the Mahomedan Registrar has made an entry in any such register.

Index to be kept up.

14. The index mentioned in the last preceding section shall contain the name, place of residence, and father's name of each party to every marriage or divorce, and the date of registration. It shall also contain such other particulars, and shall be prepared in such form, as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct.

Particulars to be shown in index.

15. Subject to the previous payment of the fees prescribed, the index, whether it be in the office of the Mahomedan Registrar or of the Registrar of the District, and the copies of entries in such index, which are filed in the office of the Registrar of the District under the provisions of section twenty-two of this Act, shall be at all times open to inspection by any person applying to inspect the same; and copies of entries in any of the registers, and of the certified copies of such entries, which are filed in the office of the Registrar of the District under section twenty-two of this Act, shall be given to all persons applying for such copies.

Index may be inspected and copies of entries in registers taken.

Such copies shall be signed and sealed by the Registrar of the District or by the Mahomedan Registrar, as the case may be.

16. Every Registrar of a District and every Mahomedan Registrar shall for the purposes of this Act be entitled to levy the following fees:—

Fees for searches and copies.

For every search or permission to search in any index or register under his charge—four annas.

For every certified copy of any entry in a register other than the first copy referred to in section twelve of this Act—one rupee.

17. Every Mahomedan Registrar shall perform the duties of his office under the superintendence and control of the Registrar in whose District the office of such Mahomedan Registrar is situate.

Mahomedan Registrars to be subject to control of District Registrar.

In the town of Calcutta every Mahomedan Registrar shall perform the duties of his office under the superintendence and control of the Inspector-General of Registration.

Every Registrar, and in the town of Calcutta the Inspector-General of Registration, shall have authority to issue (whether on complaint or otherwise) any order consistent with this Act, which he considers necessary in respect of any act or omission of any Mahomedan Registrar subordinate to him.

18. The Inspector-General of Registration shall exercise a general superintendence over offices of all Mahomedan Registrars and shall have power from time to time to frame rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of the said Mahomedan Registrars, and the regulation of their offices generally.

Inspector-General of Registration to exercise general superintendence.

19. All rules framed in accordance with the last preceding section shall be submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor for approval, and after they have been approved, they shall be published in the official *Gazette*, and shall then have the same force as if they were inserted in this Act.

Rules to be approved by Lieutenant-Governor and published in Gazette.

20. Every Mahomedan Registrar refusing to register a marriage or divorce shall make an order of refusal, and record his reasons for such order in a book to be kept for that purpose.

Refusal to register to be recorded.

21. An appeal shall lie against an order of a Mahomedan Registrar refusing to register a marriage or divorce to the Registrar to whom such Mahomedan Registrar is subordinate, if presented to such Registrar within twenty days from the date of the order, and the Registrar may reverse or alter such order; and the order passed by the Registrar on appeal shall be final.

Appeal against refusal to register.

22. Every Mahomedan Registrar shall, at the expiration of every month, send certified copies of all entries made by him during the month in the registers mentioned in section six of this Act, and also of the entries which have been made in the index referred to in sections thirteen and fourteen of this Act, to the Registrar of the District within which such Mahomedan Registrar has been authorized to act; and the Registrar, on receiving such copies, shall file them in his office.

Copies of entries to be sent monthly to registrar of district.

23. Every Mahomedan Registrar shall keep safely each register until the same shall be filled, and shall then, or earlier, if he shall leave the District or cease to hold a license, make over the same to the Registrar of the District for safe custody, or to such other person as the Registrar may direct.

Registers to be given up.

24. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe such rules as he thinks fit, provided that such rules be not inconsistent with any provision of this Act—

Lieutenant-Governor may prescribe rules.

(*a*) for determining the qualifications to be required from persons to whom licenses under section three of this Act may be granted;

(*b*) for regulating the attendance of Mahomedan Registrars at the celebration of marriages, and their remuneration for such attendance;

(*c*) for regulating the grant of copies by Registrars and Mahomedan Registrars;

(*d*) for regulating the payment by the Mahomedan Registrars of the cost of the seals, forms of registers, stationery, and any other articles which may be supplied to them by the Government;

(*e*) for regulating the application of the fees levied by Registrars of Districts and Mahomedan Registrars under this Act; and

(*f*) for regulating such other matters as appear to the Lieutenant-Governor necessary to effect the purposes of this Act.

The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time cancel or alter any such rules.

25. Every Mahomedan Registrar shall be, and be deemed to be a public officer, and his duties under this Act shall be deemed to be public duties.

Mahomedan Registrar to be a public officer.

26. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to—

Saving clause.

(*a*) render invalid, merely by reason of its not having been registered, any Mahomedan marriage or divorce which would otherwise be valid;

(*b*) render valid, by reason of its having been registered, any Mahomedan marriage or divorce which would otherwise be invalid;

(c) authorize the attendance of any Mahomedan Registrar at the celebration of a marriage, except at the request of all the parties concerned;

(d) affect the religion or religious rites and usages of any of Her Majesty's subjects in India;

(e) prevent any person, who is unable to write, from putting his mark, instead of the signature required by this Act.

SCHEDULE.

(*See Sections* 6 *and* 11.)

FORM (A).

1. Consecutive No.

2. Name of the bridegroom and that of his father, with their respective residences.

3. Name of the bride and that of her father, with their respective residences.

4. Whether the bride is a spinster, a widow, or divorced by a former husband, and whether she is adult or otherwise.

5.* Name of the guardian of the bridegroom (if the bridegroom be a minor) and that of the guardian's father, with specification of the guardian's residence, and of the relationship in which he stands to the bridegroom.

6.* Name of the guardian of the bride (if she be a minor) and that of his father, with specification of his residence and the relationship in which he stands to the bride.

7.† Name of the bride's vakíl, and of his father, and their residences, with specification of the relationship in which the vakíl stands to the bride.

8.† Names of the witnesses to the due authorization of the bride's vakíl, with names of their fathers and residences, and specification of the relationship in which they stand to the bride.

9. Date on which the marriage was contracted,—to be given according to the English style and according to the era current in the district.

10. Amount of dower.

11. How much of the dower is Moajjul (prompt) and how much Mowujjul (deferred).

12. Whether any portion of the dower was paid at the moment. If so, how much?

13. Whether any property was given in lieu of the whole or any portion of the dower, with specification of the same.

14. Special conditions, if any.

15. Names of village or town, police jurisdiction, and district in which the marriage took place.

16. Name of the person in whose house the marriage ceremony took place, and that of his father.

17. Date of registration, to be given according to the English style.

* These columns will be blank if the bride and bridegroom respectively are not represented by guardians.

† These columns will be blank when the bride is not represented by a vakíl.

FORM (B).

1. Consecutive No.

2. Names of the husband and of his father, and their residences.

3. Names of the wife and of her father, and their residences.

4. Date of divorce—according to the English style and according to the era current in the district.

5. Description of divorce.

6. Manner in which the divorce was effected.

7. Names of the village or town, police jurisdiction, and district in which the divorce took place.

8. Name of the party in whose house the divorce took place, and of his father.

9. Names of witnesses to the divorce, if any, the names of their fathers, and their respective residences.

10. Name of party identifying the husband before the Mahomedan Registrar and that of his father, and their residences.

11. Date of registration,—to be given according to the English style.

FORM (C).

1. Consecutive No.

2. Name of the husband and that of his father, and their residences.

3. Name of the wife and that of her father, and their residences.

4. Date of *khula*—according to the English style and according to the era current in the district.

5. Amount of dower.

6. Whether *khula* was acknowledged by the wife in person before the Mahomedan Registrar.

7. If so, name of the party identifying her before the Mahomedan Registrar, and that of his father, and their residences, with specification of the relationship which he bears to her, if any.

8.* If the *khula* be acknowledged before the Mahomedan Registrar by the wife's vakíl, his name and that of his father, and their residences, with specification of the relationship which the vakíl bears to the wife, if any.

9. Names of the two witnesses to the due authorization of the wife's vakíl and those of their fathers, with their residences.

10. Name of village or town, police jurisdiction, and district where the *khula* took place.

11. Name of the person in whose house the khula took place, and that of his father.

12. Names of the witnesses, if any, to the divorce being effected, the names of their fathers, and their residences.

13. Name of the person identifying the husband, and that of his father, and their residences.

14. Date of registration, to be given in the English style.

* This column will be blank if the woman is not represented by a vakíl.

H. MILLETT,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1875.

PART V.

Acts of the Legislative Council of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 15th March 1875, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XII OF 1875.

THE INDIAN PORTS ACT, 1875.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER IV.

RULES FOR THE SAFETY OF SHIPPING AND THE PRESERVATION OF PORTS.

CHAPTER V.

OF SALVAGE IN PORTS.

CHAPTER VI.

OF PORT-DUES AND CHARGES.

CHAPTER VII.

OF HOISTING SIGNALS.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF PENALTIES.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Ports and Port-dues.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Ports and Port-dues; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Ports Act, 1875:"

2. It shall extend—

Present local extent.

(*a*) to the ports mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed, and to such parts of the navigable rivers and channels leading to such ports respectively, as have been declared to be subject to Act No. XXII of 1855 (*for the regulation of Ports and Port-dues*);

Power to extend this Act.

(*b*) to the other ports or parts of rivers or channels to which the Local Government, in exercise of the power hereinafter conferred, applies the provisions of this Act.

But nothing herein contained shall—

(*c*) apply to any vessel belonging to or in the service of Her Majesty or the Government of India, or to any vessel of war belonging to any Foreign Prince or State;

(*d*) deprive any person of any right of property or other private right except as hereinafter expressly provided; or

(*e*) affect any law or rule relating to the Customs, or any order or direction lawfully made or given pursuant thereto.

And nothing contained in any of the following sections (namely), thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty and forty-one, shall apply to any port, river or channel to which such section has not been specially extended by the Local Government.

Repeal of Acts.

3. The Acts mentioned in the second schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

Every declaration, appointment or rule made under any such Act and now in force shall be deemed to have been made under this Act.

The references made to any Act or provision of an Act hereby repealed shall be read as if made to this Act or the corresponding provision of this Act, as the case may be.

Interpretation-clause.

4. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Vessel."

"Vessel" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or of property:

"Master."

"Master," when used in relation to any vessel, means any person (except a Pilot or Harbour-Master) having for the time being the charge or control of such vessel:

"Pilot."

"Pilot" means a person for the time being authorized by the Local Government to pilot vessels:

"Owner."

"Owner" includes also any agent to whom a vessel is consigned:

"Gunpowder."

"Gunpowder" includes also rockets and other combustible ammunition:

"Magistrate."

"Magistrate" means a person exercising powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure not less than those of a Magistrate of the Second Class and includes, in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, a Magistrate of Police; and

"Port."

"Port" includes also any part of a river or channel in which this Act is for the time being in force.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE POWERS OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Power to extend this Act.

5. With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette,

(*a*) extend this Act to any port or to any part of any navigable river or channel leading thereto in which this Act is not in force,

Power to extend specially sections 38, 39, 40 and 41.

(*b*) extend specially the provisions of any of the following sections (namely), thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty and forty-one, to any port or to any part of any such river or channel to which such provisions have not been so extended,

Power to withdraw this Act.

(*c*) withdraw this Act from any port or any part thereof in which it is for the time being in force:

Provided that every notification under clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of this section may define the limits of the port, river or channel to which it refers, and that such limits may extend to high-water-mark.

Such limits may include any piers, jetties, landing-places, wharfs, quays, docks, and other works made on behalf of the public for convenience of traffic, for safety of vessels, or for the improvement, maintenance and good government of such port, river or channel, whether within or without high-water-mark, and (subject to any rights of private property therein) any portion of the shore or bank within fifty yards of such line.

EXPLANATION:—In this section 'high-water-mark' means the highest point reached by ordinary spring-tides at any season of the year.

Limits how to be altered.

6. The Local Government may from time to time, with the like sanction, and subject to the rights referred to in section five, alter the limits of any port in which this Act may be in force, and declare or describe, by notification in the official Gazette or by means of maps, posts or otherwise, the precise extent of such limits.

Local Government empowered to make Port-rules as to—

7. The Local Government may, from time to time, make such rules, consistent with this Act, as it may think necessary for any of the following purposes, namely,—

entering or leaving Port:

(*a*) for regulating the time at which, and the manner in which, vessels shall enter into or go out of any port subject to this Act:

berths of vessels:

(*b*) for regulating the berths, stations and anchorages to be occupied by vessels in any such port:

striking yards, &c.:

(*c*) for striking the yards and top-masts, and for rigging-in the booms and yards, of vessels in any such port; and for swinging or taking-in davits, boats and other things projecting from such vessels:

removal of anchors, &c.:

(*d*) for the removal or proper hanging or placing of anchors, spars, and other things, in or attached to vessels in any such port:

(e) for regulating vessels whilst taking in or discharging ballast or cargo, or any particular kind of cargo, in any such port, and the stations to be occupied by vessels whilst so engaged :

taking in or discharging ballast :

(f) for keeping free passages of such width as may be deemed necessary within any such port, and along or near to the piers, jetties, landing-places, wharfs, quays, docks, moorings, and other works in or adjoining to the same; and for marking out the spaces so to be kept free :

keeping free passage :

(g) for regulating the anchoring, fastening, mooring, and unmooring of vessels in any such port :

regulating the anchoring :

(h) for regulating the moving and warping of all vessels within any such port and the use of warps therein :

moving and warping :

(i) for regulating the use of the mooring buoys, chain and other moorings, in any such port :

use of mooring buoys :

(j) for fixing from time to time the rates to be paid for the use of such moorings when belonging to Government, or of any boat, hawser, or other thing belonging to Government :

rates for use of mooring buoys :

(k) for licensing and regulating cargo and other boats, and catamarans plying for hire in any such port :

cargo boats, &c. :

(l) for regulating the use of fires and lights within any such port :

fires and lights :

(m) for enforcing and regulating the use of signal-lights by vessels at night in any such port :

signal-lights :

(n) for regulating the number of the crew which must be on board any vessel afloat within the limits of any such port :

number of crew :

(o) for fixing the limits within which vessels shall be prohibited from having on board in any such port any quantity of gunpowder in excess of such quantity as the Local Government prescribes in this behalf.

possession of gunpowder.

CHAPTER III.

OF PORT OFFICERS, THEIR POWERS AND DUTIES.

Appointment of Conservator.

8. The Local Government shall appoint some officer or body of persons to be Conservator of every port subject to this Act, and may suspend or remove such officer or body.

Subject to any direction by the Local Government to the contrary—

(a) in ports where there is a Master Attendant, such Master Attendant shall be the Conservator :

(b) in ports where there is no Master Attendant, but where there is a Harbour-Master, such Harbour-Master shall be the Conservator.

Where the Harbour-Master is not Conservator, the Harbour-Master and his Assistants shall be subordinate to, and subject to the control of, the Conservator.

The Conservator shall be subject to the control of the Local Government, or of any intermediate authority which that Government may appoint.

Conservator empowered to give directions for certain specified purposes.

9. The Conservator of any port subject to this Act may, in respect of any vessel within such port, give directions for carrying into effect any port-rule for the time being in force therein.

Penalty for disobedience to Conservator's orders.

Whoever wilfully, and without lawful excuse, refuses or neglects to obey any lawful direction of such Conservator, after notice thereof has been given to him, shall, for every such offence, be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and with a further fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for every day on which he wilfully continues to disobey such direction ;

Expenses caused thereby to be paid by offender.

and, in case of such refusal or neglect, the said Conservator may do, or cause to be done, all acts necessary for the purpose of carrying such direction into execution, and may hire and employ proper persons for that purpose ; and all reasonable expenses incurred in doing such acts shall be paid by the person so offending.

Service of written notice.

Any written notice of a direction given under this Act, left for the Master of any vessel with any person employed on board thereof, or affixed on a conspicuous place on board of such vessel, shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to have been given to the Master thereof.

Power to cut warps, ropes, &c.

10. The Conservator of any such port may, in case of urgent necessity, cut, or cause to be cut, any warp, rope, cable or hawser, endangering the safety of any vessel in such port or at or near to the entrance thereof.

Power to remove floating timber, &c., or obstruction on shore within limits of Port.

11. The Conservator may remove or cause to be removed, any timber, or obstruction, raft, or other thing floating or being in any part of any such port, which obstructs or impedes the free navigation thereof ; or anything which obstructs or impedes the lawful use of any pier, jetty, landing-place, wharf, quay, dock, mooring, or other work, on any part of the shore or bank which has been declared to be within the limits of such port, and is not private property ;

Expenses of removal.

and the owner of any such timber or raft or other thing shall be liable to pay the reasonable expenses of such removal ;

Penalties for causing obstruction or public nuisance.

and if such owner or any other person has without lawful excuse caused any such obstruction or impediment, or causes any public nuisance affecting or likely to affect such navigation, he shall also be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

And the Conservator or any Magistrate having jurisdiction over the offence may cause such nuisance to be abated.

Recovery of expenses of removal.

12. If the owner of any such timber or raft, or the person who has caused any such obstruction, impediment, or public nuisance as is mentioned in section eleven, neglects to pay the expense of the removal thereof, within one week after demand, or within fourteen days after such removal has been notified in the official Gazette or in such other manner as the Local Government by general or special order directs, such expenses may be recovered in the same manner as any fine under this Act ;

Power to sell timber, &c.

and the Conservator may cause such timber, raft, or other thing, or the materials of any nuisance or

obstruction so removed, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be sold by public auction;

and may retain all the expenses of such removal and sale out of the proceeds of such sale; and shall pay the surplus of such proceeds or deliver so much of the said timber or other materials as may remain unsold, to the person entitled to receive the same;

Proceeds how dealt with.

and, if no such person appear, shall cause the same to be kept and deposited in such manner as the Local Government directs;

and may, if necessary, from time to time, realize the expenses of keeping the same, together with the expenses of such sale, by a further sale of so much of the said timber or other materials as may remain unsold.

Removal of obstructions lawfully made.

13. If any obstruction or impediment to the navigation of any port subject to this Act has been lawfully made, or has become lawful by reason of the long continuance of such obstruction or impediment, or otherwise, the Conservator shall report the same for the information of the Local Government and shall, with the sanction of such Government, cause the same to be removed or altered, making to the person suffering damage by such removal or alteration reasonable compensation for the same.

Compensation how determined.

Every dispute arising concerning such compensation, shall be determined according to the law relating to like disputes in the case of land required for public purposes.

Notice to Conservator, if vessel fouls Government moorings.

14. If any vessel hook or get foul of any of the buoys or moorings laid down by or by the authority of the Local Government in any such port, the Master of such vessel shall not, nor shall any other person, except in the case of emergency, lift such buoy or mooring for the purpose of unhooking or getting clear from the same without the assistance of the Conservator,

and the Conservator, immediately on receiving notice of such accident, shall assist and superintend the clearing of such vessel;

Expense of clearing vessel.

and the Master of such vessel shall, upon demand, pay such reasonable expense as may be incurred in clearing the same.

Penalty.

Any Master offending against the provisions of this section shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Power to raise wreck, &c., impeding navigation within the port.

Expense how recoverable.

15. If any vessel be wrecked, stranded or sunk, in any such port, so as to impede or be likely to impede the navigation thereof, the Conservator may cause the same to be raised, removed, or destroyed;

and may recover the same on behalf of the Local Government in the manner provided by section forty-four.

Power to board vessels.

16. The Conservator or any of his Assistants may, whenever he suspects that any offence has been, or is about to be, committed contrary to this Act, or whenever it is necessary for him so to do in the discharge of any duty hereby imposed upon him;

and the Collector of Customs, or other officer appointed to collect any port-dues or other charges payable in respect of any vessel under this Act, may, whenever it is necessary so to do, for the performance of any duty hereby imposed upon such Collector or other officer,

either alone or with any other person, board any vessel, or enter any building or place, within the limits of any port subject to this Act.

If the Master of such vessel, or if any person in possession or occupation of any such building or place, without lawful excuse refuse to allow any officer or other person to board or enter such vessel, building or place for the performance of any duty imposed upon him by this Act, he shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Power to require crews to prevent or extinguish fire.

17. For the purpose of preventing or extinguishing fire in any port subject to this Act, the Conservator may require the Master of any ship within the port to place at his disposal such number as he requires, not exceeding three-fourths, of the crew then under the orders of such Master.

Any Master refusing or neglecting to comply with such requisition shall be punished with a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and any seaman then under his orders who after being directed by the Master to obey the Conservator's orders for the purpose aforesaid refuses to obey such orders shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty-five rupees.

Powers of Conservator may be exercised by Harbour-Master.

18. All acts, orders or directions by this Act authorized to be done or given by any Conservator may, subject to his control, be done or given by any Harbour-Master or any Assistant of such Conservator or Harbour-Master,

and any person hereby authorized to do any act may call to his aid such assistance as may be necessary.

Indemnity to Government against default of Harbour-Master, &c.

19. The Government shall not be answerable for any act or default of any Master Attendant, Harbour-Master, or other Conservator of any port subject to this Act; or of any Pilot; or of any Deputy or Assistant of any of the officers above-mentioned; or of any person acting under the authority or direction of any such Officer or Assistant, done within the limits of such port;

nor for any damage sustained by any vessel in consequence of any defect in any of the moorings, hawsers, or other things belonging to Government, within the said limits, which may be used by such vessel.

Proviso.

Provided that nothing in this section shall protect the Secretary of State for India in Council from a suit in respect of any act done by or under the express order or sanction of Government.

CHAPTER IV.

RULES FOR THE SAFETY OF SHIPPING AND THE PRESERVATION OF PORTS.

Injuring buoys, &c.

20. No person shall without lawful excuse lift, injure, loosen, or set adrift any buoy, beacon, or mooring fixed or laid down by or by the authority of the Local Government in any port subject to this Act.

Whoever offends against the provisions of this section shall, for every such offence, be liable, in addition to the payment of the amount of damage done, to fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years.

Wilfully loosening vessel from moorings.

21. Whoever wilfully and without lawful excuse loosens or removes from her moorings any vessel within any such port without leave or authority from the owner or Master of such vessel, shall, for every such offence, be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months.

Improperly discharging ballast.

22. No ballast or rubbish, and no other thing likely to form a bank or shoal, or to be detrimental to navigation, shall, without lawful excuse, be cast or thrown into any such port or into or upon any place on shore, from which the same is liable to be washed into any such port, either by ordinary or high tides, or by storms or land-floods.

Whoever by himself or another so casts or throws the same, and the Master of any vessel from which the same is cast or thrown, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees over and above any expenses which may be incurred in removing the same. If after receiving notice from the Conservator of the port to desist casting or throwing any such ballast or other thing, any Master continues so to cast or throw it, he shall also be liable to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months.

Nothing in this section applies to any case in which such ballast or other thing is cast or thrown into any such port with the consent in writing of the Conservator, or within any limits within which such act may be authorized by the Local Government.

Graving, &c., vessel within prohibited limits.

23. If any person grave, bream, or smoke any vessel in any such port, contrary to the directions of the Conservator, or at any time or within any limits at or within which such act is prohibited by any order of the Local Government, such person, and also the Master of such vessel, shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Boiling pitch, &c., on board vessel within prohibited limits.

24. If any person boil or heat any pitch, tar, resin, dammer, turpentine, oil, or other such combustible matter on board any vessel within any such port, or at any place within its limits where such act is prohibited by the Local Government, or contrary to the order or directions of the Conservator, such person, and also the Master of any vessel on board which such offence is committed, shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Drawing spirits by unprotected artificial light.

25. If any person, by an unprotected artificial light, draws off spirits on board any vessel within any port subject to this Act, such person, and also the Master of every such vessel, shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Warping.

26. Every Master of a vessel in any port subject to this Act shall, when required so to do by the Conservator, permit warps to be made fast to such vessel for the purpose of warping any other vessel in the port, and shall not allow any such warp to be let go until required so to do.

Any Master offending against the provisions of this section shall be punished for every such offence with a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Leaving out hawser, &c., after sun-set.

27. No Master of any vessel shall cause or suffer any warp or hawser attached to his vessel to be left out in any port subject to this Act, after sun-set, in such a manner as to endanger the safety of any boat or other vessel navigating in such port.

Any Master offending against the provisions of this section shall be punished for every such offence with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Gunpowder.

Place of deposit for gunpowder.

28. The Local Government shall appoint a proper place in which gunpowder in excess of the quantity allowed by rule under section seven, clause (*o*), for any ship in any port subject to this Act, shall be deposited; and shall also appoint an officer to receive the same.

Government to fix time and manner of landing and shipping powder, &c.

29. The Local Government may in such case by order fix the times at or within which, and the manner in which, such gunpowder, shall be landed and deposited by any vessel inward-bound, and also the times at or within which, and the manner in which, the same shall be taken on board any vessel from such place of deposit.

Master to make declaration.

30. The Master of such vessel shall, upon such gunpowder being deposited, make and sign a declaration in writing that there is not then, to his knowledge or belief, on board such vessel any gunpowder exceeding the quantity allowed by the rule last aforesaid.

Officer to give receipt and to account for powder deposited.

31. The officer with whom such gunpowder is deposited shall give a receipt for the same to the Master or other person making the deposit, and he shall be accountable to such Master or other person for the re-delivery of the same.

If by stress of weather powder is not landed, notice to be given.

32. If any vessel be prevented by stress of weather from landing or depositing such gunpowder, in excess of the quantity allowed as aforesaid, the master or owner of such vessel shall, so soon as the weather permits, land and deposit the same at the place so appointed as aforesaid, or shall forthwith give notice to the Conservator, or other officer named for that purpose by any order of the Local Government, of his having such gunpowder on board, and shall obey his directions relating to the same.

Time, &c., for vessels outward-bound to take in powder.

33. The Local Government may also, in respect to such port, by order, fix the times and places at which, and the manner in which, vessels outward-bound, requiring to take in any gunpowder, exceeding the quantity abovementioned, shall take in the same, whether such gunpowder has been previously landed from such vessel or not.

34. The Master of any vessel having on board any gunpowder, contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees;

Penalties for having prohibited powder on board.

and all gunpowder on board any vessel contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall be forfeited to Government, and may be seized by the Conservator, or by any Collector of Customs, or by any Custom-house officer, or other officer authorized in that behalf by the Local Government, within the limits of their respective jurisdictions.

35. Whoever, without lawful excuse, discharges any gun, musket, or other fire-arm in any port subject to this Act, or on or from the landing-places, piers, wharfs, or quays thereof, except a gun loaded only with gunpowder for the purpose of making a signal of distress, or for such other purpose as may be allowed by the Local Government, shall, for every such offence, be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Guns not to be discharged in port.

Exception.

Penalty.

Extinguishment of Fires.

36. The Master of any vessel in which fire takes place while lying in any port, who wilfully omits to take order to extinguish such fire, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Penalty on Master omitting to take order to extinguish fire.

Inflammable Oil.

37. The Local Government may from time to time make rules for regulating

Power to make rules for prevention of fire from inflammable oil.

(*a*) the prevention of injury from fire in ports and places at which vessels entering port with inflammable oil on board are to be moored,

(*b*) the mode in which such oil shall be landed from or shipped on board of such vessels.

Explanation.—"Inflammable oil" includes petroleum, benzole, kerosine and any oil or product of oil that gives off an inflammable vapour at a temperature of less than one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer.

Special Rules.

38. No vessel of the burden of two hundred tons or upwards, shall be moved in any port to which this section has been specially extended without having a Pilot, Harbour-Master, or Assistant of the Master Attendant or Harbour-Master on board; and no vessel of any burden less than two hundred tons and exceeding one hundred tons shall be moved in any such port without having on board a Pilot, Harbour-Master, or Assistant of the Master Attendant or Harbour-Master, unless authority in writing so to do has been obtained from the Conservator or some officer empowered by him to give such authority.

Vessels in certain cases not to be moved without having a pilot, &c., or permission of Harbour-Master.

If any vessel, except in case of urgent necessity, be moved contrary to the provisions of this section, the Master of such vessel shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, unless upon application to the proper officer the Master be unable to procure a Pilot, Harbour-Master or Assistant of the Master Attendant or Harbour-Master to go on board the said vessel.

39. Every vessel exceeding the burden of two hundred tons and lying in any such port shall be provided with a proper force-pump, hose and appurtenances, for the purpose of extinguishing any fire that may occur on board.

Vessels above 200 tons to be provided with force-pump, &c.

The Master of every such vessel who, having been required by the Conservator to comply with the provisions of this section, without lawful excuse neglects or refuses so to do for the space of seven days after such requisition, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

40. No person, unless duly authorized by the Conservator, shall creep or sweep in any such port for anchors, cables or other stores lost or supposed to be lost therein.

Unauthorized person not to search for lost stores.

Whoever offends against the provisions of this section shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

41. No person shall, without the permission of the Conservator, remove or carry away any rock, stones, shingle, gravel, or soil, or any artificial protection from any part of the bank or shore of any such port;

Removing stones, &c., or injuring shores of port prohibited.

and no person shall sink or bury in any part of such bank or shore, whether the same be public or private property, any mooring-post, anchor or any other thing, or do any other thing which is likely to injure or to be used so as to injure such bank or shore, except with the permission of the said Conservator, and with the aid or under the inspection of such person (if any) as he may appoint to take part in or overlook the performance of such work.

Whoever offends against the provisions of this section shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and shall pay the expenses of repairing the injury (if any) done by him to such bank or shore.

Publication of Orders.

42. Every declaration, order and rule of a Local Government, made in pursuance of this Act, shall be published in the official Gazette; and a copy thereof shall be fixed up in some conspicuous place in the office of the Conservator of every port to which such order relates and in the Custom-house, if any, of every port subject to this Act.

Publication of orders of Local Government.

Whoever disobeys any such order or rule shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for every such offence.

Penalty for disobedience to rules.

And in the case of disobedience to any rule made under section thirty-seven, the owner or Master of the vessel concerned shall also be punished with a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees for each day during which such rule is disobeyed.

CHAPTER V.

OF SALVAGE IN PORTS.

43. If any anchors, wreck, stores, or other property be recovered by any officer employed by the Local Government for that purpose, from the surface, bed or shore of any port subject to this Act, the Local Government shall be entitled to receive a reasonable sum for salvage, having regard to the place of recovery.

Salvage payable for wreck, &c.

Register to be kept.

A register shall be kept of all property so recovered, in such manner and at such place as the Local Government may direct.

It shall contain a description of such property, and of the times and places where the same has been recovered;

and it shall be open to public inspection at reasonable office-hours, except on Sundays and such holidays as the Local Government may direct.

Property recovered may, in certain cases, be sold.

44. If the property recovered under the last preceding section, or by a Conservator acting under section fifteen, is unclaimed, or if the person claiming the same fails to pay the amount due to the Local Government in respect thereof,

such property may be sold by public auction, if of a perishable nature, forthwith; and if not of a perishable nature, at any period not less than six months after the recovery thereof;

Proceeds how applied.

and on the realization of the proceeds, the amount due to the Local Government for salvage, or for the expenses incurred under section fifteen, shall be deducted therefrom, and credited to the Local Government, and the balance shall be paid to the person entitled to the property recovered, or, if no such person appear and claim the same, shall be held in deposit for payment, without interest, to any person thereafter establishing his right to the same:

Provided that he makes his claim within one year from the date of the sale.

CHAPTER VI.

OF PORT-DUES AND CHARGES.

Levy of port-dues.

45. In each of the ports mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed, such port-due not exceeding the amount specified for such port in the third column of the same schedule as the Local Government from time to time directs shall be levied on vessels entering the same port and described in the second column of the same schedule, but not oftener than the time fixed for such port in the fourth column of the same schedule.

Whenever the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council has declared or hereafter declares any port to be subject to this Act, it may, with the like sanction, by the same or any subsequent declaration, further declare—

(*a*) the maximum amount of dues to be levied on vessels entering such port;

(*b*) the conditions and modifications under which such dues shall be levied;

and may also, from time to time, with the like sanction, vary such conditions and modifications; and such dues shall be levied accordingly.

All port-dues now leviable in any of the said ports shall continue to be so leviable until it is otherwise declared in exercise of the powers conferred by this section.

No port-dues or fees shall hereafter be levied in any port except under the authority of this Act.

No order increasing or imposing port-dues under this section shall take effect until the expiration of sixty days from the day on which such order has been published in the local official Gazette.

Local Government may vary port-dues.

46. The Local Government may, from time to time, exempt the vessels entering any port subject to this Act from the levy of port-dues and cancel such exemption, or it may from time to time vary the rate at which port-dues shall be levied in any such port, in such manner as, having regard to the receipts and charges on account of that port, it thinks expedient, by reducing or raising the dues, or any of them;

Proviso.

Provided that the rates shall not in any case exceed the amount authorized to be taken by this Act.

Accounts of port-dues.

47. For every port at which port-dues are levied under this Act, a distinct account, to be called the Account of the Port Fund of the port to which it relates, shall be kept by such officer as the Local Government may appoint for that purpose.

This account shall show in complete detail the receipts and charges of the port; and an abstract statement of every such account shall be published annually, as soon after the first of May of each year as may be practicable, in which statement the balance at the close of the year at the credit or debit of the port shall be shown.

If, for any of the purposes of this Act, an advance of money has been or shall be made by Government on account of any port subject to this Act, simple interest upon that advance, or upon so much of it as remains or shall remain unrepaid, at such rate as the Governor General in Council may determine, shall be charged in the Port Fund Account thereof.

All expenses, including the pay and allowances of all persons upon the establishment of the port, the cost of buoys, beacons, lights and all other works maintained chiefly for the benefit of vessels being in, or entering, or leaving the port, or passing through the rivers or channels leading thereto, but excluding receipts and expenses on account of pilotage, incurred for the sake of every such port, shall be charged in the Port Fund Account of that port.

And all money, including salvage-money, proceeds of waifs, and fines, received under this Act, at or on account of every such port, shall be credited in the Port Fund Account of that port.

The Local Government may direct that for the purposes of this section any number of ports shall be regarded as constituting a single port; and thereupon all sums received on account of port-dues at any of the same ports shall form a common fund which shall be available for the payment of all charges incurred on account of any of the same ports, and such balance as may remain after payment of such expenses may be temporarily invested in such manner as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

Collection of port-dues.

48. The Collector of Customs at every such port, or such other officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf, shall collect the port-dues above-mentioned.

Voucher to be given.

The officer to whom any such port-dues are paid, shall grant to the person paying the same a proper voucher in writing under his hand, describing the name of his office, the port or place at which the port-dues are paid, and the name, tonnage and other proper description of the vessel in respect of which such payment is made.

Master to report arrival.

49. Within twenty-four hours after the arrival within the limits of any port subject to this Act of any vessel liable to the payment of port-dues under this or any subsequent Act, the Master of such vessel shall report such arrival to the Conservator of such port.

Any Master without lawful excuse failing to make such report within the time aforesaid shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Nothing in this section applies to tug-steamers, ferry-steamers or river-steamers plying in any of the ports subject to this Act.

Conservator may in certain cases ascertain draught, and charge expense to Master.

50. If any vessel liable to the payment of port-dues is in any such port without proper marks on the stem and stern-posts thereof for denoting her draught, the Conservator may cause the same to be ascertained by means of the operation of hooking, and the Master of such vessel shall be liable to pay the expenses of such operation.

Tonnage of vessel liable to port-dues how ascertained

51. In order to ascertain the tonnage of any vessel liable to pay port-dues the following rules shall be observed :—

if registered;

(*a*).—If such vessel be a British registered vessel, or a vessel registered under Act No. X of 1841, or Act No. XI of 1850, or under the laws for the time being in force for the registration of vessels in India, the Conservator may require the owner or Master of such vessel, or any person having possession of her register, to produce such register for inspection. If any such owner, Master, or other person neglect or refuse to produce such register, or otherwise to satisfy the Conservator as to what is the true tonnage of the vessel in respect of which such port-dues are payable, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and the Conservator may cause such vessel to be measured, and the tonnage thereof to be ascertained; and in such case the owner or Master of such vessel shall also be liable to pay the expenses of such measurement.

if not registered.

(*b*).—If such vessel be not a British registered vessel, or a vessel registered under Act No. X of 1841, or Act No. XI of 1850, or under the laws for the time being in force for the registration of vessels in India, and the owner or Master thereof fail to satisfy the Conservator as to what is her true tonnage according to the mode of measurement prescribed by the law in force for the time being for regulating the measurement of British registered vessels, the Conservator shall cause such vessel to be measured and the tonnage thereof, according to the mode aforesaid, to be ascertained; and in such case, the owner or Master of such vessel shall be liable to pay the expenses of such measurement.

On refusal to pay port-dues, &c., the Collector may distrain and sell.

52. If the Master of any vessel, in respect of which any port-dues or charges are payable under this Act refuses or neglects to pay the same on demand, the Collector of Customs, or other person authorized to collect such port-dues, fees or charges, may distrain or arrest such vessel, and the tackle, apparel and furniture belonging thereto, or any part thereof, and detain the same until the amount due is paid; and in case any part of the said port-dues or charges, or of the costs of the distress or arrest, or of the keeping of the same, remains unpaid for the space of five days next after any such distress or arrest so made, the Collector of Customs, or other such person as aforesaid, may cause the vessel or other thing so distrained or arrested to be sold, and with the proceeds of such sale may satisfy the port-dues, charges, and costs, including the costs of sale remaining unpaid, and shall render the surplus (if any) to the Master of such vessel upon demand.

No port-clearance to be granted until dues, &c., are paid.

53. The Officer of Government, whose duty it is to grant a port-clearance for any vessel, shall not grant such clearance—

(*a*) until her owner or Master, or some other person, has paid or secured to the satisfaction of such officer the amount of all port-dues, fees and charges, and of all fines, penalties and expenses to which such vessel or her owner or Master is liable under this Act;

(*b*) until all expenses, which by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1851, section 228, are to be borne by her owner, incurred since her arrival in the port from which she seeks clearance, have been duly paid.

Port-dues, &c., payable in one port recoverable by Collector at any other port.

54. If the Master of any vessel in respect of which any port-dues or charges are payable causes her to leave any port without having discharged such dues, fees, or charges, the Collector of Customs or other officer authorized to collect the same may require in writing the Collector of Customs or other Officer as aforesaid, in any other port in British India to which she may proceed or in which she may be, to levy such dues or charges.

Every Collector or other officer to whom such requisition shall be directed shall proceed to levy such dues or charges in the manner prescribed in section fifty-two; and a certificate purporting to be made and signed by the Collector of Customs or other Officer as aforesaid of the port where the port-dues or charges became payable, stating the amount so payable, shall be sufficient *primâ facie* proof of such amount in any proceeding under the said section, and also (in case the amount payable is disputed) in any subsequent proceeding under section seventy.

Penalty for evading payment of port-dues, &c.

55. If the Master of any such vessel evades the payment of any port-dues or charges payable under this Act, he shall be liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding five times the amount so payable.

In any proceeding before a Magistrate for the adjudication of such penalty, any such certificate as is mentioned in section fifty-four stating that the Master has evaded such payment, shall be sufficient *primâ facie* proof of the evasion, unless the Master shows to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that the departure of the vessel without having discharged the dues or charges payable was caused by stress of weather, or that there was lawful or reasonable ground for such departure.

Any Magistrate having jurisdiction under this Act in any port to which the vessel may proceed or in which she may be found, shall be deemed to have jurisdiction in any proceeding under this section.

Port-dues on vessels in ballast.

56. Vessels entering any port subject to this Act (other than the ports in British Burma) in ballast

and not carrying passengers, shall be charged with a port-due not exceeding three-fourths of the port-due with which they would otherwise be chargeable.

Port-due on vessels not discharging or taking in cargo.

57. When any vessel enters any port subject to this Act, but does not discharge or take in any cargo or passenger therein (with the exception of such unshipment and reshipment as may be necessary for purposes of repair), the port-due chargeable in respect of such vessel shall be at a rate equal to one-half the rate chargeable in respect of other vessels:

Provided that no vessel entering any of the ports subject to the Governor of Fort St. George in Council and leaving the same within forty-eight hours without discharging or taking in any passengers or cargo, shall be charged with any port-dues.

Port-dues not chargeable on vessels re-entering from stress of weather.

58. No port-due shall be chargeable in respect of any vessel which, having left any port, is compelled to re-enter it by stress of weather or in consequence of having sustained any damage.

Hospital Port-Dues

Power to impose hospital port-dues

59. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official *Gazette*, order that there shall be paid in respect of every ship entering any port subject to this Act, within a reasonable distance of which there may be a public hospital or dispensary suitable for the reception or relief of seamen requiring medical aid, such further port-dues not exceeding one anna per ton as the Local Government thinks fit.

Such port-dues shall be called hospital port-dues.

No order imposing or increasing hospital port-dues shall take effect until the expiration of sixty days from the day on which such order has been published in the official Gazette.

Whenever the Local Government is satisfied that proper provision has been made by the owners or agents of any ship or class of ships for giving medical aid to the seamen employed on board such ship or class of ships, it may, by notification in the official *Gazette*, exempt such ship or class of ships from any payment under this section. The Local Government may, by like notification, withdraw any such exemption.

Application of hospital port-dues.

60. Such hospital port-dues shall be applied, as the Local Government may direct, to the support of any such hospital or dispensary as aforesaid or otherwise for providing sanitary superintendence and medical aid for the shipping in such port and for the seamen belonging to such ships, whether such seamen are ashore or afloat.

Fees for certain Services.

Fees for pilotage, hauling, remooring, &c.

61. Within any port subject to this Act, fees may be charged for pilotage, hauling, mooring, remooring, hooking, measuring, and other services rendered to vessels, at such rates as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct:

Provided that, in the case of fees for pilotage, the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council has been obtained.

The fees now chargeable for such services shall continue to be chargeable unless and until they are altered in exercise of the power conferred by the former part of this section.

CHAPTER VII.

OF HOISTING SIGNALS.

Master to hoist number of vessel

62. The Master of every inward or outward-bound vessel, on arriving within signal-distance of any signal-station established within the limits of the river Hugli or within the limits of any part of a river or channel subject to this Act shall, on the requisition of the pilot in charge of the vessel, signify the name of the vessel by hoisting the number by which she is known, or by adopting such other means to this end as may be practicable and usual, and shall keep the signal flying until it is answered from the signal-station.

Penalty for not hoisting signal

63. Any Master of a vessel arriving as aforesaid, who refuses or neglects to conform to the above rule, shall be liable on conviction, for each instance of such refusal or neglect, to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

Pilot to require Master to hoist signal

64 Every pilot in charge of a vessel shall require the number of the vessel of which he is in charge to be duly signalled as provided under section sixty-two.

And if Master refuses to do so, pilot may anchor

When, on a requisition from the pilot to that effect, the Master of a vessel refuses to hoist the number of a vessel, or to adopt such other means of making her name known as may be practicable and usual, the pilot in charge of such vessel may, on arrival at the first place of safe anchorage, anchor the vessel and refuse to proceed on his course until the requisition has been complied with

Punishment of pilot disobeying provisions of this chapter

65. Any pilot in charge of a vessel who disobeys, or abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code disobedience to, any of the provisions of this chapter, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees for each instance of such disobedience or abetment, and in addition shall be liable to dismissal from his appointment.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF PENALTIES.

Offences how triable, and penalties how recovered

66. All offences against this Act shall be triable by a Magistrate. And any Magistrate may, by warrant under his hand, cause the amount of any such penalty imposed upon the owner or Master of any vessel, for any offence committed on board of such vessel, or in the management thereof, or otherwise in relation thereto, whereof such owner or Master is convicted, to be levied by distress and sale of such vessel, and the tackle, apparel and furniture thereof, or so much thereof as is necessary.

Costs of conviction.

67. In case of any conviction under this Act, the convicting Magistrate may order the offender to pay the costs of such conviction, in addition to any fine or expenses to which he may be liable.

Such costs may be assessed by the Magistrate, and may be levied and recovered in the same manner as any fine under this Act.

Damages, &c., payable under this Act, how ascertained and recovered.

68. Whenever any person is liable, under the provisions of this Act, to pay any sum of money, damages, or expenses not exceeding

one thousand rupees, the same may be recovered and levied in the same manner as any fine under this Act, and, if necessary, the amount thereof may be fixed and assessed by the Magistrate before whom the case is tried.

Costs of distress.

69. Whenever any fine, damages or expenses is or are levied under this Act, by distress and sale, the costs of such distress and sale may be levied in addition to such fine, damages or expenses, and in the same manner.

Magistrate to determine the amount to be levied in case of dispute.

70. If any dispute arise concerning the amount leviable by any distress or arrest under this Act, or the charges or costs payable under the last preceding section, the person making such distress or using such arrest may detain the goods distrained or arrested, or the proceeds of the sale thereof, until the amount to be levied has been determined by a Magistrate, who, upon application made to him for that purpose, may determine such amount, and award such costs to be paid by either of the parties to the other of them as he thinks reasonable; and payment of such costs, if not paid on demand, shall be enforced in the same manner as any penalty under this Act.

Jurisdiction over offences beyond local limits of jurisdiction.

71. Any person offending against the provisions of this Act, in any port, river or channel subject to this Act, shall be punishable by any Magistrate having jurisdiction over any district or place adjoining such port, river or channel, or adjoining either side of that part of the river or channel in which such offence is committed.

Such Magistrate may exercise all the powers of a Magistrate under this Act, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the offence had been committed locally within the limits of his jurisdiction, notwithstanding the offence may not have been committed locally within such limits; and in case any such Magistrate exercise the jurisdiction hereby vested in him, the offence shall be deemed, for all purposes, to have been committed locally within the limits of his jurisdiction.

Conviction to be quashed on merits only.

72. No conviction, order, or judgment of any Magistrate under this Act shall be quashed for error of form or procedure, but only on the merits;

Form of conviction.

and it shall not be necessary to state, on the face of the conviction, order or judgment, the evidence on which it proceeds.

If no jurisdiction appears on the face of the conviction, order or judgment, but the depositions taken supply that defect, the conviction, order or judgment shall be aided by what so appears in such depositions.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hoisting unlawful colours in Port.

73. If any vessel belonging to any of Her Majesty's subjects, or sailing under British colours, hoist, carry, or wear, within the limits of any port subject to this Act, any flag, jack, pendant or colours, the use whereof on board such vessel has been prohibited by the Statute 17th & 18th of Victoria, chapter 104, or any other Statute now or hereafter to be in force, or by any proclamation made or to be made in pursuance of any such Statute, or by any of Her Majesty's Regulations in force for the time being, the Master of such vessel shall, for every such offence, be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Such fine shall be in addition to any other penalty recoverable under the said Statute or any future Statute to be made in that behalf.

Any officer of Her Majesty's Navy within the limits of such port, or the Conservator of such Port, may enter on board any such vessel, and seize and take away any flag, jack, pendant or colour so unlawfully hoisted, carried, or worn on board the same.

Foreign Deserters.

74. Any Magistrate, upon an application being made to him by the Consul of any Foreign Power to which the Foreign Deserters' Act, 1852, has by an order of Her Majesty in Council been, or shall hereafter be, declared to be applicable, or by the representative of such Consul, and upon complaint on oath of the desertion of any seaman, not being a slave, from any ship of such Foreign Power, may, until a revocation of such Order in Council has been publicly notified, issue his warrant for the apprehension of any such deserter;

and, upon due proof of the desertion, may order him to be conveyed on board the vessel to which he belongs, or, at the instance of the Consul, to be detained in custody till the vessel is ready to sail, or, if the vessel has sailed, for a reasonable time not exceeding one month:

Provided that a deposit be first made of such sum as the Magistrate deems necessary for the subsistence of the deserter during such detention;

Provided also that the detention of such deserter shall not be continued beyond twelve weeks.

Application of sections 11 and 22.

75. The provisions contained in sections eleven and twenty-two shall be applicable to all ports heretofore or hereafter declared by the Local Government to be ports for the shipment and landing of goods, but not otherwise subject to this Act, and may be enforced by any Magistrate to whose ordinary jurisdiction any such port is subject.

Any penalties imposed by him, and any expenses incurred by his order under the said provisions, shall be recoverable respectively in the manner provided in sections sixty-six and sixty-eight.

In any of the said ports for the shipment and landing of goods the consent referred to in section twenty-two may be given by the principal officer of customs at such port or by any other officer appointed in that behalf by the Local Government.

Disputes concerning amount due under section 15 or section 43.

76. Any dispute arising concerning the amount due under section fifteen or section forty-three shall be determined by a Magistrate upon application made to him for that purpose by either of the disputing parties.

Amendment of Act XIII of 1867.

77. Act No. XIII of 1867, section one, shall be read as if for the words "and such port-due" the following words were substituted (namely),—"The port-due leviable under the Indian Ports Act, 1875, in either of the ports of Maulmain and Bassein."

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(See section 2.)

PART I.—BRITISH BURMA.

Name of port.	Vessels chargeable.	Rate of port-dues.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
Maulmain ...	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards, but less than twenty-five tons.	Not exceeding four annas per ton.	Once in sixty days.
	Sea-going vessels of twenty-five tons and upwards.	Not exceeding five annas six pie per ton.	Ditto.
Rangoon ...	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards.	Not exceeding six annas per ton.	Ditto.
Kyook Phyoo ...	Ditto ...	Not exceeding four annas per ton.	Ditto.
Akyab ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Bassein ...	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards, but less than twenty-five tons.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Sea-going vessels of twenty-five tons and upwards.	Not exceeding five annas six pie per ton.	Ditto.

PART II.—THE LOWER PROVINCES,

Name of port.	Vessels chargeable.	Rate of port-dues.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
Chittagong ..	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards.	Not exceeding four and a half annas per ton.	Once in sixty days.
Port Canning ...	Sea-going vessels of twenty tons and upwards.	Not exceeding four annas per ton; provided that in the case of *dhonis* and country vessels employed in the coasting trade, the rate shall be one-half the rate chargeable in respect of other vessels.	Whenever the vessel enters the port, except in the case of *dhonis* and country vessels employed in the coasting trade, which shall not be chargeable with port-dues at the same port more than once in ninety days.
	Tug-steamers and river-steamers belonging to Port Canning.	Not exceeding four annas per ton.	Once between the 1st January and the 30th June, and once between the 1st July and the 31st December in each year.
Calcutta ...	Sea-going vessels of twenty tons and upwards.	Not exceeding four annas per ton; provided that in the case of *dhonis* and country vessels employed in the coasting trade, the rate shall be one-half the rate chargeable in respect of other vessels.	Whenever the vessel enters the port, except in the case of *dhonis* and country vessels employed in the coasting trade, which shall not be chargeable with port-dues at the same port more than once in sixty days.
	Tug-steamers and river-steamers.	Not exceeding four annas per ton.	Once between the 1st January and the 30th June, and once between the 1st July and 31st December in each year.
Cuttack Ports,—namely, Balasore, Chúráman, Laichhunpur, Chánua, Subarnrékha, Dhámra and Sártha.	Sea-going vessels of three hundred maunds and upwards.	Not exceeding six annas per hundred maunds.	Whenever the vessel enters the port.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*continued.*

Part III.—The Madras Presidency.

Name of port.	Vessels chargeable.	Rate of port-dues.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
Eastern Group— 1. Ganjam ...	Sea-going vessels of fifteen tons and upwards.	Not exceeding three annas per ton: provided that in the case of vessels employed in the coasting trade, not being steamers, the rates shall be one-half the rates chargeable in respect of other vessels: provided also that any steamer engaged in the coasting trade, when it enters any of the ports of the Eastern and Western Groups, shall pay the highest rate of port-dues leviable at any port of such group and an addition of half of such highest rate.	(*a.*) No coasting steamer having paid port-dues at any port shall be chargeable with port-dues again at the same or at any other port of the same group within thirty days. (*b.*) No coasting vessel other than a coasting steamer shall be chargeable with port-dues at the same port more than once in sixty days. (*c.*) No vessel other than a coasting vessel or a coasting steamer shall be chargeable with port-dues at the same port more than once in ninety days. In the above rules the expression "coasting vessel" means any vessel which at any port discharges cargo exclusively from, or takes in cargo exclusively for, any port on the Continent of India or in the Island of Ceylon.
2. Gopalpur ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	
3. Calingapatam	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
4. Bimlipatam ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
5. Vizagapatam ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
6. Coconada ... 7. Coringa * ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
8. Masulipatam ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
9. Madras ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
10. Cuddalore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
11. Porto Novo ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
12. Tranquebar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
13. Negapatam ... 14. Nagore * ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
15. Tuticorin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
Western Group— 1. Mangalore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
2. Cannanore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
3. Tellicherry ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
4. Calicut ... 5. Beypore * ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
6. Cochin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	

Note.—As regards the levy of port-dues, each of the following pairs of ports (namely)—Cocounda and Coringa Negapatam and Nagore, Calicut and Beypore—shall be treated as if it were only one port; every vessel in respect of which such dues have been charged and taken at one of any of the said pairs being exempted from the charge on entering the other of the same pair.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*continued.*

PART IV.—THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Name of port.	Vessels chargeable.	Rate of port-dues.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
Bombay ...	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards (except fishing boats).	Not exceeding four annas per ton, and not less than two annas per ton for each class of vessels, as the Trustees incorporated under the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1873, may direct.	Once in the same month.
	Tug-steamers, Ferry-steamers and River-steamers.	Ditto ...	Once between the 1st January and the 30th June and once between the 1st July and 31st December in each year.
Northern Group of Ports.			
1. Gogo ...	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards (except fishing boats).	Not exceeding three annas per ton: provided that a coasting steamer whenever it enters any port shall be chargeable with the highest rate of port-dues leviable at any port of the group to which such port belongs and an addition of one-half of such highest rate.	Once in thirty days at the same port. Provided that no coasting vessel or coasting steamer, having paid port-dues at any port, shall be chargeable with port-dues again at the same or any other port of the same group within thirty days.
2. Bávliári ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
3. Khun ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
4. Tankária ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
5. Dehegám ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
6. Dehej ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
7. Broach ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
8. Bhagwá ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
9. Surat ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
10. Matwád ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
11. Bulsar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
12. Umarsári ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
13. Kolak ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
14. Kálai ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
15. Maroli ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
16. Umbargám ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*continued.*

PART IV.—THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—*continued.*

Name of port.	Vessels chargeable.	Rate of port-dues.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
Northern Group of Ports.—continued.			
17. Gholwad ...	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards (except fishing boats).	Not exceeding three annas per ton: provided that a coasting steamer whenever it enters any port shall be chargeable with the highest rate of port-dues leviable at any port of the group to which such port belongs and an addition of one-half of such highest rate.	Once in thirty days at the same port. Provided that no coasting vessel or coasting steamer, having paid port-dues at any port, shall be chargeable with port-dues again at the same or any other port of the same group within thirty days.
18. Dáhánu creek ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
19. Tárápur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
20. Alivárá Navápur	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
21. Sátpáti creek ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
22. Máhim (Kelva) ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
23. Kelva ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
24. Dántivra ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
25. Arnála ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Southern Group of Ports.			
1. Bandora ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
2. Veráva ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
3. Manori ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
4. Utan ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
5. Bassein ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
6. Bhiwandi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
7. Kallian ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*continued.*

PART IV.—THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—*continued.*

Name of port.	Vessels chargeable.	Rate of port-dues.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
Southern Group of Ports.—continued.			
8. Tanna ...	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards (except fishing boats).	Not exceeding three annas per ton: provided that a coasting steamer whenever it enters any port shall be chargeable with the highest rate of port-dues leviable at any port of the group to which such port belongs and an addition of one-half of such highest rate.	Once in thirty days at the same port. Provided that no coasting vessel or coasting steamer, having paid port-dues at any port, shall be chargeable with port-dues again at the same or any other port of the same group within thirty days.
9. Trombay ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
10. Panwel ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
11. Karanja ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
12. Rewas ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
13. Nagothna ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
14. Thal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
15. Alibág ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
16. Revdandá ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
17. Talkhári ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
18. Bánkot ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
19. Kelsi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
20. Harnai ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
21. Anjanwel ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
22. Boryá ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
23. Jaygarh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
24. Ratnágiri ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
25. Purnagarh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
26. Yeshwantgarh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
27. Viziádurg ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
~~28. Devgarh~~ ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
29. Achara ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*concluded.*

PART IV.—THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—*concluded.*

Name of port.	Vessels chargeable.	Rate of port-dues.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
Southern Group of Ports.—continued.			
30. Málwan ...	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards (except fishing boats).	Not exceeding three annas per ton: provided that a coasting steamer whenever it enters any port shall be chargeable with the highest rate of port-dues leviable at any port of the group to which such port belongs and an addition of one-half of such highest rate.	Once in thirty days at the same port. Provided that no coasting vessel or coasting steamer, having paid port-dues at any port, shall be chargeable with port-dues again at the same or any other port of the same group within thirty days.
31. Nivti ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
32. Vengorla ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
33. Reri ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
34. Tirekhol ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
35. Karwar including Baitkhol.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
36. Chendya ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
37. Ankola ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
38. Gangawali ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
39. Tadri ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
40. Honáwar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
41. Shiráli ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
42. Coomta ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
43. Murdheshwar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
44. Bhatkal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Karáchi	Ditto ...	Four annas per ton	Once in three months.
	Tug-steamers and river-steamers.	Ditto ...	Once between the 1st January and the 30th day of June and once between the 1st July and the 31st December in each year.
Aden	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards.	Three annas per ton	Once a month.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(See section 3.)

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
Act XIII of 1839 ...	Port duties.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act XXII of 1855 ...	Ports and Port-dues.	Ditto.
Act XIII of 1856 ...	Police in Presidency Towns.	Section 117.
Act XXX of 1857 ...	Port-dues and Fees (Calcutta).	The whole.
Act XXXI of 1857 ...	Port-dues and Fees (Bombay).	Ditto.
Act XXXV of 1857 ...	Port-dues and Fees (Maulmain, Rangoon, &c.)	Ditto.
Act II of 1858 ...	Port-dues and Fees in certain Ports in the Province of Cuttack.	Ditto.
Act VIII of 1858. ...	Port-dues and Fees (Karáchi).	Ditto.
Act XV of 1858 ...	Port-dues and Fees (Port of Aden).	Ditto.
Act XVIII of 1858 ...	Port-dues and Fees (certain Madras Ports.)	Ditto.
Act XIX of 1860 ...	Amending Act XXII of 1855.	Ditto.
Act XXV of 1860 ...	Bassein.	Ditto.
Act XIII of 1867 ...	Amending Act XXV of 1860.	In the title, the words "*for the levy of enhanced Port-dues in the Ports of Moulmain and Bassein, and*" The preamble down to and including the words "mentioned; And" Section one down to and including the word "Bassein."
Act VII of 1873 ...	Burma Port-dues.	The whole.
Bengal Act I of 1862 ...	Hoisting Signals.	Ditto.
Bengal Act I of 1863 ...	Port-dues and Fees in the Port of Canning on the River Mutlah.	Ditto.
Bengal Act III of 1865 ...	Fire in Ports.	Sections 3 and 4. Section 8, clauses 1 and 2. Section 10.
Bengal Act IV of 1866 ...	Amending Act XIII of 1856.	Section 103.
Bengal Act III of 1867 ...	Ships in Ports.	Sections 7, 11, 12 and 13.
Bengal Act III of 1872 ...	Amending Bengal Act V of 1870 and Act XXII of 1855.	Section 5.
Madras Act I of 1864 ...	Extension of parts of Act XXII of 1855.	The whole.
Madras Act VII of 1867 ...	Port-dues.	Ditto.
Madras Act VIII of 1867 ...	Madras Police.	Section 80.
Bombay Act IV of 1863 ...	Amending Act XV of 1858 (Port-dues, Aden).	The whole.
Bombay Act XI of 1866 ...	Port-dues.	Ditto.
Bombay Act I of 1873 ...	Bombay Port Trust Act, 1873.	Section 75.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 15th March 1875, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. XIII OF 1875.

An Act to amend the law relating to Probates and Letters of Administration.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, under the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the effect of an unlimited grant of probate or letters of administration made by any Court in British India is confined to the Province in which such grant is made: And whereas it is expedient to extend over British India the effect of such grants when made by a High Court: And whereas it is also expedient to amend the Court Fees Act, 1870, as to probates, letters of administration and certificates of administration: It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Addition to Act No. X of 1865, section 3.

1. To section 3 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the following words shall be added (namely):—

"and for the purposes of sections 242, 242A, 246A and 277A, shall include the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon."

Addition to Act No. X of 1865, section 242.

2. To section 242 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the following proviso shall be added (namely):—

Effect of unlimited probates, &c., granted by High Court.

"Provided that probates and letters of administration granted by a High Court after the first day of April, 1875, shall, unless otherwise directed by the grant, have like effect throughout the whole of British India."

Addition to Act No. X of 1865.

3. The following section shall be inserted after the said proviso (namely):—

Transmission of certificate by High Court granting probate, &c., to other Courts.

"**242A.** Whenever a grant of probate or letters of administration is made by a High Court with such effect as last aforesaid, the Registrar or such other officer as the High Court making the grant appoints in this behalf shall send to each of the other High Courts a certificate to the following effect:—

I, *A. B.*, Registrar [*or as the case may be*] of the High Court of Judicature at [*or as the case may be*], hereby certify that on the day of 187 the High Court of Judicature at [*or as the case may be*] granted probate of the will [*or* letters of administration of the estate] of *C. D.*, late of deceased, to *E. F.* of and *G. H.* of , and that such probate [*or* letters] has [*or* have] effect over all the property of the deceased throughout the whole of British India;

and such certificate shall be filed by the High Court receiving the same."

Addition after section 246 of Act X of 1865.

4. After section 246 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the following section shall be inserted (namely):—

Additional statements in petition for probate, &c.

"**246A.** Every person applying to a High Court for probate of a will or letters of administration of an estate, intended to have effect throughout British India, shall state in his petition, in addition to the matters respectively required by section 244 and section 246 of this Act, that to the best of his belief no application has been made to any other High Court for a probate of the same will or for letters of administration of the same estate, intended to have such effect as last aforesaid,

or, where any such application has been made, the High Court to which it was made, the person or persons by whom it was made, and the proceedings (if any) had thereon.

And the High Court to which any application is made under the proviso to section 242 of this Act may, if it think fit, reject the same."

Addition after section 277 of Act X of 1865.

5. After section 277 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the following section shall be inserted (namely):—

Inventory may include property in any part of British India.

"**277A.** In all cases where it is sought to obtain a grant of probate or letters of administration intended to have effect throughout the whole of British India, the executor, or the person applying for administration after the first day of April, 1875, to the effects of any person dying in British India and leaving property in more than one Province shall include in the inventory of the effects of the deceased his moveable or immoveable property situate in each of the Provinces:

And the value of such property situate in the said Provinces, respectively, shall be separately stated in such inventory, and the probate or letters of administration shall be chargeable with a fee corresponding to the entire amount or value of the property affected thereby wheresoever situate within British India."

Addition to Act No. VII of 1870.

6. After section nineteen of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the following chapter shall be inserted, (namely):—

"CHAPTER III A.

"PROBATES, LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION AND CERTIFICATES OF ADMINISTRATION.

Relief where too high a Court-fee has been paid.

"**19A.** Where any person on applying for the probate of a will or letters of administration has estimated the property of the deceased to be of greater value than the same has afterwards proved to be, and has consequently paid too high a Court-fee thereon, if within six months after the true value of the property has been ascertained, such person produces the probate or letters to the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority of the Province in which the probate or letters has or have been granted,

and delivers to such Authority a particular inventory and valuation of the property of the deceased, verified by affidavit or affirmation,

and if such Authority is satisfied that a greater fee was paid on the probate or letters than the law required,

the said Authority may—

(*a*) cancel the stamp on the probate or letters, if such stamp has not been already cancelled;

(*b*) substitute another stamp for denoting the Court-fee which should have been paid thereon; and

(c) make an allowance for the difference between them as in the case of spoiled stamps, or repay the same in money, at his discretion.

"**19 B.** Whenever it is proved to the satisfaction of such Authority that an executor or administrator has paid debts due from the deceased to such an amount as, being deducted out of the amount or value of the estate, reduces the same to a sum which, if it had been the whole gross amount or value of the estate, would have occasioned a less Court-fee to be paid on the probate or letters of administration granted in respect of such estate than has been actually paid thereon under this Act,

Relief where debts due from a deceased person have been paid out of his estate.

such Authority may return the difference, provided the same be claimed within three years after the date of such probate or letters.

But when, by reason of any legal proceeding, the debts due from the deceased have not been ascertained and paid, or his effects have not been recovered and made available, and in consequence thereof the executor or administrator is prevented from claiming the return of such difference within the said term of three years, the said Authority may allow such further time for making the claim as may appear to be reasonable under the circumstances.

"**19 C.** Whenever such a grant of probate or letters of administration has been or is made in respect of the whole of the property belonging to an estate, and the full fee chargeable under this Act has been or is paid thereon, no fee shall be chargeable under the same Act when a like grant is made in respect of the whole or any part of the same property belonging to the same estate;

Relief in case of several grants.

Whenever such a grant has been or is made in respect of any property forming part of an estate, the amount of fees then actually paid under this Act shall be deducted when a like grant is made in respect of property belonging to the same estate, identical with or including the property to which the former grant relates.

"**19 D.** The probate of the will, or the letters of administration of the effects, of any person deceased heretofore or hereafter granted shall be deemed valid and available by his executors or administrators for recovering, transferring or assigning any moveable or immoveable property whereof or whereto the deceased was possessed or entitled, either wholly or partially as a trustee, notwithstanding the amount or value of such property is not included in the amount or value of the estate in respect of which a Court-fee was paid on such probate or letters of administration.

Probates declared valid as to trust-property though not covered by Court-fee.

"**19 E.** Where any person on applying for probate or letters of administration has estimated the estate of the deceased to be of less value than the same has afterwards proved to be, and has in consequence paid too low a Court-fee thereon, the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority of the Province in which the probate or letters has or have been granted may, on the value of the estate of the deceased being verified by affidavit or affirmation, cause the probate or letters of administration to be duly stamped on payment of the full Court-fee which ought to have been originally paid thereon in respect of such value and of the further penalty, if the probate or letters is or are produced within one year from the date of the grant, of five times, or if it or they is or are produced after one year from such date, of twenty times, such proper Court-fee, without any deduction of the Court-fee originally paid on such probate or letters;

Provision for case where too low a Court-fee has been paid on probates, &c.

Provided that if the application be made within six months after the ascertainment of the true value of the estate and the discovery that too low a Court-fee was at first paid on the probate or letters, and if the said Authority is satisfied that such fee was paid in consequence of a mistake or of its not being known at the time that some particular part of the estate belonged to the deceased, and without any intention of fraud or to delay the payment of the proper Court-fee, the said Authority may remit the said penalty, and cause the probate or letters to be duly stamped on payment only of the sum wanting to make up the fee which should have been at first paid thereon.

"**19 F.** In case of letters of administration on which too low a Court-fee has been paid at first, the said Authority shall not cause the same to be duly stamped in manner aforesaid until the administrator has given such security to the Court by which the letters of administration have been granted as ought by law to have been given on the granting thereof in case the full value of the estate of the deceased had been then ascertained.

Administrator to give proper security before letters stamped under section 19 E.

"**19 G.** Where too low a Court-fee has been paid on any probate or letters of administration in consequence of any mistake, or of its not being known at the time that some particular part of the estate belonged to the deceased, if any executor or administrator acting under such probate or letters does not, within six months after the first day of April, 1875, or after the discovery of the mistake, or of any effects not known at the time to have belonged to the deceased, apply to the said Authority and pay what is wanting to make up the Court-fee which ought to have been paid at first on such probate or letters, he shall forfeit the sum of one thousand rupees and also a further sum at the rate of ten rupees per cent. on the amount of the sum wanting to make up the proper Court-fee.

Executors, &c., not paying full Court-fee on probates, &c., within six months after discovery of underpayment.

"**19 H.** The provisions of sections 19 A to 19 G (both inclusive) shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to certificates granted under Act No. XL of 1858 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*) or Act No. XX of 1864 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Presidency of Bombay*) and to the holders of such certificates."

Sections 19 A to 19 G applied to certificates under Acts XL of 1858 and XX of 1864.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[REGISTERED NO. 29.]

No. 14 of 1875.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1875.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 3rd April 1875.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding.*
The Hon'ble V. H. SCHALCH,
The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General,*
The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER,
The Hon'ble STUART HOGG,
The Hon'ble H. J. REYNOLDS,
The Hon'ble BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE, RAI BAHADOOR.
The Hon'ble T. W. BROOKES,
The Hon'ble BABOO DOORGA CHURN LAW,
The Hon'ble BABOO KRISTODAS PAL,
and
The Hon'ble NAWAB SYUD ASHGHAR ALI DILER JUNG, C.S.I.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

THE HON'BLE MR. HOGG said, when he asked leave to introduce the Bill which had now been circulated to hon'ble members, he pointed out that the law which governed the Municipality of Calcutta was contained in a number

of Acts, passed from the date of the passing of Act VI of 1863 down to the present time. Owing to the multiplicity of the Acts, and also from some of the provisions of the Act not being altogether at one with each other, there was considerable difficulty, he stated, in ascertaining what the law was in many points. He therefore, on these grounds, suggested the expediency of consolidating the Municipal law of Calcutta; and at the same time he stated that although he had no intention of proposing any radical change in the law or constitution of the Municipality, yet he thought it would be advisable to avail themselves of this opportunity to amend the law in some respects in which it had been found not to work efficiently. The Bill now in the hands of the Council purported to consolidate ten Acts, commencing with Act VI of 1863 and ending with Act I of 1872, thus containing the whole Municipal law, with the exception of the Acts relating to markets. As the question of the management of markets was not immediately connected with the municipal administration of the affairs of the city, he thought perhaps it would be wise to leave the law upon that subject untouched. He had therefore not introduced in the Bill any provisions for the control of markets, until the Select Committee, to whom this Bill would be referred, considered whether it would not be advisable to leave the law in regard to the matter in its present state.

He now proposed to draw the attention of the Council to all the essential alterations which were proposed in the Bill which was now before the Council. By section 16 he proposed that the Justices should be empowered to make rules for pensions or gratuities to be granted and paid out of the municipal funds to their servants, and to repeal and alter such rules, subject to the control and approval of the local Government.

By section 25 he proposed that the number which constituted the quorum for a special general meeting of the Justices should be reduced from twenty-five to fifteen. The reason for this alteration was that the Justices often found it, especially in the hot weather, difficult to muster so large a number of Justices as twenty-five for the transaction of business, and consequently meetings had often to be adjourned.

Section 56 stated the rates which the Justices were empowered to impose upon the inhabitants of the town. The land-rate, that was the house-rate, had been left untouched; and as to the water-rate, he proposed that the maximum should be fixed at six, instead of five per cent. The reason for this alteration was that at present the Justices had it under consideration to extend the water-supply of the city. At present the maximum rate of five per cent. was levied from the owners of property in the town, the owner realizing three-fourths of the rate from the tenant of his property. The whole of this rate was now expended in meeting the current expenditure, including the interest and sinking fund for the repayment of the capital raised for these works. If, therefore, these works had to be extended—and he believed it was generally anticipated by all persons that a further supply of water would be required—it was absolutely necessary, now that these Municipal Acts were to be amended, that the Council should enable the Justices to impose additional taxation for the purpose of paying interest upon such additional capital as might be found necessary to increase the water-works.

The lighting-rate also was proposed to be raised from two to two and a half per cent. The grounds for this proposal were as follows. Act VI of 1863 proceeded upon the principle that all current expenses connected with the lighting of the town should be paid, not by the owners, but by the occupiers of property. Carrying out that principle, it was enacted that the cost of the lighting of the town should not exceed the gross proceeds of the lighting rate. But the Justices were permitted by the existing law to make a grant from the general fund for the purpose of maintaining lamps in an efficient state of repair. The rate of two per cent. was found not to be sufficient to cover the cost of lighting, and year by year there was an annual deficit of some Rs. 20,000. The Justices, to meet this, with the view of carrying out the letter, although somewhat in opposition to the spirit of the law, made a grant, year by year, from the general fund for the maintenance of the lamps, and that was carried to the credit of the lighting-rate, and thereby the deficit of Rs. 20,000 was made up. It followed, therefore, that that was paid, not as intended by the Act, by the occupiers of property, but by the owners. He had therefore thought it better

to provide that the maximum lighting-rate should be two and a half per cent: if that were not done, the Council would possibly think fit to modify the existing law, to enable the Justices to make grants from time to time from the general municipal fund to supplement the deficit from the lighting-rate. He would here note that the concluding clause of section 56 said that it should be in the option of the Justices, in lieu of any of the rates, to impose upon any land a fixed annual rate not exceeding four rupees for every cottah. That was a clerical error. The clause was intended to provide that it should be in the option of the Justices, in lieu of the annual land-rate, &c. It was not intended that the Justices should have a discretion to impose a rate of four rupees per cottah in lieu of any other rate but the land or house-rate.

By section 73 he had enabled the Justices to impose an assessment upon the town for a maximum period of three years, or for any less period that they might think fit. He thought it wise to do that, as at present considerable inconvenience was felt by the Justices being compelled to rate all property for three years, no discretion being left to them as to declaring an assessment for any less period.

In section 100 considerable modifications were proposed in connection with the supply of water to the town. At present the law required the Justices for fifteen hours out of the twenty-four to provide a supply of water at a pressure sufficient to enable premises at a height of fifty feet to be freely supplied with water. For the remaining hours of the twenty-four, they were compelled to keep up a pressure of not less than ten feet. The Justices had always endeavoured to carry out the provisions of the Act, but under existing arrangements it was found to be practically impossible. The modification which he had proposed in the Bill was to compel the Justices from time to time, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, to declare at what hours water should be delivered at high pressure; and during the remaining hours of the day that the water should be supplied at a pressure of ten feet,—sufficient to supply the stand-posts. Of course it must be conceded that it would be a great convenience to the public generally that water should be supplied at high pressure throughout the day. However, he did not think that any practical inconvenience would be felt by the inhabitants of Calcutta if, during certain hours of the day only, water was delivered to the top of their houses at high pressure. They would know at what hours pressure would be put on, and they would then be able either to store the water in tanks or adopt any measures they thought fit to supply themselves with such a quantity of water as they would require for the remaining hours of the day. He had not proposed that the Justices should be compelled to supply any water to the stand-posts during the night. Practically, it was not requisite to do so, except for extinguishing fires. If the Justices were compelled to supply water to the stand-posts during the night, it would be found impossible to fill the reservoir from which the town was supplied during the day; and last year it became a question whether we should fill the reservoir or keep the stand-posts charged with water, as required by the Act. The Justices had adopted the former arrangement, and now did not, as a rule, keep the stand-posts charged with water at night. This was an infringement of the Act, but it was found practically impossible, without imposing great inconvenience upon the people, to give effect to the provisions of the existing law. As water was only required during the night for the purpose of extinguishing fires, the proposal he had made would not in any way cut off the supply for that purpose. The furnaces at the pumping-stations were always kept at work, and when a fire occurred, as there was telegraphic communication between the police-office and the pumping-stations, pressure could be put on before the fire-engines could arrive at the place where the fire had occurred.

There was another important modification of the law which he proposed in section 114, in connection with the police budget. At present the Justices, by Act XI of 1867, were compelled to pay the cost of the police, minus such contribution as the Government might from time to time think fit to grant. Under the existing law the budget must be submitted by the Commissioner of Police to the Justices, and the Justices had the power to modify and amend it in any way they thought proper. That, however, was entirely opposed to the provisions of the Police Act; and the late Advocate-General, Mr. Cowie, was distinctly of opinion that the provisions of Act XI of 1867, in so far as they

There was another subject to which he wished to draw attention, and that was the question of assessments. In the statement of objects and reasons it was declared—

"The Bill does not propose to deal with the question of allowing an appeal from assessments made by the Justices. Such a proposal must necessarily raise questions as to the tribunal to which the appeals should be made, and the form of procedure that should be provided for regulating the conduct of such appeals. It is thought better, therefore, to leave the determination of this question for the consideration of a Select Committee."

Presuming that the subject would receive the consideration of the Select Committee, he would beg to offer a few remarks for their consideration. The Port Commissioners, a body with which he had the honor to be connected, lately had their premises brought under assessment. The assessment was fixed by the Town Assessor at Rs. 2,25,000. This the Port Commissioners thought excessive, and an appeal was preferred to the Justices, who reduced the assessment to Rs. 2,03,880. The practical difficulty attending the assessment arose from the circumstance that the premises were not rented, but occupied by the Commissioners themselves, and therefore the Justices had to determine the proper rent. The practical result was that the rent on which the assessment was calculated actually resulted in twelve per cent of the cost of the construction of the buildings. Some of the hon'ble gentlemen in that Council were owners of house property, and he thought they would be very glad to get a clear eight per cent upon the cost of a building, and that twelve per cent was a very large and unnecessarily severe assessment. He would not attempt to go into the merits of the Port Commissioners' case: he merely stated the fact that the assessment resulted in giving a rental of twelve per cent upon the cost of construction. Not being satisfied with that result, the Port Commissioners were desirous of taking the matter afresh before some independent tribunal, but on consulting the Advocate-General they found that there was no tribunal before which they could bring the matter in appeal, and that the decision of the Justices was final. Since that appeal was preferred, there had been considerable vexation and dissatisfaction created in the town by the way in which the assessment had been carried out. The matter was lately brought before the Justices in meeting, and the Justices resolved that, with a view to prevent assessments being carried to an excessive amount, the Bench or Court of Appeal which was to hear such assessments should be composed of Justices other than the executive officers of the Municipality. With every intention of keeping the assessments within a fair rental by an appeal to a Board so constituted, he did not think it would be satisfactory to the rate-payers to find their appeals decided by the Justices themselves, who would be considered to be judges in their own cases. It would be much more satisfactory if the reference was made to an independent tribunal, as under the Bombay Act. He found that under the Bombay Act assessments were conducted by the Municipal Commissioner, an official who was, in some respects, in the same position as the Chairman of the Justices here, exercising full authority in all executive matters, but an appeal could be preferred to the Court of Petty Sessions. Now in Calcutta they were not blessed with a Court of Petty Sessions, but they had a Small Cause Court and a High Court, and he saw no reason why appeals should not lie from assessments of the Justices to the Small Cause Court or the High Court, according to the value of the property involved. As to the question of procedure, he did not think any difficulty would be found in applying the procedure now in force in either of those Courts in suits which were brought before them, or in altering it so as to meet the case of an appeal from the assessments of the Justices; and he was quite sure that such an appeal would be satisfactory not only to the rate-payer, but would also relieve the Justices from a very disagreeable task.

Before quitting this subject, he would remark upon the principle which had been laid down in the existing law for assessments. As a principle, the assessment was to be made upon the annual value of houses and premises. The annual value was, under Act VI of 1863, taken to be the estimated gross annual rent at which the houses, buildings, and lands, liable to the rate, might be let, or might reasonably be expected to let, from year to year. In the case of land or property held on a lease, the lease, as a general rule, was accepted as setting forth the fair annual rent of the premises; and unless it

could be shown that there were special circumstances which would render that testimony invalid, the assessment was made upon the rent specified in the lease. In the case of newly constructed houses not upon lease, and in the very numerous cases of houses occupied by their owners and not leased, it was a very difficult matter indeed to ascertain what the annual value was. In many parts of the town there were streets occupied entirely by owners, and it was very difficult to get a house let on lease with which to compare, which would show the fair annual value. He would therefore throw out, for the consideration of the Select Committee, whether it would not be desirable to give an option to the Justices, in such cases where the houses were not let, and it could not be easily ascertained what the annual letting value might be, to permit them to assess the value at a rate which should bear a certain proportion, say from five to eight per cent, of the cost of the construction of the house and the value of the land upon which the house was constructed. Such a provision would, he thought, be equally equitable to the rate-payers and to the Justices. It would be acceptable to the rate-payers because it would fix a limit beyond which their property could not be assessed, and it would be acceptable to the Justices because it would enable them to have the means of ascertaining the maximum rate at which they could assess, in many cases in which the assessment was very difficult.

The hon'ble mover of the Bill had observed that it would be open to the Select Committee to import any improvements or amendments which they thought advisable into the Bill, although they had not now been imported into it, and amongst these he mentioned one which was rather important, namely the constitution of the Municipal body. MR. SCHALCH would be the very last person to say that the town had not been immensely benefited by the administration of the Justices within the last twelve years—since they were appointed. No one could look round and see the vast improvements in the repair of streets, in conservancy, and, above all in the water-works, without acknowledging that these works have resulted in great advantage to the town. At the same time, there was little doubt that there were certain defects connected with the constitution of the Municipality which were felt, and which it would be advisable to take the present opportunity to remedy. Without going into much detail, he might say he thought these defects seemed chiefly to lie in the number and clumsiness of the present machinery, and somewhat in the want of definition and distinctness between the powers of the Municipality and the powers of the executive. No doubt the present Corporation was a large body: he believed that there were carried on the list of the Corporation, even since the exclusion of the Justices of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, some hundred and twenty members. It was not very easy to get together such a large number of Justices, and there were many small details which came before them which, he thought, would be better disposed of by a more compact body; and the result of their frequent meetings was that a great deal of time was spent which could not be spared by many members of the Corporation who would otherwise be happy to attend and be of great help to the Municipality. The merchants were a class of people who could afford great help, but could not spare much of their time. Defects somewhat like these had been felt in Bombay, and led to the enactment of the municipal law which prevailed there now. He would briefly state the main provisions of the Bombay Act. The Corporation consisted of sixty-four members; sixteen, or one-fourth of them, were appointed by the Government; another fourth were appointed by the body of the Justices,—a body which might be of an unlimited number, and were altogether distinct from the Municipality, and had no connection with it further than to appoint their quota of the members. The other thirty-two members were elected by the rate-payers on certain conditions as to qualification. A payment of fifty rupees annually in taxes formed the qualification for voting, and payment of one hundred rupees qualified for election as a member. From these sixty-four members there were then appointed what was called the Town Council, which consisted of twelve members, eight of whom were appointed by the Municipality and four by the Government; the Government having the right to nominate the Chairman of the Town Council. Besides the Chairman of the Town Council, there was a Chairman of the Corporation, whose sole duty was to preside at meetings

of the Corporation. The object of the creation of the Town Council was for the due administration of the municipal fund. In addition to this Corporation and the Town Council, there was an officer, unknown to us in Calcutta, called the Municipal Commissioner. In his hands lay the whole executive duties of the Municipality, or, as was described in the Act, in him vested the "entire executive power and responsibility" for the purposes of the Act. The Municipal Commissioner was prohibited from sitting as a member of the Town Council. Of the Corporation itself there were only four quarterly meetings, but there was power reserved to the Chairman to call a special meeting. Practically the functions of the Corporation were confined to laying down rates to be imposed, and to voting the annual budget; while the Town Council saw that the money was properly expended, and that the executive work was done by the Municipal Commissioner. The constitution of a Municipality somewhat upon that principle seemed to MR. SCHALCH a good idea: the only thing was that it should be a matter for grave consideration whether the principle of election should be admitted in Calcutta. If it were not admitted here, then no portion of the Corporation would be elected, and in that case the present Corporation might be continued. They were selected with a good deal of care and discrimination, and they would form the Town Corporation; but subordinate to them he would suggest the appointment of a Town Council of twelve members. The Town Council might be composed of five members appointed by the Corporation to represent the five divisions of the town; four members might be nominated by what might be called the representative bodies in Calcutta,—the Chamber of Commerce, the British Indian Association, the Trades' Association, and any other body which might be supposed to represent any particular class, such as the Literary Society of the Mahomedans; and the remaining three members might be appointed by the Government to represent their interests, and one of these should be the Chairman of the Corporation, who would also be the Chairman of the Town Council. He would not have a Municipal Commissioner, as at Bombay, to transact the executive duties irrespective of the Town Council, but would combine those executive duties with the proper supervision of the Municipal Fund, and place both duties in the hands of the Town Council. The Chairman, who at present found that the whole duty of initiation devolved upon him, and that he did not very often meet with the support he would desire to meet with from so large a body as the present Corporation, would have very little difficulty in obtaining, in all expedient matters, the support of the Town Council, who would, in fact, take a co-ordinate part in all these executive duties. He thought a scheme of that kind would meet many of the objections now made against the present Corporation. He had himself had the advantage of being for some years the head of the Municipality, and since that period he had been connected with another body, the Port Commissioners, whose duties were carried on very much on the principle of a Town Council. There we had a small body who, in conjunction with the Chairman, conducted the duties of the Corporation. But if it should be thought that a Town Council alone would be too limited a body, and not sufficiently representative of the town, to be entrusted with the entire administration of the Municipality, then if a Town Council were combined with the Corporation, somewhat in the manner he had sketched out, and the duties of the Corporation confined to the settling of the rates on the budget, leaving the minor details to the Town Council, the system would, he thought, be carried on in a much more satisfactory manner. Any expenditure not provided for by the budget would have, of course, to be brought before the Corporation, and a special grant, as in Bombay, would be required to be given for the purpose.

He had thrown out these remarks not for present discussion, but with a view to their consideration in Select Committee.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said a *quondam* Governor-General of India, alike distinguished for ability and eloquence, once remarked that the Legislative Council of India was a standing committee of changes. If proof was wanted to illustrate the truth of that saying, the history of municipal legislation of Calcutta afforded a notable proof. The first law which gave the present constitution to the Calcutta Municipality was passed in 1863, and within the last twelve years about twelve Acts, including those for markets, had

been enacted, giving on an average one Municipal Act for the town per annum. Thus there were changes almost annually going on in the municipal law of Calcutta. The time had arrived for the consolidation of those laws, and the task could not have been undertaken by a worthier individual than his hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill. He had had experience of the working of the Municipality for the last nine years, and his energy and ability had always extorted the admiration of the community and the Government, though there had been occasional differences of opinion between the Justices and himself regarding his method of action. The present Bill aimed at the consolidation of ten Acts, excluding the Market Acts. The hon'ble mover had said that the question of the incorporation of the Market Acts might be considered in the Select Committee, who might, if they should think proper, include them in the Bill. For his own part, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL thought that the law relating to the Municipality of Calcutta should be one, and that the Market Acts should not be left separate: but the Select Committee would doubtless consider that important point.

The hon'ble mover of the Bill had explained that he had not touched the constitution of the Corporation; but the hon'ble member to his right (Mr. Schalch) had suggested that the present opportunity should be taken to improve the constitution, if practicable. The hon'ble gentleman was the first to inaugurate the present municipal system of Calcutta, and he had considerable experience in the working of it. He was now the head of another Corporation, which, though limited in its scope, had still very important and somewhat analogous functions to perform; and occupying the vantage ground he did as the head of that Corporation, he saw the defects that disfigured the neighbouring institution. He had therefore propounded a scheme for the reform of the municipal constitution of Calcutta. Whatever fell from the hon'ble gentleman on a subject like this was entitled to the attentive consideration of this Council, and BABOO KRISTODAS PAL readily admitted that the suggestions his hon'ble friend had made were very important and worthy of serious consideration. This was not the place to review the history of the Municipal Corporation created by Sir Cecil Beadon's Act of 1863, but one thing he might remark, that whatever the errors and shortcomings of that body, it had done its duty courageously, honestly, and on the whole satisfactorily. With two such hon'ble gentlemen, who were now members of this Council, as Chairmen of the Corporation, and with a body of citizens as members of that fraternity, who were noted for intelligence, practical knowledge, and public spirit, it could not but be otherwise. The object of both was the good of the town, and barring occasional differences of opinion, the Justices and their Chairman had co-operated heartily in furthering the common object. He would not enumerate the many improvements which the Justices had introduced: any one who had seen Calcutta twelve years ago, and who saw it to-day, could at once point to the improvements in question. But at the same time he must admit that those improvements had been effected at an enormous cost. The taxation of Calcutta had increased from nine and a half to twenty per cent, and in addition to the revenue derived from such taxation the Justices had incurred a very large debt for the construction of works of permanent utility. The establishment had also enormously increased, and indeed there was a general impression that a considerable part of the municipal income was unnecessarily eaten up by the establishment. He believed the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill himself admitted that, if he had the power under the Act, he could considerably reduce the establishment, and combine economy with efficiency. BABOO KRISTODAS PAL hoped that the present Bill would give the Chairman the power to carry out his views in that respect.

Now with regard to the constitution of the Municipality, the hon'ble member who last spoke said that the present machinery was unwieldy. There could, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL thought, be no difference of opinion that it was an unwieldy body; that every member of the Corporation did not devote that attention to municipal affairs which it was his duty to do; and that on many occasions things were carried by the votes of the majority, perhaps not intelligently given. This was more or less the case with large representative bodies everywhere: it was the few who worked, and the many who enjoyed the

dignity of office. It was the few working members of Parliament who had made it what it was, and not the six hundred and odd who composed the House of Commons. And the working Justices, the hon'ble mover could testify, spared no labour and trouble to discharge their duties conscientiously and efficiently. If the present constitution was to be changed, he hoped it would not be a half measure. The scheme which the hon'ble member who last spoke had propounded, he was sorry to say, had the character of a half measure. It was borrowed from the Bombay Municipal Act, and hon'ble members were doubtless aware of the violent opposition that Act met with from the citizens of Bombay whilst it was passing through the local Council. Europeans and natives banded themselves together to oppose the passing of the Bill, and they came up to the Viceroy praying that he would put his veto upon it. His Excellency allowed the Bill to pass, upon the ground that it was a merely tentative measure, and BABOO KRISTODAS PAL hoped that a Bill passed under such doubtful auspices would not be made a model for the municipal constitution of Calcutta. If a move was to be made for the amendment of the municipal constitution of Calcutta, he hoped that the right of election on a broad basis would be conceded. He was not prepared to say that the Council was in a position, or that the time had arrived, to concede a thorough elective system to the town of Calcutta; but he must observe that no mere tinkering of the municipal constitution would satisfy the public. If it was thought advisable to give the citizens of Calcutta the right of self-government, they ought to have it fully and unreservedly. But then the question would arise—suppose the elective system be conceded, should the Chairman be elected by the representatives of the town, or should his appointment rest with the Government? Now there could be no thorough elective system unless the Chairman's appointment were also made elective; and with the question of the appointment of the Chairman arose many important questions which it was not desirable to discuss there. He was of opinion that for a long time to come it would not be desirable to separate the appointment of the Chairman of the Justices from the Civil Service. He had seen the working of the Calcutta Municipality for the last twelve years, and he must confess that, though the proceedings of the Chairman might have been sometimes characterized by an arbitrary spirit, he had proved an honest administrator of public funds and public affairs. There could not be a more trustworthy agent than a member of the Civil Service. If, then, the Council were not prepared to leave the election of the Chairman in the hands of the Town Council, would it be worth its while to constitute a Corporation composed partly of members nominated by the existing Corporation, partly of delegates from the public Associations of Calcutta, and partly of members appointed by the Government? Now with regard to the Associations of Calcutta, although he had the honour to belong to one of them, he must admit that they were not permanent bodies, and that it was therefore open to question as to whether the permanent interests of the town should be committed to bodies who lived on the breath of their subscribers. In the next place the hon'ble member proposed that the Town Council should be formed on the model of the Port Commission, and that its proceedings should be conducted in the manner of those of the Port Commissioners. Now, with every deference to the Port Commissioners, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL hoped the Council would not pass any measure which would reduce the Town Corporation to the level of the Port Commission. The Port Commissioners, as the representatives of the mercantile interest, were doubtless doing their work well and satisfactorily; but their close borough system, it appeared to him, was not suited to the public interests of Calcutta. The proceedings of the Port Commission were not open to the public; the representatives of the press were not admitted to its sittings. An attempt, he believed, was once made for the admission of reporters to the sittings of the Commission, but the application was refused. No one outside the pale of the Port Commission knew what they did, beyond what they might vouchsafe to state in their annual report. There was, therefore, no check whatever over the proceedings of the Port Commission. On the other hand, the Justices acted in the full blaze of publicity. They did not conceal any thing from the public view; on the contrary they courted criticism, and the public were therefore always in a position to know the history of every

question discussed by the Justices, and the measures adopted with regard to it. The policy of publicity, introduced by the Municipal Act, had infused a new public spirit into the citizens of Calcutta, and he could assure the Council that the rate-payers of the town now took a far greater interest in its affairs than they had ever before done. They now read every paper published by the Municipality, they discussed every question, and were ready to give their opinion upon important matters which affected their interests; and he hoped the Council would not take a retrograde step and put an end to that which was one of the redeeming features in the present system of municipal administration of Calcutta.

As for having a small compact body to manage the executive business of the town, he might say that that was now practically done. There were already standing committees to aid and advise the Chairman in the terms of the law, and although there were two general committees, they practically met together and thus constituted one committee. These committees met on an average once a week, and thus performed the functions of the Town Council which the hon'ble member who last spoke proposed to establish. Of course these committees had not the prestige or the authority of the proposed Town Council, but they did all the executive work placed before them by the Chairman; and as the Chairman had made it a rule not to come before the Corporation with any proposal without, in the first instance, laying it before the committee, there was little friction between him and the Justices. He came before the Justices armed with the recommendations of the committees, and he generally received their support.

In making these remarks, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL wished it to be understood that he did not mean to say that the constitution of the Municipality was not susceptible of improvement. But he hoped that whatever changes it might be thought proper to make, they would be made in the right direction,—that was to say, in the direction of greater freedom and greater power to the rate-payers and their representatives than was given under the Bombay Municipal Act. That Act was now under trial, and he did not think it would be wise to follow it here.

With regard to the Bill itself, he begged to offer a few remarks. First with regard to the constitution of the Corporation as defined in Chapter II. Section 4 of that Chapter said—

"All Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, and such other Justices for Bengal, Behar and Orissa, resident in Calcutta, as the local Government may from time to time, by order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, appoint in that behalf, shall, by the name of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, be a body corporate."

It was evidently implied by this section that Justices for Bengal, Behar, and Orissa might be appointed members of the Corporation. He would not trouble the Council with the history of Act VI of 1871, withdrawing the Bengal, Behar, and Orissa Justices from the Town Corporation, which was passed during the incumbency of Sir William Grey. He was ready to admit that the Bengal, Behar, and Orissa Justices would prove a very useful element in the Corporation, if they could be made to take due interest in the business of the town. They were a highly educated body of gentlemen, and from their position they were greatly experienced in public affairs; but unfortunately, as the history of the Corporation showed, they took very little interest in the legitimate business of the Corporation, except where personal questions arose. Their conduct in this way became a public scandal; representations were made to the Government of the day for the amendment of the constitution of the Municipality in that respect; and Sir William Grey, concurring in the views of the memorialists, sanctioned the passing of that law. BABOO KRISTODAS PAL did not think that it was intended that the old law should be revived; but the words would seem to imply that the Bengal, Behar, and Orissa Justices might be appointed to the Corporation as of old. He admitted that there would be no reasonable objection if the Lieutenant-Governor were to appoint such gentlemen Justices of the Peace for Calcutta independently of their position as Bengal, Behar, and Orissa Justices. There were already several Civilian gentlemen members of the Corporation, but they had been nominated independently of their position as Bengal Justices. But he thought the law should not re-enact that the

Bengal Justices should, by virtue of their position, be appointed Justices of the Peace for the town. It might be left to the discretion of the Government to appoint them.

Then, with regard to the Municipal fund. Section 6 declared that the municipal fund might be applied for the purposes of this Act and "for such other purposes as the Justices, with the sanction of the local Government, may direct." This, he submitted, was a direct and, he was obliged to say, a dangerous innovation. If the committee of the Town Band or the promoters of the Zoological gardens, or any other body or individuals who had some fancy project to serve, went to this milch cow for funds, the Justices in their wisdom might give the grant. But the interests of the rate-payers would be sacrificed, and there would be nothing in the law to prevent such a gross misapplication of the municipal fund. This power, he thought, should not be given, and the objects for which the fund should be expended should be distinctly defined in the law.

He had remarked at the outset that the existing law did not give sufficient power to the Justices to enforce economy in their establishments. Under the present law it was obligatory on the Justices to appoint the following officers, viz. Vice-Chairman, secretary, engineer, surveyor, health-officer, collector of taxes, and assessor. Now the appointment of health officer had often been a subject of discussion in the Municipal Corporation, and on every occasion when the question was raised it produced some irritation. It was felt that the law had unreasonably tied the hands of the Justices, and that they could not appoint an officer on condition that he should give a part only of his time to the work of the office, which would be quite sufficient for the purpose, and devote the rest of his time to whatever occupation he might think best. Baboo Kristodas Pal thought that power should be given to the Justices to make some such arrangement, if they deemed it necessary, with the health-officer with regard to the employment of his time. None knew better than the hon'ble mover of the Bill that the work of the health-officer was not such as to occupy the whole of his time, and the Justices could save a large sum of money annually if they could effect such an arrangement as the one they did while Dr. Macrae held the office of health-officer. With the same object Baboo Kristodas Pal would wish that power should be given to the Justices to double up some of the appointments at any time they might think fit. The Justices might some time obtain the services of an officer who, as health officer, or engineer, might also conduct the duties of Vice-Chairman, in the same way as the Vice-Chairman of the Port Commissioners performed the duties of engineer-in-chief to that body. Although such an arrangement was not practicable now, it might be practicable at some future time, and he thought the law should give power to the Justices to double up any appointments in their discretion.

He now came to the question of taxation. He observed that the Bill proposed an increase of the lighting rate from two to two and a half per cent, and of the water-rate from five to six per cent. The hon'ble mover of the Bill had explained his reasons why he asked for an increase of the lighting-rate. Baboo Kristodas Pal admitted that the Corporation had to make annual grants of from Rs. 16,000 to Rs. 20,000 to make up the deficit in the lighting-rate fund. He did not believe that the law did not empower the Justices to make such grants, though he was aware that doubts were entertained on that point. At the same time he was not quite sure whether a redistribution of the lamps would not effect a saving which might secure efficiency in illumination, and dispense with the necessity of increasing the lighting-rate. That question had sometimes been urged upon the Justices, but had not been practically carried out. He did not see why this should not be done, particularly when it involved the question of an additional half per cent rate. It was also observable that the Justices seemed to be powerless in enforcing their contract with the Gas Company with regard to the illuminating power of gas, and that also occasioned a deficiency in the lighting fund. If they could enforce the illuminating power contracted for, the lamps could be posted at greater intervals than at present, and thus a saving could be effected. At any rate, he thought that the present grant of from Rs. 16,000 to Rs. 20,000 from the general funds was not grudged by the Justices, and he hoped that the hon'ble mover of the Bill would drop this additional half per cent.

With regard to water-rate, he readily admitted that the present supply was insufficient, and that if it was to be extended more money must be had. The water-supply had undoubtedly proved a great blessing to the town, for which the rate-payers were greatly indebted to their first Chairman (Mr. Schalch); and he believed that if there was any act of the Municipality which had the unalloyed gratitude of the rate-payers more than another, it was the adoption of the water-supply system. But the benefit of the water-supply had not been extended to the poorer parts of the town. No less than fourteen miles of bye-lanes still remained to be piped, and the reason given was that there were no funds. He believed that the object of the proposed extension of the water-supply was to lay down pipes in those bye-lanes where the poorer classes chiefly dwelt. In considering the question of imposing an additional water-rate, he submitted that it was worth the consideration of the Council and the Select Committee whether such a scheme could not be devised as would, as far as practicable, relieve the poor of the burden which now existed, and make the rich contribute in proportion to their own demand for, and consumption of water. At present the water-rate was founded upon a most inequitable system. It would be remembered that the high pressure system had been introduced chiefly for the benefit of the rich who dwelt in two and three-storied houses. But, as had been pointed out by his hon'ble friend, the rich and the poor were made to pay alike. The rich man who lived in a palace and wanted water in the third floor of his house, and the poor man who lived in a hut, but who had not been able to lay on water because the water pipes did not run through the bye-lane in which he dwelt, were made to pay equally the five per cent rate. That, Baboo Kristodas Pal submitted, was neither fair nor just. When the Act of 1863 was passed, the water-rate was based on a just and equitable principle. It was this, that a general rate of two per cent should be levied for water supplied at a height of three feet, and that a graduated scale should be followed for taxing persons taking water at a greater height than three feet. Now, he did not know whether the scheme which had been sketched out by the hon'ble member who spoke last would be practicable, because it would lead to complicated calculations; whereas the principle laid down by the Municipal Act of 1863 was easy and quite practicable. If, for instance, a general rate of four per cent, to cover the present working charges of the water supply, were levied from all persons who received a supply, say at a height of five feet, whether they laid on water or not in their houses, and an additional percentage, graduated according to distance, say of one per cent for water supplied at a greater height than 5, 10, or 15 feet, respectively, then the collections from this graduated impost or rate would, Baboo Kristodas Pal believed, cover more than was expected to be derived from the additional one per cent. rate The effect of such an equitable adjustment of the water-rate would be the relief of the poor and the proper taxation of the rich.

He threw out these suggestions for the consideration of the Select Committee. The plan of the hon'ble gentleman who spoke last was to measure the water by metre, but Baboo Kristodas Pal was not quite sure whether that system would work satisfactorily. Then, with regard to this question of water-supply, he observed that the word 'pumps' had been introduced in section 94, he did not know with what object, because stand-posts and *not* pumps were now used. If the object was to prevent wastage, he thought a self-closing stand-post would practically answer that purpose, whereas pumps would cause great trouble and inconvenience to the public.

He would now draw attention to section 188, which involved the question of bustee improvement. The Council were aware that that question now occupied a considerable share of the attention of the Justices, and he believed that some sections of this Bill were intended to cover the recommendations of the Special Committee of the Justices on the subject. Section 188 declared that huts might be removed from any bustee without the payment of compensation, but the present law provided that compensation should be given to the

owners of huts for compulsory removal of the same. The provision in the Bill, he thought, would be unfair to the poor tenants.

The procedure for carrying out this provision would be somewhat in this wise. The Justices would require the landlord to remove the hut, he (the landlord) would be compelled to call upon the tenant to remove it, and the tenant would have to bear the loss. BABOO KRISTODAS PAL did not think that it would be fair to burden the tenant with this loss. If the removal of a hut was intended as a sanitary measure for the benefit of the public, justice required that the public funds should bear the cost. Then the same section provided that it would be lawful for the Justices to call upon the landlord to 'execute such operations' as they might think fit for the improvement of a bustee, in default of which the Justices would carry out the said operations at the expense of the landlord. Now the power thus given to the Justices was very wide and indefinite. The law ought to specify the operations which it would be lawful for the Justices to compel the landlord to execute. On reference to some of the reports of the officers of the Municipality on bustee improvements, he observed that one officer had actually recommended that a rivetting wall should be attached to a tank, and another that a ghât should be constructed for washing and bathing in the tank, as sanitary measures intended for the conservation of the health of the locality. It was impossible to say what works might not be demanded from the landlord in the name of sanitary improvement by over-zealous officers, if the law were left so uncertain and indefinite.

Section 196 sanctioned the imposition of what was called in Bombay the *Halalcore* cess. Of course this was a very important work to be done by the Justices, but he thought the cess should be so regulated as not to take the form of a new tax. The residents of the town already bore the expenses of cleansing their necessaries, and if the cost the Justices might levy should not exceed the charges already incurred by them, there would be no objection to the proposed cess. He thought the maximum rate of the cess should be defined in this Bill.

Section 197 required owners to provide privies for their tenants. None knew better than the hon'ble mover of the Bill that the practice in this town was for occupiers to provide latrines for themselves, and that as the women did not generally go to a public latrine, every occupier who had a family had, as a rule, his own private latrine, and he had it built at his own expense. But as this section was worded, it would be incumbent upon the owners of land to provide latrines for each occupier, and the Council could well conceive the cost which would be thus thrown upon the owner for this object. The Engineer to the Justices himself said that public latrines would not be resorted to by the poor inhabitants of bustees. He wrote:—

"There can be no doubt that the wisest plan would be to abolish privies in bustees entirely, and in their place to erect latrines which should be resorted to by all of both sexes. But is this practicable? and would the European poor, who are not imbued with the caste and other prejudices of the native, take readily to such a scheme?"

Such being the feeling of the people, the landlord under the propose section must provide a latrine for the use and accommodation of every occupier, and the cost which would be imposed upon him would necessarily be enormous. BABOO KISTODAS PAL did not say that latrines should not be constructed; but where the occupier was unable to construct a latrine, the Justices should construct it and charge a fee. And as hon'ble members were aware, these latrines were a source of profit; the Justices would not suffer any loss by such measure. But as a rule the occupier should be made to construct his own privy.

He had only a few more suggestions to offer for the consideration of the Select Committee. In the first place it was very desirable that the law should distinctly define the powers of the Justices and those of the Chairman respectively. Considerable misunderstanding prevailed with regard to the relative

powers of the Chairman and the Justices. In regard to the *bustee* question itself, the Chairman contended that he had power under the existing law to initiate measures of improvement without consulting the Justices. The Justices, on the other hand, contended that the Chairman had no power to initiate such measures without obtaining their sanction. Now it was very desirable that, as the law was about to be consolidated, the powers of the Chairman and the Justices should be distinctly defined, so as to prevent future differences and misunderstandings. It might be well worth consideration whether the Chairman, who was the executive head, should not be more in the position of a moderator at the meetings of the Justices and have no power to vote. As the hon'ble member who spoke last had remarked, the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay had no seat in the Town Council. He would not go to that length, but would suggest, for the consideration of the Select Committee whether the Chairman would not occupy a more dignified position by acting as a moderator than playing the part of a partisan when the measures proposed by himself were under discussion.

With regard to assessment cases and appeals, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL would allow appeals not only in assessment cases, but also in license cases. Though the Chairman under the law was authorised to regulate the license fees, but as a matter of fact he had not time to do so, and the work was necessarily left to a subordinate officer in charge of the License Department. It was therefore very desirable that there should be an appeal to a Board of Justices in license cases. This was allowed, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL believed, under the Bombay Municipal Act.

Regarding assessment appeals, the hon'ble member who spoke last had correctly described the course followed in Bombay. The Board of Justices here, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL submitted, very much resembled the quarter sessions in Bombay; and if the law allowed the Chairman or Vice-Chairman to revise assessments made by the assessor, and if appeal was made from their decisions to a Board of independent Justices, the object aimed at by the hon'ble member would be attained.

The hon'ble member had referred to the case of the Port Commissioners. BABOO KRISTODAS PAL might mention that the assessment in that case was made on the principle that the additional buildings should bear the same proportion of assessment at which the existing buildings had been assessed; so there was no absence of principle in the assessment of the additional buildings of the Port Commissioners, as alleged.

Adverting to the water-rate, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL remarked that he could not conceive upon what principle one-fourth of the rate was made payable by the owner and three-fourths by the occupier. The water was laid on solely and exclusively for the benefit of the occupier. If the occupier was made liable for the police and lighting-rates, he thought that the occupier, on the same principle, ought to pay the whole of the water-rate. With regard to the mode of payment of the water-rate, he observed that it was now payable by the owner with power to recoup himself from the occupier. Now the lighting and police-rates were realized from the occupier direct, and on the same principle he thought the water-rate should be recovered from the occupier. He might observe that the law gave power to the owner to recover the water-rate from the occupier as an addition to his rent. Now, in the case of huts, this condition was attended with great hardship, inasmuch as under a recent ruling of the High Court the hut was an immoveable property, but removeable by the tenant. Thus the landlords now laboured under great difficulty in realizing their own rents, and it was by no means fair to burden them again with the task of collecting the water-rate from the occupiers in addition to their own rents.

Lastly, he would invite the attention of the Council and the Select Committee to this question—Whether there ought not to be some provision in the Bill which would enable the Justices to co-operate with the rate-payers to make improvements, when the latter came forward to bear a share of the cost of such

improvements. There had been lately several cases in which rate-payers offered to pay one half of the cost for the piping of streets and lanes for drainage and water-supply; but the Justices could not be moved, as the law did not give the rate-payers power to demand such improvement on payment of costs. He thought that in such cases facility should be afforded to rate-payers to come forward and contribute. If, for instance, the residents of a bye-lane not supplied with water should combine and pay half the cost of the piping, the Justices ought to be made to pay the other half and carry out the improvement. There were many complaints heard in connection with this subject, and he believed that some such provision as he had suggested would stimulate the rate-payers to co-operate with the Justices to carry out improvements.

The HON'BLE BABOO DOORGA CHURN LAW said, owing to an unfortunate occurrence in his family, he had not been able to go through the Bill. He saw that it was proposed to raise the maximum of the water-rate from five to six per cent; and considering the benefit derived from the water-supply and the increased demand for water, he had no objection to offer to the increase of the rate. But he thought it should be so adjusted as to be the least oppressive to the poorer classes of the town; and this was a point to which he had no doubt the Select Committee would give their attention.

As regards the lighting-rate, he did not think that power should be given to the Municipality to raise the rate from two to two and a half per cent. It was true that the proceeds of the present rate showed a deficit of some Rs. 16,000 to Rs. 20,000, but the deficiency had been supplied from the general fund, and this had been done without much inconvenience, and he thought that practice should be continued.

Then, with regard to the question of allowing appeals from the assessments made by the Justices, he quite agreed with the hon'ble member on his right (Mr. Schalch) that provision should be made to allow appeals to be tried by some independent body, and the result, he thought, would be quite satisfactory to all parties concerned.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said he did not propose to detain the Council by following the hon'ble members who had spoken upon the Bill. The suggestions they had thrown forth would be matter for the consideration of the Select Committee, to whom, he presumed, the Bill would be referred for consideration. He was glad to find that there was a general concurrence of opinion on the part of the Council that the water-supply must be increased, and that there would be no great opposition to increasing the rate provided the increased supply could be obtained. He quite agreed with his hon'ble friend to the right (Mr. Schalch,) that there would be great advantage to the town if the constant supply could be continued. He would, however, ask the Council to remember—and he spoke from the practical experience of several years—that to give a constant supply from the existing arrangements would be absolutely impossible. He believed he was correct in saying that this was the only city in the world in which it was attempted to give a constant supply by engine power. Throughout the world, wherever they had a constant supply, it had always been done by gravitation. If a constant supply was to be continued to Calcutta, they must have recourse to gravitation: that was to say, we should have to pump up to a large elevated tank and deliver water from that tank. By that system only would a constant supply be possible. But the cost of constructing a tank that would enable the Justices to supply ten or twelve million gallons of water a day to the town by gravitation on the constant supply system, would be so enormous that it must be put aside as impossible.

As regards assessments, the proposal for an appeal might be advisable in many cases. He could quite understand that the rate-payers could not always be satisfied that an appeal should be made from the Assessor to a Board of Justices. However, it must be borne in mind that to constitute such a Court

would be a matter of great difficulty. It was true that it could be declared that an appeal should lie to the Small Cause Court; but he thought so many appeals would be instituted that it would be found practically extremely difficult to dispose of the cases without appointing some special officer for the hearing of such appeals. From his own experience, he must say that he believed that a Board of sitting Justices was a very fair tribunal for the disposal of assessment appeals. He might go farther, and say that he thought that the inclination of a Board of Justices was to fix the assessment at too low rather than at too high a rate. He did not, therefore, himself think that the establishment of an independent court of appeal was a matter of very great importance. The illustration brought forward by his hon'ble friend as regards the assessment of the port property, could hardly be allowed to pass without comment. He had declared that the assessment made upon the port property, if calculated upon the cost of the buildings, would come to the very large amount of twelve per cent. His hon'ble friend had, however, omitted altogether to take into consideration the value of the land belonging to the Commissioners. That land only was worth at least a million of money; and if the value of the land was taken into account, the assessment would not be found to be excessive.

The question of the advisability of altering the constitution of the Municipality had been mooted by his hon'ble friend to the right (Mr. Schalch), but it was one which Mr Hogg approached with considerable hesitation. For a long time he had thought that it would be better that the constitution of the Municipality should be altered; but he begged to say now that he had, after much consideration, arrived at the conclusion that it would be difficult to provide a municipal government for Calcutta which would fulfil all its requirements better than the present one now did. He believed it was admitted that what we required was an intelligent body of gentlemen, and that they should fairly represent public opinion; that all matters should be discussed by the Municipality in the most public manner possible; and that they should court publicity, the object being to ventilate all measures before they were carried out. And lastly, but not least, he thought that the Government should have a very considerable indirect control over the Municipality. He thought all these requirements were fully met by the existing constitution of the Municipality.

His Hon'ble friend Mr. Schalch advocated the creation of a Municipal Board appointed chiefly by the public bodies in Calcutta. Mr. Hogg could not support that proposal, on the ground that the public bodies referred to were only in a very limited degree representatives of the inhabitants of Calcutta.

Europeans in this country were, as a rule, merely birds of passage, and would often take but a very partial view of all measures brought before them. By partial he meant that they would look upon the measures proposed more in the way they affected themselves. He did not mean these remarks to apply to public bodies of native gentlemen: they had a permanent interest in the town, and they would look not only to the direct and immediate advantages to the town, but they would look ahead to the time when their children would occupy their places. The members of the present Corporation, he thought, were carefully appointed, and might be regarded quite as much representatives of the different classes from which they were selected as would the members of a Board constituted on the plan proposed by his hon'ble friend. It was true they had many non-effective members: it was true also that they had much speaking,—speaking which probably in many cases might well be omitted. However, the way in which the business was transacted did ventilate every subject most thoroughly, and it had induced the native public to come forward and take a direct and immediate interest in the affairs of the town, which he did not think the system of government conducted by a Board would ever do. The natives of particular parts of the town looked to certain Justices as their representatives, and made use of them as such. However,

there were one or two points which might well occupy the attention of the Select Committee; for instance, whether it would not be wise to so far modify the constitution that the Justices who formed the Municipality should not be appointed by the Government for life. He thought that the Justices should be appointed by the Government for a limited period, say for two or three years. If they showed an interest in the affairs of the town, and if they commanded the confidence of the public, then they should be reappointed. If, on the other hand, they were not prepared to devote their time to municipal affairs, they would cease to be members of the Corporation at the expiration of the time for which their appointment was made.

This would lead to a gradual reduction of the number of the members of the Corporation, which was much needed; as at present, owing to the great number of Justices, about a hundred and twenty, the Corporation was found to be somewhat unwieldy for the quick dispatch of business.

His Honor the President, before putting the motion, desired to say that he had listened with great interest to the remarks which had fallen from the hon'ble members on the left, regarding the possible modifications in the constitution of the Municipality of Calcutta. Well, that no doubt was a difficult subject. We should remember that very great good had been effected under the existing system. At the same time he admitted that if there ever were any constitutional modifications to be made in the Municipality of Calcutta, the present opportunity would be the most fitting they were likely to have for the consideration of such a change. He, therefore, for one should see no objection to the Select Committee, if such Committee should be appointed, taking up the question of any possible modification of the constitution of the Municipality. Indeed, he had already prepared a paper on that subject; and as he perceived that the matter was attracting the attention of various hon'ble members of the Council, he believed he should perhaps be meeting the wishes of hon'ble members who had addressed the Council, if he referred that paper to the Select Committee, if such Committee should be appointed.

The motion was agreed to, and the Bill referred to a Select Committee consisting of the hon'ble Mr. Schalch, the hon'ble Mr. Reynolds, the hon'ble Mr. Brookes, the hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal, and the mover.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 10th instant.

THE SILTING UP OF THE CIRCULAR CANAL AND TOLLY'S NULLAH.

No. 1802.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in the Public Works Department, Local,—Communications, dated the 5th April 1875.

Read letter No. 1070, dated the 3rd March 1875, from the Superintending Engineer of the Presidency Circle, with enclosures and a drawing, together with the reply thereto of the Chief Engineer, Bengal, No. 1473, dated the 31st idem, relating to the silting up of the new cut and of the Circular Canal, and to a proposal for the re-excavation of this canal and the improvement of Tolly's Nullah after the rainy season of this year.

REMARKS.—The Superintending Engineer's letter read above reports on the present state of a portion of the Calcutta Canals and Tolly's Nullah and brings forward certain proposals for their improvement.

2. It appears that the two dredgers have been at work at the new cut or outer channel since May 1874, the large amount of work done being evidenced by the size of the spoil banks; that silting occurs with great rapidity; and that the dredging work has to be done over and over again. The Superintending Engineer's proposal for continuing the dredging operations in this channel is approved, and in due course he should report the results of the measures he has ordered. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that every exertion be made to keep this route clear.

3. The Circular Canal or inner channel has silted up to an extent which renders it necessary that the re-excavation which this channel has to undergo every seven or eight years should be carried out as soon as possible, or after the rainy season. Owing to the uncertainty of the weather and the insalubrity of the season, the Lieutenant-Governor observes that it is not possible to carry out the excavation of the Circular Canal at the present time. Accordingly, the first opportunity will be taken of executing the repairs after the cessation of the coming rains, when the weather will be settled, the season more suitable, and the work of excavation can be advantageously carried out. The delay is to be regretted, as it will necessitate the closure of the canal during the busiest period of the year. During the execution of the work, the public can avail itself of two routes between Calcutta and the Eastern Districts:—*first,* larger boats proceeding by the outer route will pass by Mutlah up the Biddiadarry River and through Tolly's Nullah; *second,* smaller boats coming by the inner route can proceed *viâ* the Salt Lake channel and new cut to the Hooghly. Provision of funds for the re-excavation has been made in the Local Budget of the current year, and the Superintending Engineer of the Presidency Circle is requested to have the requisite estimates submitted for orders at as early a date as possible, and in due course to take special measures for ensuring efficient arrangements being made for commencing the work as soon as the season will permit, and for prosecuting it with vigour. The Lieutenant-Governor regards this work as of great importance.

4. The remaining proposals for improving the Calcutta Canals and Tolly's Nullah should be brought forward in a more definite shape, showing precisely the anticipated advantages and the probable cost.

Order.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Superintending Engineer, Presidency Circle, for information and guidance.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution and of the foregoing order be forwarded to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, and to the Revenue Department of this Government for information.

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Col., R. E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, in the P. W. D.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY — Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Bulrush Millet—Gumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Bulrush Millet. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts.															
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan	(A) 16 0	17 0	14 0	22 8	25 0	20 0	19 0	18 4	14 0	19 8	20 0	14 4	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	(B) 20 4	20 8	15 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	17 12	17 8	12 0	18 8	18 0	13 8	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	(C) 26 0	20 0	12 0	30 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 8	10 8	23 0	25 0	13 0	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	'8 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	(D) 16 0	16 0	12 0	(E) 20 0 to 31 0	16 0 to 21 8	20 0 to 22 0	9 8 to 10 0	9 8 to 10 0	10 0 to 10 8	17 0 to 17 8	17 0 to 17 8	12 0 to 13 0	...	...	.
	Howrah	16 0	10 0	12 4	..	...	...	13 8	13 8	11 8	16 8	16 8	13 4	...	...	...
	Central Districts.															
	Calcutta	15 8	15 8	12 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	11 8	11 0	9 0	16 0	15 12	12 0	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	(E) 14 0 to 18 0	13 5	10 8 to 11 10	(E) 17 0 to 26 10	17 8	16 0	(F) 8 0	8 0	8 4	18 0 (G)	17 12	11 0	(E) 13 5	13 5	..
7	Nuddea	22 1	20 8	13 14½	32 0	...	11 5	15 4	15 4	11 0	16 13	16 13	11 7	...	...	..
8	Jessore	(H) 16 0	16 0	11 6	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 5	18 4	18 4	16 0	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	(I) 26 0 to 27 0	26 0 to 27 0	15 0	(E) 40 0	14 0 to 40 0	24 0 to 25 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	(E) 31 0	...	14 0
10	Dinagepore	15 12	15 8	11 8	14 0	12 4	..	22 0	22 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	10 8	...	...	...
11	Maldah	22 0	21 0	15 0	40 0	32 0	21 0	22 8	22 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	10 8	30 0	30 0	16 0
12	Rajshahye	16 8 to 17 4	13 8 to 20 10	13 8	45 0	45 0	30 0	18 12 to 19 8	20 4 to 21 12	10 0 to 10 2	21 0 to 21 12	22 14 to 23 10	12 0 to 13 8	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	22 8	22 8	12 15	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	23 15½	22 8	11 4	...	..	...
14	Bogra	15 0	15 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	...	12 0	10 8	6 0	27 0	27 0	10 8	...	...	...
15	Pubna	22 8	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	14 4	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree	(J) 13 3	13 3	8 4	...	.	...	16 0	16 0	12 3	23 0	26 6	17 0 and 18 0	...	..	...
	Eastern Districts															
18	Dacca	13 15	13 5	13 0	45 0	40 0	32 0	21 0	20 0	12 0	24 0	23 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	...
19	Fureedpore	(K) 12 9	19 0	13 0	30 0	70 0	25 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	20 0	22 0	13 0	...	...	...
20	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	(L) ...	18 0	18 0	13 8	22 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh	(M) 10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 4	20 0	20 0	14 8	...	...	...

A In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 23 seers, barley 29-8 to 40 seers, best rice 14-8 to 21 seers, common rice 16-8 to 23 seers, and gram 21 to 25-4 seers per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 22 seers, barley 25 to 40 seers, best rice 14-8 to 21 seers, common rice 18-8 to 23 seers maize 20 to 34 seers, and gram 16 to 18 seers per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15-8 to 29 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 15 to 24 seers, common rice 21 to 27-8 seers, and gram 11 to 28 seers per rupee.

D In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15-8 to 20 seers, best rice 9-8 to 14-8 seers, common rice 17 to 20 seers, and gram 13 to 21 seers per rupee.

E In the interior only.

F In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 7-10 to 8 seers, common rice 14 to 21 seers, and gram 14 to 20 seers per rupee.

G Coarse rice at 20 seers per rupee.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 3rd April 1875.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		BENGAL.
																		Western Districts
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	20 0	14 0	220 0	240 0	110 0	8 8	9 0	9 8	Burdwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	18 8	17 0	16 0	14 12	480 0	480 0	320 0	8 8	8 8	7 12	Bankoora.
...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	...	...	21 0	17 8	13 0	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 4	8 8	8 4	Beerbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Midnapore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 to 16 8	16 0 to 16 8	12 0 to 13 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Howrah.
																		Central Districts
17 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta.
E 17 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	E 20 0	20 0	...	11 5	16 0	13 5	120 0	100 0	120 0	8 12	8 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 5	26 5	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 7	Nuddea.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	20 0	11 6	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	26 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Moorshedabad.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 8	11 8	180 0	180 0	200 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	Dinagepore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Maldah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8 to 18 0	15 0 to 20 10	12 0 to 17 4	240 0	240 0	320 0	7 15½	7 15½	7 4	Rajshahye.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	6 4	Rungpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 8	7 6	6 0	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	16 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Pubna.
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 2	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 1	6 1	6 0	Julpigoree.
																		Eastern Districts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 8	14 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 12	8 8	8 0	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 4	7 8	Fureedpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Mymensingh.

H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 26 seers, best rice 14 to 19 seers, common rice 16 to 22·12 seers, and gram 11 to 26-8 seers per rupee.

I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 24 to 28-8 seers, best rice 13 to 23 seers, common rice 20 to 25-4 seers, and gram 25-8 to 30 seers per rupee.

J In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 12 seers, best rice 10 to 25 seers, common rice 17 to 27 seers, and gram 8 to 11 seers per rupee.

K In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 20 to 23 seers, and gram 12 to 14 seers per rupee.

L In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 19 to 21 seers, common rice 19-2 to 25 seers, paddy 30 to 45 seers and gram 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

M In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, best rice 8 8 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, and gram 9-8 to 20 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY: Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Bulrush Millet, Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Bulrush Millet, Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet, Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year.
	***Eastern Districts*—(Contd.)**	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.
22	Chittagong*	N 10 8	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...
23	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	O ...	14 0	15 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	...	...	...
24	Tipperah	12 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	24 0	23 0	14 8	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	10 11	14 8	14 8	12 5	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	8 8	...	...	..	15 0	14 0	11 4	24 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...
	BEHAR.															
26	Patna	21 0	19 0	16 0	33 0	34 0	21 0	10 8	10 0	11 0	23 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...
27	Gya	P 22 0	20 0	11 8	34 8	32 8	17 8	11 12	11 8	8 0	23 0	23 0	10 0	...	...	...
28	Shahabad	Q 16 0	17 8	14 0	24 0	21 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	17 0	19 0	12 0	E 22 0	22 0	17 0
29	Mozufferpore	R 14 0	14 0	10 0	30 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	18 0	18 0	9 8	...	...	...
30	Sarun	19 0	18 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	12 0	...	...	...
31	Chumparun	S 20 0	17 0	11 0	36 0	34 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	20 0	20 0	9 0	...	...	...
32	Monghyr	19 9	17 8	13 0	29 4	24 1	21 0	14 7	14 7	8 4	17 3	19 9	12 6	...	...	...
33	Bhagulpore	18 15	18 15	14 8	35 5	32 13	18 15	20 3	20 3	9 7	22 11	22 11	10 1	...	...	...
34	Purneah	25 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	23 0	21 0	9 0	25 0	23 0	10 0	...	...	...
35	Sonthal Pergunnahs	T 17 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	22 0	21 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	16 0
	ORISSA.															
36	Cuttack*	17 1	17 11	15 12	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	10 11	31 3	27 9	28 14	...	...	...
37	Pooree	17 1	17 1	13 2	...	...	...	23 10	23 10	18 6	27 9	27 9	27 9	...	...	...
38	Balasore*	14 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE.															
	South-Western Frontier Agency.															
39	Hazareebagh	22 0	22 0	11 0	30 0	24 0	14 0	11 0	10 0	8 8	22 0	22 0	12 8	...	...	...
40	Lohardugga	11 0 and 16 0	11 0 and 17 0	9 8	28 0	24 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	23 0	21 0	14 0	...	...	...
41	Singbhoom	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	..	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...
42	Manbhoom	U 17 0	16 0	13 0	40 0	30 0	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	14 8	E 16 0	16 0	40 0

* Return for next preceding week received after publication of last *Gazette*.
N In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 17 to 20 seers, and common rice 19-8 to 24 seers per rupee.
O In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 16 to 24 seers, and common rice 20 to 28 seers per rupee.
P In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 27 seers, barley 30 to 42 seers, best rice 19 to 20 seers, common rice 21-4 to 29 seers, and gram 25 to 28-12 seers per rupee.
Q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 22 seers, barley 26 to 32 seers, best rice 9 to 12 seers, common rice 19 to 21 seers, great millet 22 to 27 seers, maize 25 to 29 seers, and gram 24 to 26 seers per rupee.
R In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 18 seers, barley 29 to 30 seers, best rice 9-12 to 23-8 seers, common rice 17-8 to 30 seers, lesser millet 21 to 38-8 seers, maize 25 to 28 seers, and gram 12-8 to 30 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,

The 6th April 1875.

Districts of Bengal on the 3rd April 1875.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Chenna.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt			DISTRICTS
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Eastern Districts*—(Contd.
...	.	...			..	...	..	..	12 0	11 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	Chittagong *
...	.	...	..	.	...	.	.	.	11 0	10 12	11 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	Noakholly
...	...	..	..	.	.		...	.	12 8	12 8	12 0		..	...	8 8	8 8	7 12	Tipperah
...	...	...				.		.	.			280 0	280 0	320 0	7 4	7 4	6 2	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	..	...	.			.	...		10 0	9 6	8 0			...	7 1	7 2	7 2	Hill Tipperah.
																		BEHAR
26 0	25 0	21 0			.	34 0	28 0	19 0	31 0	31 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna
...	.		E 32 0 to 35 0	32 0 to 35 0	17 0 to 28 0	E 24 0 to 32 0	24 0 to 32 0	16 0 to 20 0	24 4	23 8	14 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 8	Gya
24 0	27 0	27 0			...	26 0	23 0	19 0	27 0	26 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Shahabad
.		...	30 0	29 0	.	[illegible]9 0	28 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	Mozufferpore
..		..	25 0	26 0	16 0	31 0	31 0	16 4	25 0	24 8	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	7 8	8 0	Sarun
	..		38 0	38 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	13 8	.		..	7 0	7 0	7 0	Chumparun.
			...			28 2	25 2	14 7	10 0	22 5	16 8	147 0	147 0	147 0	7 8	7 8	7 3	Monghyr
.			E 35 0	35 0	12 0	30 5	27 12	15 2	20 3	20 3	16 6	157 13	151 8	161 8	8 3	8 3	8 3	Bhagulpore.
.		..		..			..		20 0	20 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Purneah
..	.					40 0	40 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	12 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.
																		ORISSA
.	.	.	21 5	21 0	14 7				17 1	18 6	28 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	8 8	Cuttack *
...	.		..	.		.			17 1	17 1	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	Pooree.
	.					...	.	..	11 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	Balasore.*
																		CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*
.	.	..	35 0	33 0	17 0	30 0	29 0	...	22 0	21 0	13 0	210 0	210 0	210 0	7 8	7 8	6 2	Hazareebagh.
..		..	38 0	38 0	22 0	...	30 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	170 0	7 0	6 8	5 12	Lohardugga.
...		...	...	...	...	.	..		14 0	14 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	Singbhoom
...	..	...	...	..	...	E 24 0 to 40 0	24 0 to 45 0	40 0	17 0	16 0	12 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Manbhoom

S In the interior prices range as follow —Wheat 13 to 18 seers, barley 23 to 50 seers, best rice 10 to 17-8 seers, common rice 19 to 24 seers, lesser millet 15 to 40 seers, maize 23 to 32-8 seers, and gram 13 to 19 seers per rupee

T In the interior prices range as follow —Wheat 20 seers, best rice 21 to 26 seers, common rice 24 to 27 seers, bulrush millet 40 seers, maize 33 to 40 seers, and gram 20 to 25 seers per rupee.

U In the interior prices range as follow —Wheat 7-8 to 20 seers, barley 16 to 28 seers, best rice 18 to 24 seers, common rice 20 to 26 seers, and gram 7-8 to 20 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 3rd April 1875.

Division	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.				
		Western Districts.		
Burdwan Divn.	1	Burdwan, 5th* April 1875	1·37	Weather sultry, with storms at intervals. Barley is being reaped; cotton doing well. Cholera still reported to prevail in Jehanabad, Culna, and Raneegunge. Fever decreasing.
	2	Bankoora, 3rd „ „	Nil	Some rain fell in the west of the district, and it has been generally threatening. *Teel* oil-seed being sown; cotton and indigo require rain. *Boro* or spring rice doing well.
	3	Beerbhoom, 3rd „ „	·50	Weather cool; occasional thunder-storms. Wheat, barley, and sugarcane being cut. Prospects and outturn good.
	4	Midnapore, 3rd „ „	·01	Weather cool, with frequent threatenings of rain; a little rain has fallen. No change in the state and prospects of crops. Health improving.
	5	Hooghly, 3rd „ „	·16	Wind chiefly from south. Wednesday and Friday evenings storms with slight showers of rain at head-quarters, but heavier in parts; slight hail at Gooptipara. Cold-weather crops reaped. Onions, tobacco, melons, and sugarcane crops in the ground. Mango crop very small. Water scarce. Cholera and small-pox both prevalent, but not to a great extent.
		Howrah, 3rd „ „	1 40	A brisk storm on Friday night, which has done much good.
		Central Districts.		
Presidency Divn.	6	24-Pergunnahs, 5th† April 1875.	·60	Weather warm; evenings cloudy, attended occasionally with lightning, thunder, and storm. A light shower has fallen in the district, facilitating the preparation of land for the next early rice crop Cholera prevails in thanas Canning, Haduria, Hurwali, Kaligunge, and Assasuni It has abated in thanas Magoorah, Satkhira, Kalaroca, and all the thanas in sub-division Diamond Harbour. Fever decreasing at Barripore.
	7	Nuddea, 3rd April 1875	0·90	Occasional storms with rain. The cold-weather crops are off the ground; the outturn has been good. Indigo is promising, and the rain has enabled cultivators to plough their lands. Cholera is subsiding in Bongong.
	8	Jessore, 3rd „ „	·31	Weather variable; occasionally cloudy. Southerly wind prevalent. Some rain has fallen. The spring rice is nearly ripe and promises well. The sowing of early rice and indigo is in progress. Rain is wanted in some places.
Rajshahye Divn.	9	Moorshedabad, 3rd April 1875.	·67	Seasonable weather. Some rain has fallen. Thunder-storm on Thursday evening. Temperature has fallen since the thunder-storm. Cold-weather crops being reaped generally; outturn highly satisfactory. Rain during the week somewhat injurious to ripe crops; beneficient in softening ground for ploughing. Mulberry and indigo good; fruit poor. Cholera not virulent in Berhampore and Doulta bazar; few cases of small-pox in thanas Assainpore and Bhadrihat.
	10	Dinagepore, 2nd April 1875.	Nil	Occasional cloudy weather. Rain somewhere in eight of the seventeen thanas Great increase in heat on March 29th. Gale from north-west on the night of the 1st April. Barley cut; potatoes being dug up; sugarcane being cut. Ploughing commenced for *bhadoi* or early rice, jute, &c.
	11	Maldah, 3rd April 1875	0 05	Weather cloudy, with strong easterly winds. Thunder, with slight rain, on Sunday and Thursday. The cold-weather crops are said to have been slightly injured in one place by hail, but in general a good harvest is being reaped. The early spring rice has benefited by the late rain and promises well.
	12	Rajshahye, 3rd „ „	·37	Slight rain all over the interior on the 28th March, and a heavier fall in Beauleah and immediate neighbourhood on the 1st April. Sowings of *amun* or late rice have been commenced on low lands and dry beds of *beels*. Rain is very much required to prepare the high lands for sowing rice.
	13	Rungpore, 2nd „ „	·19	Stormy weather; slight hail and a little rain, with occasional strong wind. Harvesting of wheat and pulses nearly over; prospects good.
	14	Bogra	......	Return not received.
	15	Pubna, 3rd „ „	1·54	Weather cloudy and warm, with easterly wind prevailing. Some rain has fallen. Harvesting of *khesaree* pulse has been nearly finished. *Cheena* millet, *jally*, and *boro*, or spring rice crops, have been greatly benefited by the rain. *Aous*, or early, and *amun*, or late, rice crops are being sown. There are 40 cases of cholera in a village and in the station of Dulye.

* Telegram of the 5th April, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 5th April, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Division	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)				
		Central Districts.—(Contd.)		
Cooch Behar Divn.	16	Darjeeling, 2nd April 1875.	·29	High wind, thunder, and lightning on Wednesday night, and several showers of rain during Wednesday and Thursday. Wheat and barley is being reaped in some places* in the plains. The ground is being prepared for sowing.
	17	Julpigoree, 3rd April 1875.	1·35	Weather stormy and cool. Very favorable for early ploughing.
	·	Cooch Behar, 1st April 1875.	Nil	Rain has been threatening, but it holds off; only a few drops, but not sufficient to be gauged, has fallen. The early rice crop and millets promise well, but would be benefited by a little rain.
		Eastern Districts.		
Dacca Divn.	18	Dacca, 5th* April 1875	1·25	Weather stormy and seasonable State and prospects of crops good.
	19	Fureedpore, 3rd „ „	·66	Seasonable weather Prospects of crops good Price of coarse rice at Fureedpore and Goalundo has risen from 22 to 20 seers per rupee, owing to imports falling off General health of the district good, but a few cases of cholera reported from the tract round Bhangah.
	20	Backergunge, 1st April 1875.	Nil	Food-supply sufficient. Health fairly good, but cholera in a sporadic form is present in many places If rain comes, it will do good. In the southern thanas there is considerable sickness among the cattle.
	21	Mymensingh, 2nd April 1875.	0·52	1·50 inches of rain fell in the east of the district. A heavy storm, similar to that of the 19th March, occurred in a limited area in the Attia sub-division on the evening of the 26th ultimo. State and prospects of crops favorable.
Chittagong Divn.	22	Chittagong, 1st April 1875	·70	Rain general from 24th to 27th March, falling in showers throughout the district. Nights and mornings foggy and moist Crops good; ploughing for the rice crops commenced. Cholera still prevalent; an outbreak about 12 miles south-west of sudder station. Cattle disease continues.
	23	Noakholly 1st April 1875.	·52	The weather during the first four days of the week was unsettled There was slight rain and a storm on the night of the 26th, and heavy fogs from the 29th to 31st March. The cold-weather crops are in good order. The late rain has done them good, and has softened the ground for ploughing. Cholera is bad about the district.
	24	Tipperah, 2nd April 1875	3·77	Very still, close, and stormy weather, with occasional sharp storms A good deal of rain and hail. There is no crop of any importance in the ground. The chillies have been somewhat damaged by the hail, but not being of any importance.
	25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, 30th Mar 1875.	1 15	A fall of rain on the 25th March. The weather has been excessively hot during the last two days of the week. Joom-cutting is nearly finished. There is no crop on the ground except tobacco, the prospects of which are good.
		Hill Tipperah, 1st April 1875.	1·82	Severe storms from the north-west on the 25th, 26th, and 27th March. Since 28th more or less clear, but still very unsettled. No change to report regarding the state and prospects of the crops.
BEHAR.				
Patna Divn.	26	Patna, 5th* April 1875	0·21	Weather hot and somewhat unseasonable, the wind being from the east. Some rain has fallen. Cold-weather crops have been nearly all harvested Sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox reported from all parts of the district, but from nowhere in an epidemic form.
	27	Gya, 3rd „ „	Nil	The weather was warm and dry Highest reading of the thermometer was 103 degrees Cold-weather crops are being harvested. Prospects good. Health good.
	28	Shahabad 3rd „ „	Nil	Weather hot and cloudy at times; prevailing wind east. The bulk of the cold-weather crops has been harvested with a fair outturn The new crops are coming into the markets. Prices shew a downward tendency. Cholera has broken out in the jurisdiction of Jehanabad outpost.
	29	Durbhunga, 3rd „ „	Nil	Weather cloudy. There was the first dust storm of the year on the 3rd instant. A few drops of rain Prospects of crops everywhere good. Harvesting progressing. Public health good.
	30	Mozufferpore 3rd „ „	Nil	Fine weather. Harvesting of barley and wheat going on everywhere. Public health good
	31	Sarun, 3rd „ „	Nil	Weather bright, clear, and warm, east wind prevailing The cold-weather crops are being thrashed and stocked. Opium has been gathered and the weighment has commenced. *Cheena* millet being sown Indigo seedlings are coming up well. Prices (wheat and grain excepted) stationary. General health good.
	32	Chumparun, 2nd April 1875.	Nil	The weather throughout the week has been exceedingly favorable. For the last few days there have been threatenings of rain, which will do good to the growing crops. The harvest is approaching completion and is most excellent. The growing crops promise well

* Telegrams of the 5th April, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

	No	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR—(*Contd.*)				
BHAGULPORE	33	Monghyr, 3rd April 1875	Nil	Fair weather. No change since last week. The harvest is going on everywhere and the outturn is good.
	34	Bhagulpore, 5th* April 1875.	·4	Rainfall at Soopool ·37. Banka ·81. No report from Muddehpoora. Heavy hail-storm across south, luckily not more than two miles broad; and another hail-storm at Banka on the 4th instant. Slight hail in the north; heavy rain round Pertapgunge. Cold-weather crops nearly all harvested with a wonderful outturn. General health very good, but small-pox slightly increasing. Only damage done to *mohwa* of little consequence.
	35	Purneah, 3rd April 1875	Nil	Stormy weather, threatening for the last week, but no rain has fallen yet. The wheat is being cut and a good crop gathered. Rain wanted for late pulses and for the *bhadoi* sowings.
	36	Sonthal Pergunnahs, 3rd April 1875.	1·07	Rain has fallen. Weather cloudy and less hot than last week, owing to the rain. *Mohwa* has yielded well, but will have been slightly damaged by the rain.
ORISSA.				
[illegible]	37	Cuttack, 29th Mar. 1875	Nil	Cloudy and threatening rain Minor crops going on well. There is no important cultivation in hand now. A little cholera has appeared here and there.
	38	Pooree, 1st ,, ,,	Nil	Weather hot and partially cloudy, with strong southerly wind. Tillage is at a stand still for want of rain, which is very urgently required. *Dalwa* or spring rice is being reaped and ripening partly, and the crop has been good. White *moong* pulse and castor have begun to be gathered. The harvest of sugarcane is almost completed with a good outturn, and tillage for the next crop is proceeding. Cotton plants are being earthed up. Tobacco is being harvested with a good yield. The general state and prospects of all the crops are fair, except that the pulses are indifferent and the mangoes are almost entirely lost.
	39	Balasore, 2nd ,, ,,	·55	Violent storm and rain at Balasore and through a considerable portion of the district. Ploughing for the next rice crop commenced. More rain wanted. Cholera still raging in the north.
CHOTA NAGPORE.				
		South-West Frontier Agency.		
	40	Hazareebagh, 2nd April 1875.	Nil	Weather very warm, but seasonable The crops have now all been gathered; the yield is above the average. Mohwa flowers are beginning to fall and promise an abundant harvest.
	41	Lohardugga, 3rd April 1875.	·07	Weather seasonable and cloudy. Light rain fell. The harvest of the cold-weather crop is still going on with good results. Mohwa promising well. General health fair, but a good deal of small-pox about.
	42	Singbhoom, 2nd April 1875.	Nil	Seasonable weather. Comparatively speaking, the weather is cool for time of year. No crops to report upon.
	43	Manbhoom, 3rd April 1875.	Nil	Weather hot and unsatisfactory. There is fortunately nothing but mohwa to be reaped; and as hot weather seems to agree with this crop, it is reported luxuriant.

* Telegram of the 5th April, received on the same date, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 6th April 1875.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall, compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Division.	District	Station.	Rain from 14th to 20th Mar. 1875.	Rain from 21st to 27th March 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
	WESTERN DISTRICTS.						
BURDWAN.	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ..	Nil	1·92	3·51	27th Mar.	
		Cutwa	0·03	0·05	3·57	ditto	
		Culna	Nil	0·33	1·70	ditto	
		Bood-bood	Nil	0·80	2·73	ditto	
		Raneegunge	Nil	Nil	2·27	ditto	
		Jehanabad	0·45	0·25	1·92	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora . .	Nil	Nil	0·93	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	Nil	0·01	3·15	ditto	
		Hetampore .. .	Nil	0·07	2·83	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	Nil	Nil	0·86	ditto	
		Tumlook	Nil	0·15	0·27	ditto	
		Gurbeta	0·10	0·20	1·37	ditto	
		Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office. .	Nil	Not rec.	0·20	20th Mar.	Not rec. 7th to 13th Mar
		Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office	Not rec.	Nil	0·18	27th Mar.	Not rec. 14th to 20th Mar
	Hooghly	Hooghly	Nil	Nil	0·86	ditto	
		Serampore	Nil	Nil	2·14	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	Nil	Nil	1·53	ditto	
	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
PRESIDENCY.	24-Pergunnahs ...	Saugor Island ...	Nil	Nil	[illegible]	ditto	
		Calcutta	Nil	Nil	1·27	ditto	
		Alipore { Dispensary ...	Nil	Nil	1·84	ditto	
		Alipore { Jail	Nil	Nil	1·23	ditto	
		Busseerhat	Nil	1·28	2·44	ditto	
		Baraset	Nil	0·09	2·90	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour ..	Nil	0·01	1·27	ditto	
		Barripore . .	Nil	Nil	0·78	ditto	
		Satkhira	Nil	Not rec.	1·70	20th Mar.	
		Barrackpore .. .	Nil	Nil	2·11	27th Mar.	
		Dum-Dum . .	Nil	Nil	1·83	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	0·06	1·41	3·24	ditto	
		Bongong	Nil	2·03	3·75	ditto	
		Meherpore	Nil	Nil	2·19	ditto	
		Chooadangah	Nil	1·05	2·76	ditto	
		Kooshtea	Nil	0·57	3·34	ditto	
		Ranaghat .. .	Nil	1·60	3·28	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore . .	Nil	0·64	3·12	ditto	
		Narail	0·84	0·45	3·66	ditto	
		Khoolna	Nil	0·10	3·00	ditto	
		Jhenida	Nil	1·18	1·87	ditto	
		Bagirhat	Nil	0·37	3·10	ditto	
		Magoorah ...	1·51	0·69	3·06	ditto	
RAJSHAHYE.	Moorshedabad ...	Berhampore	Nil	Nil	2·75	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	Nil	Nil	2·18	ditto	
		Lalbagh	Nil	Nil	2·24	ditto	
		Jungypore	Nil	Nil	1·84	ditto	
		Azimgunge	Nil	Nil	2·08	ditto	
		Lalgolla	Nil	Nil	2·54	ditto	
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	0·04	0·01	0·72	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	Nil	0·07	1·07	ditto	
		Chanchal	Nil	Nil	1·02	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Bauleah	Nil	0·14	2·83	ditto	
		Nattore	Nil	Nil	3·17	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	0·33	0·10	0·81	ditto	
		Bhowanigunge	Nil	1·66	2·86	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra	Nil	0·35	2·26	ditto	
	Pubna ..	Pubna	Nil	0·66	2·44	ditto	
		Serajgunj	Nil	0·42	1·43	ditto	
COOCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	3·63	28th Feb.	
		Darjeeling { Hospital ...	0·13	1·14	3·80	27th Mar.	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	Nil	2·45	3·10	ditto	
		Boda	Nil	0·61	0·81	ditto	
		Buxa { Commissioner's Office	2·54	0·18	3·72	ditto	
		Buxa { Civil Surgeon's Office	2·02	Not rec.	7·18	20th Mar.	
		Titalya	Nil	0·73	1·54	27th Mar.	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States ...	Cooch Behar	Nil	0·17	0·37	ditto	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 14th to 20th Mar. 1875.	Rain from 21st to 27th Mar. 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL—(*Continued.*)							
	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
DACCA.	Dacca ...	Dacca.. Telegraph Office ...	Nil	1·38	3·32	27th Mar.	
		Dacca.. Hospital.	Not rec.	Not rec.	1·82	6th Mar.	
		Moonsheegunge ...	ditto	ditto	2·24	ditto	
		Manickgunge ..	ditto	ditto	1·44	ditto	
	Fureedpore	Fureedpore ...	0·05	1·00	3·20	27th Mar.	
		Goalundo ...	0·2[illegible]	0·68	2·95	ditto	
		Madaripore ...	Nil	2·13	6·84	ditto	
	Backergunge	Burrisal ...	Nil	0·34	3·80	ditto	
		Perozepore ..	Nil	2·02	3·78	ditto	
		Patooakhally ...	Nil	0·25	4·08	ditto	
		Dowlatkhan .	Nil	2·02	3·08	ditto	
	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh ...	1·44	3·27	6·51	ditto	
		Jamalpore ..	Nil	2·77	4·77	ditto	
		Atia .	0·50	0·65	3·73	ditto	
		Kishoregunge ...	3·21	2·82	9·26	ditto	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong ...	Chittagong Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	5·70	ditto	
		Chittagong Jail ..	Nil	0·70	6·93	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar ..	Nil	Nil	2·57	ditto	
	Noakholly...	Noakholly ..	Nil	0·52	3·12	ditto	
	Tipperah ...	Comillah ...	Nil	4·41	9·39	ditto	
		Brahmunberiah ...	2·61	2·68	12·76	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ..	Nil	1·15	5·35	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah ..	1·30	2·99	10·21	ditto	
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna ...	Patna ...	Nil	Nil	1·38	ditto	
		Behar ..	Nil	Nil	1·16	ditto	
		Barh ...	Nil	Nil	0·37	ditto	
		Dinapore .. Jail ..	Nil	Nil	0·80	ditto	
		Dinapore .. Cantonment ...	Nil	Nil	0·62	ditto	
	Gya ...	Gya .	Nil	Nil	1·60	ditto	
		Nowadah ...	Nil	Nil	0·88	ditto	
		Arungabad ...	Nil	Nil	1·83	ditto	
		Jehanabad ...	Nil	Nil	1·29	ditto	
	Shahabad ...	Arrah ..	Nil	Nil	1·07	ditto	
		Sasseram ...	Nil	Nil	1·15	ditto	
		Buxar .	Not rec.	Nil	0·72	ditto ..	Not rec. 14th to 20th Mar.
		Bhuboosh .	Nil	Nil	0·89	ditto	
	Mozufferpore ...	Mozufferpore ...	Nil	Nil	1·27	ditto	
		Hajeepore ...	Nil	Nil	1·06	ditto	
		Seetamurhee .	Nil	Nil	0·90	ditto	
	Durbhunga ...	Durbhunga ...	Nil	Nil	0·56	ditto	
		Mudhoobunnee ...	Nil	Nil	1·63	ditto	
		Tajpore ..	Not rec	Not rec.	0·90	ditto	
	Sarun ...	Chupra ...	Nil	Nil	0·93	ditto	
		Sewan ..	Nil	Nil	1·24	ditto	
	Chumparun ..	Motiharee ...	Nil	Not rec.	0·47	20th Mar.	
		Bettiah ..	Nil	Nil	0·50	27th Mar.	
BHAGULPORE.	Monghyr ...	Monghyr .	Nil	Nil	0·97	ditto	
		Begoo Serai .	Nil	Not rec.	0·55	20th Mar.	
		Jamooee ..	Nil	Nil	0·60	27th Mar.	
	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore ..	Nil	Nil	1·14	ditto	
		Soopool ...	Nil	Nil	0·34	ditto ..	Not rec. 21st to 27th Feb
		Muddehpoora ..	Nil	Not rec.	1·26	20th Mar.	
		Banka .	Not rec.	ditto	1·31	1[illegible]th Mar.	Not rec. 14th to 20th Feb.
		Sonbursa .	Nil	Nil	0·69	27th Mar.	
	Purneah ...	Purneah .	Nil	Nil	0·68	ditto	
		Kissengunge ..	Not rec.	0·10	0·96	ditto	Ditto ditto.
		Arrareah .	ditto	0·18	0·57	ditto	Ditto ditto.
	Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Nya Doomka ...	Nil	Nil	2·86	ditto	
		Rajmehal .	Nil	Nil	0·10	ditto	
		Deoghur .	Nil	Nil	1·32	ditto	
		Jamtara ...	Nil	Nil	1·30	ditto	
		Godda ...	Nil	Nil	0·84	ditto	

Division	District.	Station.	Rain from 14th to 20th Mar. 1875.	Rain from 21st to 27th Mar. 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875 Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875 Up to date.	Remarks
			Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
ORISSA.							
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack . Telegraph Office	Nil	0·10	1·00	27th Mar.	
		Cuttack . Hospital	Nil	0·07	1·08	ditto	
		Jajpore	0·80	Nil	1 80	ditto	
		Kendraparah	Nil	Nil	2·20	ditto	
		Jugutsingpore	Nil	Nil	0·30	ditto	
		False Point	Nil	Nil	2·85	ditto	
	Pooree	Pooree	Nil	Nil	2·15	ditto	
		Khoordah	Nil	0·04	1·60	ditto	
	Balasore	Balasore	Not rec	0 55	3 31	ditto	Not rec 14th to 2[illegible]th March
		Bhuddruck	ditto	Nil	0·67	ditto	ditto ditto
		Jellasore	ditto	Nil	0·21	ditto	ditto ditto
		Soroh	ditto	0 98	1·63	ditto	ditto ditto
		Chandbally	ditto	Nil	0 87	ditto	ditto ditto
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sumbulpore	Nil	Nil	0·89	ditto	
CHOTA NAGPORE.							
	SOUTH WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY						
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh Jail	Nil	Nil	3 61	ditto	
		Hazareebagh Dispensary	Nil	Nil	3·50	ditto	
		Pachumba	Nil	Nil	2·01	ditto	
	Lohardugga	Ranchee	Nil	Nil	3·21	ditto	
		Palamow	Nil	Nil	1·60	ditto	
	Singbhoom	Chybassa	0 26	Nil	3·70	ditto	
	Maubhoom	Purulia	Nil	Nil	2·10	ditto	
		Govindpore	Not rec.	Not rec.	2·12	13th Mar	
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS							
	Sylhet	Sylhet	5 79	0 75	13 96	27th Mar.	
	Seebsaugor	Seebsaugor	3·46	Not rec	9 08	20th Mar	
		Golaghât	4 15	ditto	10·39	ditto	
		Jorehaut	2 76	ditto	10 44	ditto	
		Nazeerah	3 26	ditto	11 39	ditto	
		Deopanie	3 59	ditto	14·52	ditto	
		Hattiepootie	2 79	ditto	12 17	ditto	
		Mazengah	2 72	ditto	10 20	ditto	
		Suntock	3 03	ditto	13 36	ditto	
		Cherideo	Not rec	ditto	9·34	13th Mar	
		Benares	Nil	ditto	1·46	2[illegible]th Mar	
		Akyab	Nil	Nil	0 60	27th Mar	

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd April 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 28th March to 3rd April 1875.

Station	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet	Humidity Sat.=100	Wind Direction	Wind * Velocity	Rain	Clouds.	Weather initials
Calcutta.	Mar. 28th	10	29 918	29 936	85 5	79 8	76	S by E	7 1	.	.	scuds
		16	20 734	29 752	90 4	78 7	57	S S E	8 5		S	
	29th	10	29 899	29 917	85 5	78 5	71	S by E	6 2	.	.	
		16	20 777	29 795	91 0	78 5	55	S by E	5 3		.	
	30th	10	29 876	29 893	85 7	79 5	75	S	4 8	.	S	
		16	29 746	29 764	93 0	78 0	48	S by E	6 7		C	
	31st	10	29 863	29 881	87 5	78 5	65	S by E	5 5		C	
		16	29 720	29 738	96 0	80·2	47	S by E		.	K	
	April 1st	10	29 854	29 872	86 5	79 9	73	S S E			C	
		16	29 720	29 738	91 0	83 0	70	S by E			C, K	
	2nd	10	29 837	29 855	86 6	78 7	71	S S E		..	CK	scuds
		16	29 736	29 758	89 5	79 0	61	S			CS	
	3rd	10	29 883	29 901	85 8	80 0	76	S by E		1 03		scuds.
		16	29 770	29 788	92 0	81 5	61	S by E			K	
Saugor Island	Mar 28th	10	29 924	29 930	84	7[illegible]	75	S	8 1		N	b, m, scuds
		16	29 782	29 788	84	79	75	S	12 2		N	b m, scuds
	29th	10	29 923	29 929	84	79	79	S	8 2		N	m
		16	29 809	29 815	84	79	79	S S E	10 2		N	m, scuds
	30th	10	29 887	29 893	85	79	75	S S E	8 [illegible]		CK	m
		16	29 774	29 780	85	79	75	S	12 0		N	b, m scuds
	31st	10	29 871	29 877	86	80	75	S	7 6		C	b, m
		16	29 772	29 778	86	79	75	S S E	13 2		N	m, scuds
	April 1st	10	29 863	29 860	85	80	79	S	1 6		N	m, scuds
		16	29 750	29 756	84	79	79	S	14 8		N	b, m
	2nd	10	29 870	29 876	85	80	79	S	12 1		N	m, scuds
		16	29 751	29 757	85	79	75	S	16 8		N	m, scuds
	3rd	10	29 912	29 918	86	80	75	S S W	13 6		N	b m
		16	29 809	29 815	86	80	75	S S E	13 2		N	b, m
Chittagong	Mar 28th	10	20 874	29 966	85	78	71	E N E	3 6		C	b, v
		16	20 734	29 826	86	77	64	S W	7 4		.	b m
	29th	10	29 847	29 94[illegible]	82	74	66	N	2 6		k	b, m
		16	29 764	29 856	87	78	65	W S W	6 1			b, m
	30th	10	29 834	29 926	81	78	75	N N W	2 4			b, m
		16	29 701	29 793	86	77	64	S W	6 7		K CK	b, m
	31st	10	29 822	29 914	86	80	75	E S E	2 5		K	b, m
		16	29 711	29 803	87	7[illegible]	68	W S W	7 7		C S	b, v
	April 1st	10	29 816	29 907	88	81	72	S W	3 5		K	b m
		16	29 691	29 786	86	79	72	S W	6 0			b, m
	2nd	10	29 822	29 914	85	75	60	S W	6 4			b m
		16	29 [illegible]36	29 828	86	78	6[illegible]	S W	10 8			b m
	3rd	10	29 872	29 964	85	79	7[illegible]	S W	4 5		K	b, m,
		16	29 751	29 843	87	76	58	W S W	8 5			b, m
Madras.	Mar 27th	10	29 926	29 956	86	77	64	S by [illegible]	11			b c
		16	29 794	29 824	81	76	67	S E	14			b c
	28th	10	29 944	29 974	87	78	6[illegible]	S by E	7			cloudy
		16	29 821	29 851	85	78	71	E S E	12			hazy
	29th	10	29 [illegible]61	29 991	86	76	61	S S W	8			cloudy
		16	29 [illegible]35	29 865	86	77	61	E S E	11			hazy
	30th	10	29 91[illegible]	29 979	87	78	65	S by W	7			hazy
		16	29 803	29 833	87	77	61	S	12			b c
	31st	10	29 91[illegible]	29 940	90	76	50	S by W	9			hazy
		16	29 776	29 8[illegible]6	86	77	64	S E	13			b c
	April 1st	10	29 910	29 940	86	79	72	S S E	9			cloudy
		16	29 787	29 8[illegible]7	?	?	?	S E	7	?		cloudy
	2nd	10	29 898	29 9[illegible]8	88	78	62	S	9			c
		16	29 762	29 792	86	78	69	S E	15			hazy.
Cuttack	Mar 28th	10	29 840	29 922	84	77	71	N E	5 8		C	b
		16	29 667	29 748	94	79	49	S	3 1		C K N	
	29th	10	29 835	29 917	86	77	64	S S W	3 8		CK, C	b
		16	29 697	29 778	94	78	46	S S W	3 7		K N C	
	30th	10	29 807	29 889	86	78	68	S S W	3 2		CK, K C	
		16	29 662	29 743	98	74	48	S W	2 7		CK	b
	31st	10	29 795	29 877	88	77	64	E	2 4		C	b
		16	29 653	29 734	92	78	51	S S E	3 3		C CK	
	April 1st	10	29 772	29 854	87	77	61	S S W	4 1		C CK	
		16	29 628	29 709	94	71	35	S S W	5 8		C	
	2nd	10	29 772	29 854	88	78	6[illegible]	S	5 9		C	b
		16	29 6[illegible]1	29 711	81	74	70	S	6 4		K N	h, b
	3rd	10	29 820	29 902	86	75	57	S	3 7	0 50	CK	b
		16	29 675	29 756	95	77	41	S	3 9			b
Akyab	Mar 28th	10	29 929	29 950	84	78	75	E	2 8			b
		16	29 811	29 832	84	77	71	N E	6 6			b
	29th	10	29 911	29 932	80	80	75	S E	3 8		..	b
		16	29 786	29 807	84	79	79	N W	8 8		.	b
	30th	10	29 9[illegible]9	29 930	84	77	71	N N W	2 2			g
		16	29 756	29 777	86	81	79	W	1[illegible]5			b
	31st	10	29 904	29 925	87	79	68	E	4 7			b
		16	29 778	29 799	84	78	75	W	8 3			b
	April 1st	10	29 911	29 932	87	79	64	W	2 5			b
		16	29 778	29 799	86	78	68	S W	6 5			b
	2nd	10	29 911	29 932	86	78	68	S	1 5			b
		16	29 798	29 819	86	79	72	S W	7 5			b
	3rd	10	29 931	29 952	87	79	68	W	1 3			b
		16	29 818	29 839	85	78	71	W	8 3			b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour

Calcutta,
The 3rd April 1875.

W. G. Willson,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 22nd to 31st March 1875.

Month	Date	Mean reduced barometer	Thermometer: Highest reading	Thermometer: Lowest reading	Thermometer: Max. solar radiation	Mean dry bulb	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point	Mean degree of humidity	Wind: Prevailing direction	Wind: Max pressure	Wind: Daily velocity	Rain	Moon's phases	General Remarks
		Inches	O	O		O	O	O			lb	Miles	In		
Mar	22nd	29 834	92 9	75 7	139 0	82 3	75 0	69 9	0 67	S S E & S E		76 7		O	Chiefly clear
	23rd	808	92 3	73 5	139 5	81 5	74 3	69 3	68	E by S & S E	0 2	106 5			Clear and cumuli Thunder and lightning between 7 and 8 P M Drizzled at 6½ P M
	24th	809	91 0	73 5	135 5	80 4	74 2	69 9	71	S E & S by E	1 3	143 1			Clear cirri, and stratoni Thunder between 4 and 5 P M Sheet lightning from 6½ to 9 P M
	25th	789	92 0	75 5	138 5	82 3	76 8	72 9	74	S E & S by E		179 5			Clear and cumuli Sheet lightning on north east at 6½ P M
	26th	766	90 5	72 9	133 0	81 4	75 7	71 7	73	S by E S S W & S E	4 8	210 8			Cirri and clear Brisk wind from 9½ A M to 8 P M Sheet lightning on east 8 P M Drizzled at 7 P M
	27th	809	90 5	73 0	137 0	81 5	76 2	72 5	75	S E & S by E		166 6			Scuds and cumuli
	28th	836	92 3	76 5	131 3	82 9	77 7	74 1	76	S by E		107 0			Clear and stratoni Lightning on north at 8 P M
	29th	838	92 3	76 0	134 5	83 3	77 4	73 3	73	S by E & S		102 5			Clear cirri, cumuli, and stratoni
	30th	818	93 .	77 3	1?1 0	84 0	?7 9	73 6	72	S & S by E		61 5		☾	Cirri stratoni and clear Sheet lightning on north east between 6 and 7 P M
	31st	801	96 5	78 0	133 0	84 .	77 6	72 6	68	S by E & S		90 .			Clear and cirri Thunder at 6 P M Lightning on north between 6 and 7 P M

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer, 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past ten days	.	23 6
The maximum temperature during the past ten days		96 5
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	..	96 4
The mean humidity during the past ten days	.	0 72
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year		0 65
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 31st . { by lower rain gauge	.	Nil
{ by anemometer gauge	•	Nil
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	0 38
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 31st March		1·27
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	.	2 92

GOPINATH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory

The 3rd April 1875.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 20th March 1875, on 158½ miles open

	Coaching Traffic			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts		Weight carried	Receipts		
		Rs A P	£ s d	Mds Srs	Rs A P	£ s d.	£ s d
Total traffic for the week	35 578	25,611 2 0	2 347 13 9	1,12,777 30	34,585 9 0	2,253 13 6	4,601 7 8
Or per mile of railway	225	161 13 5	14 16 8	712 20	155 5 9	14 4 10	29 1 6
For previous 11 weeks of half year	360,094½	2,66,799 1 9	24,456 11 7	14,00 934 20	3,12,734 5 4	28,667 16 0	53,124 7 7
Total for 12 weeks	395 672½	2 92,410 3 9	26 804 5 4	15,13 712 10	3 37,319 14 4	30 921 9 6	57,725 14 10
Comparison							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	30 176	22,464 8 10	2,059 5 0	2,96 013 4	61,368 11 2	5,625 9 5	7,684 14 5
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	191	141 15 3	13 0 3	1,883 7	387 12 9	3[illegible] 11 6	48 11 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year.	370,792½	2,82,128 13 10	25,861 16 2	27,73,320 10	5,77 444 13 7	52,[illegible]32 8 11	78,794 5 0

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 27th March 1875, on 28 miles open

		Rs A P	£ s d	Mds Srs	Rs A P	£ s d	£ s d
Total traffic for the week	8 353	1 208 0 0	120 16 0	20 174 0	671 0 0	67 2 0	187 18 0
Or per mile of railway	298	43 0 0	4 6 0	720 0	24 0 0	2 8 0	6 14 0
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	111,772	14,840 0 0	1 484 0 0	2 16 737 0	7,324 0 0	732 8 0	2,216 8 0
Total for 13 weeks	120 125	16 048 0 0	1 604 16 0	2 36 911 0	7 995 0 0	7[illegible] 10 0	2,404 6 0
Comparison							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,953	1 169 11 0	116 19 5	28 740 20	935 13 6	93 11 9	210 11 2
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	284	41 12 5	4 3 6	1,026 18	33 6 9	3 6 10	7 10 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	116 051	15 949 14 0	1,594 19 9	2 52,419 20	8 720 15 0	872 1 10	2,467 1 7

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 20th March 1875 on 1 279¾ miles open

		Rs A P	£ s d	Mds Srs	Rs A P	£ s d	£ s d
Total traffic for the week	143,463	2 02 072 1 2	18 523 5 5	10,12 386 10	4,36 420 2 0	40 005 3 7	58 528 9 0
Or per mile of railway		157 14 5	14 9 6		341 0 4	31 5 2	45 14 8
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	1 191,605	19,12 645 13 8	175 325 17 5	97,01,248 30	41,05 255 6 9	376 315 1 7	551,640 19 0
Total for 11 weeks	1,335 068	21,14 717 14 10	193 849 2 10	1 07 73,635 0	45 41 675 8 9	416 320 5 2	610,169 8 0
Comparison							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	110 782	1,67 870 14 9	15,388 3 4	17 16 701 10	7 34 852 3 10	67 301 9 1	82 749 12 5
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year		131 2 10	12 0 6		574 3 [illegible]	52 13 9	64 18 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,221,620	19,18,485 8 7	175,861 3 6	1 67 89,239 10	71 04 394 2 0	65[illegible] 30 2 6	832 597 6 0

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 20th March 1875, on 223¾ miles open

		Rs A P	£ s d	Mds Srs	Rs A P	£ s d	£ s. d
Total traffic for the week	5,029	22,336 2 9	2 047 9 8	105 217 20	29 120 13 0	[illegible] 660 8 2	4,716 17 10
Or per mile of railway		99 13 2	9 3 0		130 2 5	11 8 7	21 1 7
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	55,577½	2,01 186 1 3	18 442 1 1	1,019,498 10	2,90,683 5 6	26 645 19 6	45 088 0 7
Total for 11 weeks	60,606½	2,23,522 4 0	20 489 10 9	1,124 715 30	3 19,804 2 6	29 315 7 8	49 804 18 5
Comparison							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4 790	22,621 7 3	2 073 12 8	159,885 30	42,331 14 3	3 880 8 6	5,954 1 2
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	"	101 1 8	9 5 4		189 3 1	17 6 10	26 12 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	57,059	2,17 407 12 0	19,929 0 11	1,230,478 10	3,42,020 15 3	31,351 18 2	51,280 19 1

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th March 1875, on 1,279¾ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	130,614½	* 2,11,865 0 6	19,420 19 8	9,34,151 10	3,62,162 5 9	33,198 4 4	52,619 3 7
Or per mile of railway	......	165 8 10	15 3 6	......	282 15 11	25 18 10	41 2 4
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	1,335,068	21,14,717 14 10	193,849 2 10	1,07,73,635 0	45,41,675 8 9	416,320 5 2	610,169 8 0
Total for 12 weeks	1,465,682½	23,26,582 15 4	213,270 2 1	1,17,08,086 10	49,03,837 14 6	449,518 9 6	662,7[illegible] 11 7
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	117,159	1,57,901 15 0	14,474 6 10	16,39,860 30	7,10,763 7 3	65,153 6 4	79,6[illegible] 13 2
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	. ..	123 6 2	11 6 2	. ..	555 6 3	50 18 3	[illegible]2 1 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,338,779	20,76,387 7 7	190,335 10 4	1,84,29,100 0	78,75,157 9 3	721,889 8 10	912,2[illegible] 19 2

* Rs 10,502-10-6 added on account of Viceroy's and Body-guard's special trains, run in weeks ending 13th and 20th March 1875

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th March 1875, on 223¼ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	3,920½	16,079 4 9	1,556 8 9	68,632 0	17,754 2 0	1,627 9 2	3,183 17 11
Or per mile of railway	....	75 14 2	6 19 1		79 5 7	7 5 6	14 4 7
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	60,606½	2,23,522 4 0	20,489 10 9	11,24,715 30	3,19,891 2 6	29,315 7 8	49,804 18 5
Total for 12 weeks ...	64,527	2,40,501 8 9	22,045 19 6	11,93,347 30	3,37,558 4 6	30,942 16 10	52,988 16 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,159	15,664 3 9	1,435 17 9	1,61,121 0	47,843 3 9	4,385 12 7	5,821 10 4
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	......	70 0 2	6 8 4	......	215 13 2	19 12 0	26 0 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year...	62,218	2,33,071 15 9	21,364 18 8	13,91,899 10	3,89,864 1 0	35,737 10 9	57,102 9 5

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

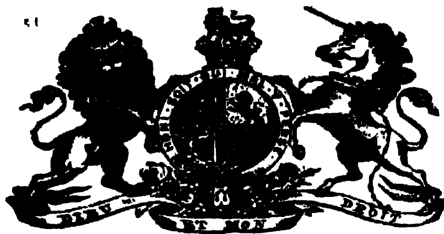
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th March 1875, on 27¼ miles open

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,634	1,181 0 0	118 8 0	6,050 0	506 0 0	[illegible] 12 0	169 0 0
Or per mile of railway	60	43 8 0	4 7 0	222 0	18 8 0	1 17 0	6 4 0
For previous 12 weeks of half-year...	20,049	14,434 0 0	1,443 8 0	74,908 0	6,207 0 0	620 14 0	2,064 2 0
Total for 13 weeks ...	21,683	15,618 0 0	1,561 16 0	80,964 0	6,713 0 0	671 6 0	2,233 2 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,434	1,001 7 8	100 3 0	6,667 0	556 14 6	[illegible] 13 10	155 16 10
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	53	36 12 0	3 13 6	244 26	20 6 11	2 0 10	[illegible] 14 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	19,528	14,911 1 2	1,491 8 2	98,872 30	7,317 0 6	731 14 0	2,223 2 2

Printed and published by Edwin Morris Lewis at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta,—April 7, 1875.

REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 14 of 1875.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1875.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN wishing to see the Lieutenant-Governor on business are requested to write to the Private Secretary at Belvedere, stating the object for which an interview is desired.

BELVEDERE,
The 7th December 1874.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Private Secretary.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

No. 1149C.S.

GENERAL.—*The 24th March* 1875.—Baboo Koylas Chunder Bcse is appointed to be a Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade at Nattore.

The 1st April 1875.—Mr. William James Money, C.S.I., District and Sessions Judge of Mymensingh, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 12th April 1875, or any date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Alfred Corbyn Brett is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Mymensingh during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. J. Money, or until further orders.

Mr. Henry Sneyd Beadon, B.A., Acting Senior Superintendent of Survey, is vested with the powers of an Assistant to the Superintendent of the Cuttack Tributary Mehals for such time as he may be employed in demarcating the boundary of that portion of the tributary state of Mohurbhunj which adjoins the southern part of the Midnapore jungle mehals. Mr. Beadon is also vested with the powers of a Collector under Regulations VII of 1822 and IX of 1825 in the districts of Midnapore, Manbhoom, Singhbhoom, Baukoora, Hooghly, and Balasore.

Mr. Richard Herbert Greaves, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Pooree, is appointed to have charge of the Kendraparah Division of the Cuttack district, *vice* Mr. G. H. Atkinson, deceased.

Baboo Jadub Chunder Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Chumparun, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

The following gentlemen reported their departure from India on furlough on the 29th March 1875:—

Mr. Edmund Weldon Malony, C.S.
„ William Benjamin Oldham, C.S.

Baboo Bhobunessur Dutt, Sub-Deputy Collector of Buxar, having returned to duty on the afternoon of the 12th March 1875, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 11th January last is cancelled.

The 2nd April 1875.—Baboo Ashootosh Sircar, Sub-Deputy Collector, Arrareah, in Purneah, is transferred to the Sonthal Pergunnahs, with effect from the 10th March last.

Mr. C. H. Swinden is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade at Arrareah, in Purneah, *vice* Baboo Ishree Pershad, appointed temporarily to be an Assistant Settlement Officer in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Mr. George Kennedy Webster is appointed to act as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade in the 24-Pergunnahs.

The 3rd April 1875.—The following Officers are appointed to act as Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors of the First Grade, with effect from the dates specified opposite their respective names, viz.—

Mr. John Edward Beevor Jeffery,—from the date on which Mr. A. Weekes joined his acting appointment as Magistrate and Collector of Hooghly.
„ James Kelleher,—from the date on which Mr. F. W. J. Rees may join his acting appointment as Magistrate and Collector of Pubna.
„ George Mainwaring Currie,—from the date on which Mr. H. Mosley may join his acting appointment as Magistrate and Collector of Patna.
„ Phillip Nolan,—from the date on which Mr. W. F. Meres may join his acting appointment as Magistrate and Collector of Beerbhoom.
„ William Fiddian, B.A.,—from the date on which Mr. G. E. Porter may join his acting appointment as Magistrate and Collector of Sarun.
„ George Goodair Dey,—from the date on which Mr. C. C. Quinn may join his acting appointment as Magistrate and Collector of Bhagulpore.
„ Richard Herbert Greaves,—from the date on which Mr. J. F. Stevens may join his acting appointment as Magistrate and Collector of Pooree.

The following Officers are appointed to act as Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors of the Second Grade, with effect from the dates mentioned opposite their respective names, viz.—

Mr. Leonard Charles Abbott,—from the date of Mr. J. Anderson's promotion to act in the First Grade.
„ Francis William Badcock,—from the date on which Mr. Jeffery's appointment to act in the First Grade takes effect.
„ Frank Hunter Barrow,—from the date on which Mr. Kelleher's appointment to act in the First Grade takes effect.
„ Charles Archibald Samuells,—from the date on which Mr. Currie's appointment to act in the First Grade takes effect.
„ Joseph Posford,—from the date on which Mr. P. Nolan's appointment to act in the First Grade takes effect.
„ Thomas James Murray,—from the date on which Mr. Fiddian's appointment to act in the First Grade takes effect.
„ Behari Lall Gupta,—from the date on which Mr. Dey's appointment to act in the First Grade takes effect.
„ William Henry Maffett Gun,—from the date on which Mr. Greaves' appointment to act in the First Grade takes effect.

The 5th April 1875.—Moulvi Syed Zakir Hossein, Sub-Deputy Collector of Bhagulpore, is allowed leave for one day, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 5th January 1875

Mr. William Cornell, M.A., is reappointed to act as Second Additional Judge and Additional Sessions Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly Districts.

Mr. Alfred Wallis Paul, B.A., Assistant Commissioner, Julpigoree is transferred to Darjeeling.

The 6th April 1875.—Captain W. L. Samuells, Assistant Commissioner, Hazareebagh, on special duty, is appointed to act until further orders as Political Agent of Hill Tipperah.

Mr. Charles Edward Buckland, B.A., Private Secretary to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, is appointed to act as Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, or until further orders.

Surgeon-Major F. P. Staple, Surgeon on the Personal Staff of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, is appointed to act, in addition to his other duties, as Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. C. E. Buckland, or until further orders.

LEGISLATIVE.—*The 6th April* 1875.—Mr. Henry Millett, Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Legislative Department, is allowed leave, without pay, for nine months.

Mr. C. C. Macrae, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Legislative Department.

POLICE.—*The 2nd April* 1875.—Mr. C. E. Gouldsbury, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Dacca, is transferred to Darjeeling.

Mr. James Parsons Sneyd, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Chittagong, is transferred to Dacca.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) Herbert Raban, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, Military Department, with effect from the 1st April 1875.

The orders of the 19th February last, granting Mr. George Robert King Meares. Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Gya, privilege leave for three months, will have effect from the 1st April 1875, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. Meares is appointed to act in the First Grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police, in Gya, from the date on which he was relieved by Mr. Giles of the charge of the Police of that district.

REGISTRATION.—*The 5th April* 1875.—Baboo Bhola Nath Das is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Tegra, in the district of Monghyr, *vice* Moulvi Mohamed Hossein, transferred.

Moulvi Mohamed Hossein is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Gogree, in the district of Monghyr, *vice* Ali Hossein, removed.

Moulvi Syed Kassim Hossein is appointed to be Special Sub-Registrar of Durbhanga.

EDUCATION.—*The 6th April* 1875.—Mr. W. S. Atkinson, M.A., Director of Public Instruction, is allowed furlough for one year under Section 7 Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. James Sutcliffe, M.A., Principal of the Presidency College, is appointed to act as Director of Public Instruction during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. W. S. Atkinson, or until further orders.

Mr. Henry Woodrow, M.A., Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, is appointed to act as Principal of the Presidency College during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. Sutcliffe, or until further orders.

Mr. A. W. Garrett, M.A., Principal of the Dacca College, is appointed to act as Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. H. Woodrow, or until further orders.

Mr Alfred Ewbank, M.A., Professor of the Patna College, is appointed to act as Principal of the Dacca College during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. A. W. Garrett, or until further orders.

Mr. James Willson, M.A., Professor, Dacca College, is transferred to the Patna College.

Mr C. B. Clarke, M.A., Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, is transferred to the Rajshahye Circle.

Baboo Bhudev Mookerjee, Inspector of Schools, Rajshahye Circle, is transferred to the Western Circle. Mr. J. A. Hopkins will, however, remain temporarily in charge of the Office of Inspector of Schools, Western Circle, in addition to his other duties.

Mr. Robert Hand, Principal of the Berhampore College, is appointed to be a Professor in the Presidency College.

Mr. G. Bellett, M.A., Professor, Presidency College, is appointed to be Principal of the Berhampore College.

Mr. Edmund Douglas Archibald, B.A., who has been recently appointed to the Educational Department, is appointed to be a Professor in the Dacca College.

Mr. Alfred Moses Nash, B.A., who has been recently appointed to the Educational Department, is appointed to be a Professor in the Presidency College.

Mr. W. T. Webb is appointed to the Fourth Class of the Educational Service, and to be a Professor in the Dacca College.

MEDICAL.—*The 1st April* 1875.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be members for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Phansedewa:—

Baboo Bhaga Dutta Dass.
,, Baluk Chand Chowdhuri.

They are also to be Joint-Secretaries to the Committee.

The 3rd April 1875.—In the orders of the 22nd March 1875, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 24th idem, appointing certain gentlemen to be members for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Russapugla—

For 'Prince Mohamed Habemoozzoman Shahzadah Anwar Shah' *read* 'Prince Mohamed Habemoozzoman and Shahzadah Anwar Shahare.'

The 6th April 1875.—Surgeon W. D. Stewart, Officiating Civil Surgeon of Cuttack, is appointed to be Civil Surgeon of Burdwan, *vice* Surgeon-Major Delpratt, deceased. Surgeon Stewart will continue to act as Civil Surgeon of Cuttack.

OPIUM.—*The 5th April* 1875.—Mr. Reginald Drake, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Tirhoot, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th May 1875, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

CUSTOMS.—*The 6th April* 1875.—Mr. Colman Patrick Lowis Macaulay, M.A., Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as Deputy Collector of Customs, Calcutta, during the deputation of Mr. J. D. Maclean to act as Collector of Customs, or until further orders.

JAILS.—*The 6th April* 1875.—Captain E. G. Lillingston, Officiating Political Agent, Hill Tipperah, is appointed to be Superintendent of the Central Jail and of the European Penitentiary at Hazareebagh.

PORT COMMISSIONERS.—*The 1st April* 1875.—Mr. William Duff Bruce, C.E., Vice-Chairman to the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, is allowed furlough for nine months, under Section 10(*a*) of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days.

Mr. George Francis Mewburn is appointed to be a Commissioner for making Improvements in the port of Calcutta under Act V (B.C.) of 1870, *vice* Mr. T. M. Russell, retired.

ROAD CESS.—*The 3rd April* 1875.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be members of the Branch Road Cess Committee at Narail, in the district of Jessore, under Section 76, Act X (B.C.) of 1871, for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the Act:—

Baboo Unnoda Pershad Sen, Sub-Deputy Collector, Narail.
Mr. J. Meik, Manager of the Narail Estate.
" H. Oatts, Planter, Nowhatta.

The 6th April 1875.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be members of the Branch Road Cess Committee of Mooradnugger, in the district of Tirhoot, under Section 76, Act X (B.C.) of 1871, for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the Act, in addition to the members previously appointed:—

Baboo Robi Chandra Gangoli, B.L., Second Moonsif of Panchpukhuriah.
" Prosonno Kumar Chatterjee, Sub-Inspector of Police, Thana Daoodkandi.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 5th April 1875.—In modification of the notice dated the 15th February 1875, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th idem, declaring certain waste lands situate in the Soonderbuns, south of the district of Jessore, to be a reserved forest tract, it is hereby notified for general information that the eastern boundary of the reserve will be "the Bhola river, the Bogee khal, and the Hooringattah river."

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 7th April 1875.—It is hereby notified for general information that the district o Moorshedabad is transferred from the Rajshahye to the Presidency Division, with effect from this date.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 30th March 1875.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Government of India has determined that, should there be no unforeseen failure in the present crop, the quantity of Bengal Opium to be offered for sale in the year 1876 will not be less than 45,000 chests, and will not, under any circumstances, exceed 48,000 chests. Within these amounts, it is as yet impossible to say what number of chests will be offered for sale in 1876, but the exact number will be notified, as heretofore, after the crop of the present season has been gathered and manufactured.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 30th March 1875.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to sanction the following rearrangement of Moonsifee jurisdictions in the Orissa Division, to take effect from 1st April 1875:—

Moonsifee.	Sub-divisions.	Thanas.	Districts.
1. Cuttack ...	Cuttack ...	Cuttack, Salipore and Jugutsingpore	Cuttack.
	Kendrapara ...	Kendrapara, Patamoondai and Jugunnathpore ...	
2. Jajpore ...	Jajpore ...	Jajpore, Dhurmsala and Oolabur	
	Bhuddruck ...	Bhuddruck, Basudebpore, Dhamnagar and Mutoh...	Balasore.
3. Balasore ...	Balasore ...	Balasore, Sohro, Jellasore, Baliapal and Bustah ...	
4. Pooree ...	Pooree ...	Pooree, Gope, Piplee and Lubba	Pooree.
	Khoorda ...	Khoorda, Tanghy and Bhanpore	

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 23rd March 1875.—The Lieutenant-Governor notifies, on the recommendation of the Commissioner and the Conservator of Forests, that the two tracts of country in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, within the several boundaries described hereafter, have been set aside as reserved forest tracts, under the provisions and conditions of Act VII of 1865, and have been placed in charge of the Conservator of Forests, Bengal.

The cutting of timber or collecting other forest produce, or otherwise interfering with the forests within the boundaries hereinafter described, are prohibited, and any infringement of this prohibition will be dealt with according to Sections 5 to 15 of the Act above quoted, and the rules passed in conformity therewith, for Government forests within the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal.

Boundaries.

1st.—The area drained by the Miani river bounded as follows:—

North.—Hill Tipperah.

East.—The watershed between the Miani and Kassalong rivers.

West.—The watershed between the Miani and Chingri rivers.

South.—A demarcated line from the mouth of the Miani, east and west, to the eastern and western boundary.

Estimated area = 217,000 acres.

2nd.—A block consisting of two pieces of about 5,000 acres in all, on the banks of the Kurnafooli, east of Sitapahar, the boundaries of which run approximately as follows:—

First piece starting from the Kurnafooli opposite Sitapahar in a northern direction for about one mile; then following a ridge towards the east and south-east, until it meets the Kurnafooli near a place called Feekeerachar; then down the Kurnafooli until opposite Sitapahar. The second piece of land would be bounded on the north by the Kurnafooli; on the east by the Kaptie; south, a line parallel with the Kurnafooli at about ¾ of a mile distance; west, a small stream joining the Kurnafooli opposite Rogoupara.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

RULES FOR TEA LEASES IN THE WESTERN DOOARS.

The 19*th March* 1875.—The following rules for the grant of leases of land for tea cultivation in the Western Dooars have been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, and are published for general information. The rules will come into force from the 1st April 1875:—

What lands will ordinarily be available.

1. THE lands that will be generally available under these rules lie within that tract of country in the Western Dooars which extends in an easterly direction from the east bank of the River Teesta to the west bank of the River Sankos.

What lands will not ordinarily be available.

2. The following lands will not ordinarily be available under these rules:—

(*a*.)—Lands which, by a notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, are held to constitute a reserve for the supply of timber, fuel, grazing, or any other article of general and public consumption.

(*b*.)—Lands not included in the above category, but which now bear India-rubber trees or other valuable timber (such as sâl, khair, chelownee, sissoo, &c.) in compact blocks or patches.

(*c*.)—Lands in respect of which any person or persons, or any village community, possess rights of occupancy, or such other rights or privileges as would, in the opinion of the local Government, render it impolitic or unadvisable to grant such lands to any other person or persons for the purpose of tea cultivation.

(*d*.)—Lands lying within a distance of 60 feet on either side from the centre of any public road or thoroughfare. Provided that such road or thoroughfare shall have been constructed, or shall be kept in repair, from public funds, and that it be borne on the list of the district roads of the district within which the land above mentioned lies.

(*e*.)—Lands which the local Government may at any time, by a notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, expressly exempt from the operation of these rules.

How and to whom application is to be made.

3. Every person desirous of obtaining a grant of land under these rules shall, in person or by a duly authorized agent, present an application on stamped paper of the value of 8 annas to the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which the land lies.

What the application is to specify.

4. The application shall specify—

(*a*.)—The name, father's name, and address of the applicant, and of his authorized agent, if any.

(*b*.)—The area, situation, and boundaries of the land applied for, as far as they can be ascertained without a detailed survey.

(*c*.)—A statement of the particulars, if any, which may appear to the applicant to bring the land applied for, or any part of it, within the exceptions mentioned in Rule 2. The application shall also state whether the land, or any part of it, is or has ever been cultivated in any manner.

5. Every lot applied for shall be compact and capable of being enclosed in a ring fence; and if any part of the land touches on a public road or navigable river, the length of such road or river frontage shall not exceed one half the breadth of the lot applied for.

6. No application shall be received in respect of an area greater than 800 acres; and not more than this quantity of land shall be granted under these rules to any one lessee.

Procedure on receipt of an application.

7. On receipt of an application, and after satisfying himself as far as lies in his power that the requirements of the rules have been complied with, the Deputy Commissioner shall record a proceeding to the above effect, calling upon the applicant or his authorized agent to deposit such a sum as the Deputy Commissioner shall deem to be necessary to cover the cost of the survey and demarcation to be made as hereinafter provided. Such sum shall ordinarily be calculated at the rate of 8 annas per acre of the total quantity of land applied for. But if the rate of 8 annas an acre be found insufficient, the applicant shall be required to deposit such further sum as may be needed to cover the actual cost of survey. On the other hand, if the actual cost of survey falls short of the sum deposited, the applicant shall be entitled to a refund of the excess.

8. On receipt of the sum payable under the preceding rule, and of an agreement, signed by the applicant or by his authorized agent, to pay such further sum as may be required for the purposes above mentioned, the Deputy Commissioner shall record an order appointing a tehsildar or other officer to visit the land, and to make full and detailed inquiries into its condition and circumstances.

Preliminary inquiry to be made.

9. The general object of such inquiry shall be to ascertain whether or not the land applied for can be granted under the rules in force; but the Deputy Commissioner may instruct the officer making the inquiry to furnish him with such other specific and detailed information as may seem to him to be necessary.

10. On completion of his inquiry, the officer making it shall record the result thereof and submit a report for the orders of the Deputy Commissioner. If the Deputy Commissioner, after considering the report, and after calling for such further explanations, oral or written, as he may deem necessary, shall be of opinion that the land applied for cannot be granted under the rules, and should not therefore be surveyed, he will record an order to that effect. Such order shall be appealable to the Commissioner of the Division within which the land applied for is situated, and his order shall be final. The appeal must be filed within one month from the date of the receipt, by the applicant or authorized agent, of a copy of the order appealed against.

11. If the Deputy Commissioner decide that the land applied for can be granted under the rules, and should therefore be surveyed, he shall record an order to that effect.

12. If the Deputy Commissioner thinks it necessary to remove from off such land any occupants or others not having rights such as those contemplated in Rule 2 (*c*), or whom the Deputy Commissioner considers should be removed for the good of the state, he shall submit a full report of the circumstances for the orders of the Commissioner, stating in detail the grounds of his recommendation, and the compensation, if any, he proposes to pay them. The orders of the Commissioner on this point shall be final.

13. If any claim or objection be preferred under Act XXIII of 1863, the Deputy Commissioner shall proceed to dispose of the same in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

14. The Deputy Commissioner shall then proceed to appoint a Surveyor and such other establishment as he may deem to be requisite for the purpose of making an accurate chain and compass survey and map of the land applied for.

How the survey is to be made.

15. The officer who made the inquiry provided for by Rule 6 shall, on receipt of an order to that effect from the Deputy Commissioner, proceed to point out to the Surveyor the boundaries of the land applied for and such prominent features in it as may be useful for the purposes of the survey, and which should, in his opinion, be entered in the draft under the rules as hereinafter provided. Such boundaries and other features as above mentioned shall be clearly marked and defined by the tehsildar in presence of the Surveyor, and the latter should be furnished with a list of them signed by the tehsildar.

16. The Surveyor shall then proceed to make the survey and fix the necessary boundary marks, which shall be such as a masonry platform at each point where more than two lots or patches of waste or other properties meet, and large stones or mounds at every angle and at every 100 yards of the boundary line between such platforms or other marks. Before sending in his report, the Surveyor should be careful to see that all marks required by the rules have been duly erected, and are in good order and preservation. The Surveyor shall prepare a map showing—

(*a*.)—All natural features of the country lying within the boundaries as fixed by the officer who made the inquiry under Rule 6, *e.g.* bheels, streams, forest clumps, &c.

(*b*.)—Such features of the country lying outside the boundary of the land to be surveyed as may serve to identify the latter and connect it with the revenue survey or other existing map.

17. The map shall ordinarily be on a scale of 16 inches to the mile. If possible, the Surveyor's field-book shall be copied at the back of it. If not, a copy of the field-book shall be attached to or accompany the map. If the map be made originally in the vernacular, the Deputy Commissioner shall cause it to be translated into English.

18. The whole cost of survey, including the expenses of cutting jungle, erecting boundary and other marks, &c., shall be borne by the applicant, and the Deputy Commissioner shall advance, from the funds deposited by the applicant, for the purpose such sums as shall from time to time be required. A full account of such sums shall be rendered to the Deputy Commissioner by the party receiving them, and such accounts shall be open to the inspection of the applicant at such time and place as the Deputy Commissioner may appoint.

19. On the map being completed, it shall be checked by an officer appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. If found to be incorrect, it shall be amended by the Surveyor in conjunction with the officer above mentioned. If found to be correct, it shall be laid before the Deputy Commissioner with the report of the officer who made the preliminary inquiry under Rule 6, and with all other papers connected with the case.

20. The Deputy Commissioner shall then proceed to consider the application. A date for this purpose shall be previously fixed by him, and due notice of it shall be given to the applicant or to his authorized agent.

21. It shall be competent to the Deputy Commissioner, after considering the papers of the case and making such further inquiries as he may deem necessary, either to reject or to comply with the application as originally presented or as amended by the applicant, with the consent of the Deputy Commissioner.

22. If the Deputy Commissioner rejects the application, he shall record an order in writing to that effect, with the grounds of his decision. A copy of such order, and of the grounds on which it is based, shall, on application made in writing by the applicant or by his authorized agent, be granted. An appeal against such order shall lie to the Commissioner of the Division in which the land applied for is situated, if made within 30 days of the date of the receipt of a copy of such order by the applicant or his authorized agent.

23. If the Deputy Commissioner grant the application, he shall grant the applicant a lease in form A of the appendix, and shall call upon him to execute a counterpart thereof, and to mark out the land leased by a continuous trench, or in such other manner as the Deputy Commissioner may direct.

24. Whenever, after receipt of an application, as provided for in Rule 3, and after making such inquiries as he may deem necessary, the Deputy Commissioner shall be of opinion that there is no *primâ facie* objection whatever to the grant under the rules of the land applied for, he may put the applicant in preliminary possession of an area not exceeding one-eighth of the estimated area of the land applied for, with the object of enabling the applicant to make preparations for commencing cultivation and getting the land in order. Provided that the applicant, before obtaining such preliminary possession, shall have erected such boundary marks as the Deputy Commissioner may direct, and that the amount of all estimated charges incurred in connection with such preliminary occupation shall have been deposited by the applicant.

25. The order for, and conditions of such preliminary occupation, shall be in the form B in the appendix, and shall be addressed to the tehsildar or other officer appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. A copy of the order shall be delivered to the applicant, who shall, after receipt of occupation, acknowledge such receipt by signing a copy of the order and depositing it with the Deputy Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.

Form of preliminary lease of land in granted by the Deputy Commissioner of to (name) of (address).

THE lands covered by this lease are situated within the boundaries shown by the red lines in map No. , dated , and attached to the lease. The lands may be described as being bounded as follows:—

North.—
East.—
South.—
West.—

Their area is more or less acres, and they are situated in the pergunnahs and tehsils detailed in the margin.

The rights conveyed by this lease are heritable, but not otherwise transferable. After the expiry of this preliminary lease, no right shall be claimed otherwise than as expressly provided for hereinafter.

The rent to be paid shall be as follows:—

Year of entry (*i.e.* from actual date of entry to 31st March following) ...	Nil.
1st full year (from 1st April following date of entry)	Nil.
2nd year	3 annas per acre.
3rd "	6 " "
4th "	9 " "
5th "	12 " "

The rent shall be paid to the tehsildar of in the following instalments:—

1st September, one-half; 1st March, one-half.

The lessee shall either himself reside on or near to the lands covered by this lease, or he shall appoint a manager or agent who shall reside on or near to such lands, and who shall be provided with a full legal power to act on behalf of the principal in all matters arising out of or concerning the lands covered by the lease.

The lessee shall, within six weeks after the receipt of an order to that effect from the Deputy Commissioner of the district within which the lands lie, make such boundary lines and marks as the Deputy Commissioner may require to be made. The lessee shall keep all such boundary lines and marks, and all base marks which may be constructed under these rules, in good order and repair, and clear of jungle. If any boundary line or mark be not made, the construction of which may have been ordered by the Deputy Commissioner as provided in the rules, it shall be competent to the Deputy Commissioner to cause it to be made, and to recover the cost thereof as an arrear of rent; or he may call upon the lessee to make it within a specified time on pain of forfeiture of the lease.

Any land covered by the lease which may at any time be required for a public purpose, may be taken up by Government free of cost on a reduction being made in the rent payable under the lease proportionate to the area taken by Government. But the value of any improvements or property thereon shall be paid to the lessee, and shall be assessed under the provision of the law in force for the time being for the acquisition of land for public purposes.

All rights to minerals or quarries of all kinds are reserved to Government.

No right of fishery, and no right to dam up or otherwise obstruct the passage of any stream, is given by this lease. A public right of way over twenty yards on either bank of every stream, available at any time of the year for local boat traffic, is reserved.

All sisoo, sâl, and chelownee trees of a girth of over three feet, at a distance of three feet from the ground, and all such khair trees as may be fit to cut, are to be paid for by the lessee at the rates at which they may be valued by the Forest Department. All other trees may be

disposed of by the lessee. The four kinds of trees above specified shall be counted and paid for previous to possession being given.

The Deputy Commissioner may at any time enter on, inspect, or measure the area under cultivation, and the lessee may at any time demand that such measurement be made. Provided that the expenses of any such inspection or measurement demanded by the lessee shall be paid by him as rent due. If, after such inspection, it should appear to the Deputy Commissioner that 15 per cent. of the total area held under the lease has been brought under cultivation by means of good husbandry, and actually bears tea plants, the lessee shall be entitled to the renewal of the lease for a further period of twenty years, and to renewals for similar periods in perpetuity, subject to the following conditions:—

(a.)—The rent to be paid shall be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner on the order of Government on each occasion of renewal.

(b.)—The title conveyed by the renewed lease shall be heritable and transferable, provided that no transfer shall be made of less than the whole, and that no transfer shall be valid as against the Government, but shall, on the contrary, be equivalent to a surrender of the lease, unless notification of the transfer shall have been given by the transferree to the Deputy Commissioner at the time of transfer, together with a fee of 4 annas per acre of the area leased.

(c.)—In all other respects, the conditions of the renewed lease shall be the same as those of the preliminary lease.

The rights and privileges conveyed by this lease, and by any renewed lease granted in accordance with its provisions, shall be liable to be forfeited on failure of the lessee to comply with any condition thereof.

If before the expiration of this preliminary lease no application for a renewal of the lease shall have been made in accordance with the above provisions, the lessee may be allowed to hold on as a tenant-at-will, but not otherwise, until other arrangements may have been made by the Deputy Commissioner.

APPENDIX B.

To the Tehsildar of

WHEREAS of and (name) of (residence) propose to enter into an agreement in regard to certain lands (situated at or near the spot herein described) for the purpose of cultivating tea, and whereas (name) of (residence) desires immediately to enter upon occupation of some part of the above lands for the purpose of making preparations for, and for commencing such cultivation, I do hereby authorize the said (name) of (residence) hereby to use for that purpose any lands lying within (here specify boundaries) and not exceeding 100 acres in all.

In the event of a lease being hereafter granted, the date of entry referred to in such lease shall be held to be not the date of this order, but the date of possession being given under such lease. In case of a lease being refused, no claim to compensation shall lie against the Government for any outlay incurred by (name) of (residence) on the strength of this order. No rent shall be payable for land occupied during the currency of this order, the term whereof shall expire on the 31st March next.

Occupation under this order, or after its expiry, without an express condition to the contrary, shall never be held to constitute any tenure other than a tenancy-at-will from year to year. The occupant shall keep the boundary line and marks in repair and clear of jungle. A copy of this order has been delivered to (name) with permission to enter into occupation. You will register him as in occupation of the land under the usual amalnama.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 16th March 1875.—The thana of Belsund, the boundaries of which were defined in the notification dated 10th June 1865 and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 14th idem, is at present an outpost in zillah Mozufferpore. This outpost has been transferred from the sudder sub-division of Mozufferpore to sub-division Seetamurhee, in the said zillah, and included in thana Seetamurhee of the latter sub-division, with effect from the 1st January 1875.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 23rd March 1875.—In modification of the Notification of the 4th June 1872, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to cancel the rule which requires that marriages under Act III of 1872 shall be registered by ex-officio Registrars only at the office of the Marriage Registrar and at no other place.

In Rule 4 of the Rules appended to the Notification of the above date, the words "by a Registrar other than an ex-officio Registrar" are to be omitted.

H. J. REYNOLDS.
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 6th April 1875.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a Paik's service land, to be given as compensation for the loss of the service land acquired for the Divergence Channel at Kharikasole, pergunnah Bogree, zillah Midnapore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 4 beeghas 7 cottahs 6 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by Ananda Mukhurji ryot's mâl land and by Paran Patar ryot's and Damoodar Thacoor's debathar land; on the south by Jayaram Patar's bastoo land and by Nafar Patar's danga land; on the east by Gopal Patar ryot's cultivated land and by the Trunk Road; and on the west by a road and a tank belonging to the zemindar, is required within the aforesaid village of Kharikasole, pergunnah Bogri.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 6th April 1875.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the site of a zoölogical garden in the villages commonly called Begunbari and Jeerat, situate in pergunnah Magoorah, zillah 24-Pergunnahs, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose the two plots of land described below and measuring, more or less, 162 beeghas, are required within the aforesaid villages of Begunbari and Jeerat.

A plan of the lands may be inspected at the office of the Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Plot A is bounded on the north by the Orphangunge Road, on the east by the Belvedere and Alipore Roads, on the south by the Orphan Society's School Road, and on the west by the same Society's lands, and contains by estimation an area of 119 beeghas.

Plot B is bounded on the north by Tolly's Nullah, on the east by the same Nullah and the Alipore Jail Hospital premises, on the south by the Jail Road, and on the west by the Belvedere Road, and contains by estimation an area of 43 beeghas.

2. This declaration is made, under the provisions of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATIONS.

The 30th March 1875.—WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a tank in the village of Talub, pergunnah Khubkhund, zillah Bhagulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, $58\frac{9}{16}$ standard beeghas, equivalent to $22\frac{3}{16}$ local beeghas, bounded on the north by the cultivated lands of Cullar Sahah and Jhomuk Sahah; on the east by the cultivated lands of Bunsi Sahoo, Jhomuk Sahoo, Girdhuri Sahoo and Sheik Morad; on the south by a garden of Jhomuk Sahoo, and cultivated lands of Fakir Sahoo, Kasi Sahoo, Puddoo Sahoo, and Bina Sahoo; on the west by cultivated land of Radhay Doss, is required within the aforesaid village of Talub.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a tank in the village of Nowhattee, pergunnah Khubkhund, zillah Bhagulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 80$\frac{1}{16}$ standard beeghas, equivalent to 30$\frac{3}{16}$ local beeghas, bounded on the north by uncultivated land belonging to Raja Leelanund Singh and others, a piece of cultivated land belonging to Parsi Khowas, and a garden belonging to Chelurgi Sahoo; on the east by Soori Dubeer, cultivated land of Issur Keat and jaghir of Mohant Gorib Dass; on the south by a road; and on the west by Ajan Khan tank, Kunchun Dubeer and jaghir of Chingli Shah, is required within the aforesaid village of Nowhattee.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a tank in the village of Sohagpore, pergunnah Khubkhund, zillah Bhagulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 50$\frac{2}{5}$ standard beeghas, equivalent to 19$\frac{1}{20}$ local beeghas, bounded on the north by the cultivated lands of Lall Beehary Singh, Girjah Singh, Sidhoo Sha, and Girdher Singh; on the east by the cultivated lands of Bhootho Singh, Toolshi Mander and Coutter Manghi; on the south by the cultivated lands of Furungi Shah, Wooma Manghi, Jhomuk Jolha, Jonti Jolha, Foolchund Jolha, and Chundo Manghi; on the west by the cultivated lands of Bussunt Dhanook, Gunga Coomar, Krishna Jolha, Khutter Singh, Girjah Singh, and Girdher Singh, is required within the aforesaid village of Sohagpore.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a tank in the village of Ekar, pergunnah Khubkhund, zillah Bhagulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 88 standard beeghas, equivalent to 33$\frac{8}{16}$ local beeghas, bounded on the north by cultivated fields of Jhomuk Gope, Bodhun Gope, Kari Gope, and Rajah Leelanund Singh; on the east by cultivated lands of Rajah Ram Chowdry, Baboo Ram Mander, and Teluk Roy; on the south by cultivated lands of Baboo Ram Mander, Rajah Leelanund Singh, and Shunker Dutt Thakoor; and on the west by cultivated lands of Moona Shunker and Rajah Leelanund Singh, is required within the aforesaid village of Ekar.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a tank in the village of Chandale, pergunnah Mulingopal, zillah Bhagulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 61$\frac{1}{2}$ standard beeghas, equivalent to 23$\frac{1}{10}$ local beeghas, bounded on the north by cultivated lands of Jhubboo Jha, Khub Lall Missir, Bhenuk Gowala, Nunoo Mander, and Bishnumun Singh; on the east by cultivated land and a garden of Bishnumun Singh; on the south by cultivated lands of Bahoojun Missir, Chundali, and Sheikh Nazir and a garden of Sheikh Nuthoo; on the west by the cultivated lands of Sheikh Thithur and Honooman Chowdry, is required within the aforesaid village of Chandale.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a tank in the village of Soopol, pergunnah Mulingopal, zillah Bhagulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 49$\frac{3}{10}$ standard beeghas, equivalent to 18$\frac{13}{20}$ local beeghas, bounded on the north by cultivated land belonging to Gopal Khowas, jaghir of Sree Khowas and Bookoo Khowas, and a garden belonging to Noonoo Jha; on the east by cultivated lands of Nunnoo Khowas, Rungai Khowas, and Bookoo Khowas; on the south by cultivated lands of Gati Kamut, Roopan Khowas, Shib Dutt Jha, Bookoo Khowas, and Buchkun Jha; on the west by cultivated lands of Hulloo Kamut, and Buchkun Jha, garden of Balajit Singh, &c., and a Dubar, is required within the aforesaid village of Soopol.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 23rd March 1875.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a road starting from Milki to Gonoli, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land running generally from south-east to north-west, passing through the villages of Milki, Bubpore, Jamalpore, Marwa. Nunkar, Bhouzpore, Burbona, Balba, and Modhoorahpore, in pergunnah Chye, zillah Bhagulpore, and measuring, more or less, 6½ miles in length and 51 feet in breadth, equal to 121 beeghas 11 cottahs standard beeghas, equivalent to 46 beeghas 12 dhoors local beeghas, more or less, is required in the aforesaid nine villages.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6, Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1148C.S.

The 2nd April 1875.—Mr. C. H. Swinden, who has, under separate orders of this date, been appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade at Arrareah, in Purneah, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

Mr. George Kennedy Webster, who has, under separate orders of this date, been appointed to act as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade in the 24-Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class, and with power to try summarily the offences mentioned in Section 222 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Baboo Rughunundun Pershad, Sub-Deputy Collector, Barh, who will cease to exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

The following notification is substituted for the one dated 25th March 1875, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 31st idem :—

Baboo Gopal Chunder Mookerjee, who has, under orders of the 25th March 1875, been appointed to act as Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Pooree, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

The 3rd April 1875.—The following Moonsifs are promoted to the grades mentioned, viz.—

From the Second to the First Grade.

Baboo Hurro Prosad Sen, Moonsif of Olipore, in Rungpore.
„ Mothooranath Ghose, Moonsif of Atia, in Mymensingh.

From the Third to the Second Grade.

Moulvi Abdool Azeez, Moonsif of Behar, in Patna.
Baboo Digamber Canoongoe, Moonsif of Magoorah, in Jessore.
„ Robi Chunder Gangooly, B L., Additional Moonsif of Tipperah.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be Moonsifs of the Third Grade, and to be Moonsifs of the Stations specified opposite their respective names, viz.—

Baboo Behari Lall Mullick, B L., Panchpookeriah, in Tipperah.
„ Shyam Chand Roy, B L., Sudder Station, Mymensingh.
„ Gobindo Chunder Bose, Netrokonah, in Mymensingh.

The 5th April 1875.—Mr. William Henry Ryland, Officiating Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Sealdah, in the First Grade, is confirmed in that appointment from the date on which Moulvi Syed Imdad Ali, Subordinate Judge of Gya, retires.

Baboo Bolack Chand is appointed to be Subordinate Judge of Gya in succession to Moulvi Syed Imdad Ali.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO MOONSIFS.—*The 5th April* 1875.—Baboo Joygopal Sinha, First Moonsif of Bashirhat, in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed privilege leave for fifteen days, in extension of the leave granted to him by Court's order No. 275, dated the 3rd February 1875, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

ERRATUM.—*The 31st March* 1875.—In the orders of the 10th March 1875, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th idem, granting the Moonsif of Madaripore, Baboo Abinash Chandra Mitter, leave without pay—

For ' Madaripore,' *read* ' Midnapore.'

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 31st March 1875.—It is hereby notified that, in the exercise of the powers vested in him by Section 29 of Act VI of 1871 (the Bengal Civil Courts' Act), the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been pleased to vest the following Moonsifs, at the stations noted against their respective names, with the powers of a Judge of a Small Cause Court for the trial of suits cognizable by such courts up to the limit of Rs. 25 :—

Baboo Chunder Coomar Doss, Second Moonsif of Munshigunge.
,, Rajendro Coomar Bose, Second Moonsif of Dacca.

R. L MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 3rd April 1875 —It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to extend, from the 1st May 1875, the provisions of Section 34 of Act V of 1861 to the town of Goalundo, in the district of Fureedpore.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 31st March 1875.—Under the provisions of Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act VIII of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to direct that the division of the district of Tirhoot, sanctioned for general purposes in the Notifications of 11th January and 16th February 1875, shall take effect, as regards the Registration Department, from 1st April next. The jurisdiction of the several registration offices in Tirhoot will therefore from that date stand as follows :—

District.	Sub-Division.	Sub-District.	Thana.
Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore.
		Paro	Paro.
		Katra	Katra.
	Hajipore	Hajipore	Hajipore.
			Lalganja.
		Mahua	Mahua.
	Seetamarhee	Seetamarhee	Seetamarhee.
			Siuhar.
		Jaleh	Jaleh.
Durbhanga	Durbhanga	Durbhanga	Durbhanga.
		Bahera	Bahera.
		Rausarah	Rausarah and its out-posts of Singhiya and Nogorbasti.
	Mudhoobani	Modhoobani	Modhoobani.
			Khajauli.
		Madhepore	Madhepore.
	Tajpore	Tajpore	Tajpore.
		Dalsingserai	Dalsingserâi.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 31st March 1875.—Under Section 406 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1872), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to exempt the following officers of the East Indian Railway in Bengal from service as jurors or assessors in criminal trials in places beyond the ordinary original jurisdiction of the High Court :—

Engineers in charge of the line.
Engineering Inspectors employed on the line.
Locomotive Foremen and Drivers in charge at changing stations.
Drivers of pilot engines.
Station Masters.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 5th April 1875.—Under the provisions of Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act VIII of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to sanction the formation of two special sub-districts as hereinafter described, viz.:—

(1.) A new special sub-district comprising the strip of land situated in the districts of Rajshahye and Bogra, required for the lower section of the Northern Bengal State Railway from its terminus on the Ganges to a place called Hillee, in thana Panchbibi, in Bogra.

(2.) Another special sub-district comprising the strip of land taken up for the upper section of the said railway, situated in the districts of Dinagepore, Rungpore, and Julpigoree.

Under Section 6 of the Act, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint Baboo Harris Chunder Banerjeâ and Baboo Gopal Chunder Dass, Deputy Collectors deputed to take up lands for the above railway, to be the Sub-Registrars of the lower and upper sections respectively. For the purposes of the Registration Act and Rules, they will be subordinate to the Registrar of each district in which their sub-districts lie, so far as the registration of documents relating to lands lying within such district is concerned.

This notification shall take effect on and from the 15th April 1875.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 2nd April 1875.—It is hereby notified, under the provisions of Section 15 of Act V of 1861, that in consequence of frequent disturbances arising out of disputes between the farmers and ryots of certain villages within the jurisdiction of the Chagulnaya police-station, in the district of Tipperah, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the employment, for six months, of a special police force, consisting of two sub-inspectors, two head constables, and 24 constables, to be quartered in equal proportion at each of the stations of Daroga Hât and Bukshee Mahomed Bazar. The charge noted below will be divided between the farmers, their agents and servants on the one side, and the ryots of the villages Khandal, Jagatpore, Dakhinsik, Julai Ratannagor, Shabak Ratannagor, and Julai Durjoynagore on the other :—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
2 Sub-Inspectors, at Rs. 50 each	100	0	0	
1 Head Constable, at „ 20	20	0	0	
1 Ditto at „ 10	10	0	0	
1 Constable, at „ 9	9	0	0	
2 Constables, at „ 8 each	16	0	0	
4 Ditto, at „ 7 „	28	0	0	
17 Ditto, at „ 6 „	102	0	0	
Total ...	285	0	0	
Pensionary charges, at 2 annas per rupee ...	35	10	0	
Total ...	320	10	0	per month,
Or for six months	1,923	12	0	
Clothing for six months	52	0	0	
Contingencies, at 10 per cent	197	0	0	
Total ...	2,172	12	0	

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 2nd April 1875.—Sham Churn Sen, late Jailor of the Midnapore District Jail, having been convicted of extortion and bribery, is hereby declared ineligible for re-employment in the service of Government.

Descriptive Roll of Sham Churn Sen.

Father's name... ...	Issur Chunder Sen.
Caste	Boido.
Age	28 years.
Height	5 feet 3 inches.
Complexion	Not very dark.
Native place	Village of Sreekhando, pergunnah Dheyan, in the district of Burdwan.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 3rd April 1875.—It is hereby notified for general information that under Section 5, Act VI (B.C.) of 1868 (The District Towns' Act), the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to declare, with effect from 1st April 1875, the following to be the boundaries of the town of Beauleah, in supersession of those specified in the Government notification of the 15th March 1869:—

On the south, the left bank of the Pudma.

On the east—*1st*, a line running directly south from the pucca pillar at the end of the Tallimari embankment to the river-bank; and, *2ndly*, a line running north-east from the same pillar along the old Surdah road to where it bifurcates with the Nattore road; thence a line along the Nattore road up to a banian-tree east of the pucca building formerly used as Mr. Gallois' cutcherry in Ramchunderpore; thence a line along a footpath which strikes off to the north, skirting Lal Behary's house, and joins the Seroil kutcha road and continues to Seebmahal.

On the north: from this point the northern boundary follows another footpath to the Nowhatta road near the Government distillery; thence it follows the Nowhatta road as far as the south-east corner of Golab Saha's tank, then passes along the southern border of this tank, and continues along a footpath, which strikes the Kadirgunge road immediately south of Doolar Saha's tank. It then follows the Hetumkhan and Fakeerpara roads to the Lukhipore metalled road, which road is then the boundary up to its junction with the main road near the Mission Church. The main road then forms the boundary as far as a large mango-tree about 12 chains west of the circuit-house.

On the west, a line running directly south from this mango-tree to the Government embankment south of the cutcherries; thence along the retired embankment to the place where it joins the Godagaree road near Kodalkatee Ferry Ghât, and thence to a wooden post fixed about 2 chains west of the ghât.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 5th April 1875.—Under Sections 2 and 5 of (the District Towns') Act VI (B.C.) of 1868, it is hereby notified that from the 1st April 1875 the provisions of the Act shall be in force in the town and bazar of Madaripore, with the circumjacent villages noted on the margin in the district of Furreedpore. The town so constituted is bounded—

1. Chur Madariporo, including pergunnah Madaripore and Madaripore bazar.
2. Rajnagur or Eojungur.
3. Aminabad.
4. Koolpuddi.
5. Tar Magooria.
6. Luckigunge.
7. Khagdi, with Dálbazar.
8. Rasti.

On the north by the village Hazrapore.

On the south by the villages Ghatmanjee, Geodi, Thantali, Kookrail, Harikumari, Soonder Bati, Mamarakdi, Gurkhan, and Brahmindi.

On the east by the river Areal Khan.

On the west by the village Pootea and river Koomar.

Under Section 21 of the Act, it is hereby declared that the estimates to be prepared for the town under Sections 14 and 15 of the Act shall be prepared soon as possible for the current municipal year, and that the assessment to be made under the provisions of the Act shall, in the said town, first take effect from the 1st April 1875.

Under Section 41, the Sub-Divisional Officer of Madaripore is appointed to be a permanent member and Chairman of the Town Committee of the town.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 29th March 1875.—Under Sections 2 and 5 of the District Towns' Act, VI (B.C.) of 1868, it is hereby notified that from the 1st of April 1875 the provisions of the Act will be in force in the town of Chyebassa, in the District of Singbhoom, within the limits specified below:—

On the West, the Rora River;
,, East, the village of Dombysai;
,, North, Dilcamarcha and the Rora River; and
,, South, Colonel Davies' mango grove and the village of Nimdi.

2. Under Section 21 of the Act, it is hereby declared that the estimates to be prepared for the town under Sections 14 and 15 shall be prepared for the year 1875-76, and the assessment to be made under the Act shall take effect from the 1st April next.

3. Under Section 41, the Deputy Commissioner is hereby appointed to be a permanent Member and Chairman of the Town Committee.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 30th March 1875.—In supersession of the orders contained in the Government Notification dated the 17th September 1864, defining the boundaries of the town of Monghyr for the purposes of Act III of 1864, it is hereby notified that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to revise these boundaries as follows:—The town shall be bounded on the north by the old bed of the Ganges known as the Sota Buchouli; on the south by the southern boundaries of the villages Mohuddipur, Hussanganj, Inglis, Adampur, and Chuck Fatma (all of which are included within the municipality); on the east by the eastern boundaries of villages Mirzapur, Sandalpur, Chuck Haji Sobhan, Churamba, Sarmatpur, and Bakchapra (all of which are included within the municipality); and on the west by the river Ganges.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 19th March 1875.—Under Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act VIII of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to create the following registration sub-district, having the head-quarters and local jurisdiction shown opposite the name. The Lieutenant-Governor is also pleased, under Section 7 of the Act, to appoint the person named below to be Sub-Registrar of the said sub-district:—

District.	Name of new sub-district.	Head-quarters.	Thana included in jurisdiction.	Sub-Registrar appointed.
Noakhally ...	Ramgunge ...	Lamchar ...	Ramgunge ...	Chandika Prasanna Majumder.

This change will take effect on and from the 1st of April 1875.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 20th March 1875.—It is hereby notified that under Section III, Regulation VI of 1819, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to declare public the ferry situated at a place between Bogsur and Shereeole, in the district of Rajshahye, where the road from Nattore to Bogra crosses the Kokradoha Khall.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 20th March 1875.—It is hereby notified that under Section III, Regulation VI of 1819, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to declare public the ferry over the river Baraloe at Nowhatta, on the Rajshahye and Maudah road.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 23rd March 1875.—It is hereby notified that, under Section 68 of Act VI (B.C.,) of 1870 (the Village Chowkeydaree Act), the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to extend the provisions of the Act to the undermentioned districts in the Rajshahye Division with effect from the 1st day of April next—

To the district of Pubna,
" " of Bogra,
" " of Maldah,

and to the portion of the Moorshedabad district to the east of the Bhagiruthee river.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 22nd March 1875.—It is hereby notified, under the provisions of Section 15 of Act V of 1861, that in consequence of frequent disturbances arising out of a feud between the rival proprietors of the village of Koroona, in the police-station Mirzagunge, in the district of Backergunge, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the employment, for six months, of a special police force consisting of a head constable and eight constables to be quartered at the said village. The cost of the force as noted below shall be levied from the inhabitants of the village :—

	Rs.	A.		Rs.	
1 Head Constable	20	0			
8 Constables at Rs. 6	48	0			
Pensionary charges at 2 annas per rupee	8	8			
	76	8	per month, or	459	for six months.
Clothing for six months				18	
Stationery, &c.				12	
Temporary barrack				80	
			Total ...	569	

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

DECLARATIONS.

The 19th March 1875.—WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the better sanitation of the town of Pooree, near and west of Bankimshani in mouzah Balikhund, talook Attalong, Pergunnah Oldhar, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 6 goonts and 13 biswas of the local standard measurement, equal to 32 poles 2 yards and 4 feet of the English square measure, and bounded on all sides by the sandy waste lands of the above-mentioned mouzah Balikhund, is required within the aforesaid mouzah Balikhund.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the better sanitation of the town of Pooree, in the village of Kumbarpudda, in the town of Pooree, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 2 goonts and 15½ biswas of local standard measurement, equal to 18 poles 28 yards 7 feet and 72 inches of English square measure, and bounded on the north by the lakhiraj or rent-free waste land belonging to the Jagunnath Bullubh Muth, with the house of its ryot, Apees Bewa ; on the south by the lakhiraj or rent-free waste land belonging to the Nirbani Hatee Akhraj and held in charge by Mohunt Juggunnath Dass as trustee ; on the east by the above-mentioned waste land belonging to the Juggunnath Bullubh Muth ; and on the west by the circuit-house road leading from Atharnallah to the circuit-house on the sea-shore, is required within the aforesaid village of Kumbarpudda, in the city of Pooree.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the better sanitation of the town of Pooree, near Nooliasahi, in mouzah Balikhund, talook Altalang, pergunnah Oldhar, zillah Pooree, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 8 goonts and 8 biswas of the local standard measurement, equal to 1 rood 17 yards and 7 feet of the English square measure, and bounded on all sides by the sandy waste lands of mouzah Balikhund on the sea-shore, is required within the aforesaid mouzah Balikhund.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the better sanitation of the town of Pooree west of the Indrodumno tank, in the village of Matiapudda, in the town of Pooree, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 12 goonts and 8¼ biswas of local standard measurement, equal to 2 roods 7 poles and 9 yards of English square measure, and bounded on the north and south by the lakhiraj or rent-free waste lands belonging to the Buddo Sunth Muth; on the east by the public path leading along the west and north banks of the Indrodumno tank to mouzah Balikhund, and on the west by the public path commencing from Matiapudda and leading to Balikhund, is required within the aforesaid village of Matiapudda, in the city of Pooree.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for sheds for conservancy carts and bullocks belonging to the Pooree Health Office near and west of the Pooree police reserve lines in mouzah Balikhund, talook Altalang, pergunnah Oldhar, zillah Pooree, it is hereby declared that for the above purposo a piece of land measuring, more or less, 19 goonts and 4 biswas of the local standard measurement, equal to 2 roods 11 poles and 25 yards of the English square measure, and bounded on all sides by the sandy waste lands of the above-mentioned mouzah Balikhund, is required within the aforesaid mouzah Balikhund.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 3rd April 1875.

No. 93.—*Notification.*—The Bhagulpore, and the Dinagepore, Rungpore, Special Divisions of Superintendence will be formed into one division of superintendence from the date on which the present Special Superintending Engineer, Mr. L. R. Roberts, may be relieved, and the new circle will be designated the Bhagulpore and Dinagepore Special Division of Superintendence.

No. 94.—*Appointment.*—Mr. W. Barnfather, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, Officiating Superintending Engineer of the Bhagulpore Special Division of Superintendence, to be Special Superintending Engineer of the Bhagulpore and Dinagepore Special Division of Superintendence.

No. 95.—*Leave of Absence.*—Mr. W. M. Vivian, Engineer Apprentice, attached to the Darjeeling and Julpigoree district, for three months, on medical certificate, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in addition to that already granted* to him.

* Bengal Government (Public Works Department) Notification No. 29, dated 26th January 1875.

The 5th April 1875.

No. 96.—Mr. L. O'Toole, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, attached to the Dinagepore Special Division, for six months, on medical certificate, under the above rules, with effect from the 15th March 1875.

No. 97.—*Erratum.*—In the Notification No. 92 of the 29th March 1875, for 'Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade,' read 'Assistant Engineer, First Grade.'

No. 98.—*Transfer.*—Mr. J. F. Mackenzie, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, from the Rungpore Special Division to the Dinagepore Division, as a temporary arrangement.

No. 99.—*Notification.*—The Dinagepore and Maldah, Rungpore and Bograh, and Rajshahye and Pubna Public Works District charges are abolished, with effect from the 1st current, and the following revised arrangements are made in lieu thereof:—

1. The Districts of Dinagepore, Rungpore, and Bogra will be formed into a Public Works executive charge, to be designated the Dinagepore Division, with head-quarters at Dinagepore.

2. The Districts of Rajshaye, Maldah, and Pubna will also be formed into a Public Works executive charge, to be designated the Rajshahye Division, with head-quarters at Rampore Beauleah.

No. 100.—*Appointments.*—Baboo Gopal Chunder Mookerjee, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, Rungpore and Bogra District, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Dinagepore Division.

No. 101.—Mr. J. J. O'Flaherty, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, Officiating Executive Engineer, Rajshahye and Pubna District, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Rajshahye Division as a temporary arrangement.

No. 102—*Postings.*—The following Assistant Engineers and Upper Subordinates now attached to the Dinagepore and Maldah, Rajshahye and Pubna, and Rungpore and Bogra Districts, are posted to the Divisions specified opposite to their names:—

Name	Designation	Grade	Division
Baboo Joynarain Dass,	Supervisor,	2nd Grade ...	Dinagepore Division.
Mr. E. Moriarty,	Overseer,	1st " ...	Dinagepore Division.
Baboo Troylocknath Chatterjee	"	1st " ...	Dinagepore Division.
" Khetternath Banerjee	"	1st " ...	Dinagepore Division.
" Behary Lall Mozoomdar	"	3rd " ...	Dinagepore Division.
" Surruth Chunder Sandle	"	3rd " ...	Dinagepore Division.
Mr. T. G. Moreton,	Supervisor,	1st Grade ...	Rajshahye Division.
Baboo Kedarnath Pal,	Overseer,	1st " ...	Rajshahye Division.
" Hem Chunder Chatterjee,	"	1st " ...	Rajshahye Division.
" Gris Chunder Roodur	"	3rd " ...	Rajshahye Division.

No 103.—*Notification.*—The Dacca, Noakhally, and Tipperah and Chittagong Public Works District charges are abolished, with effect from the 1st current, and the following revised arrangements are made in lieu thereof:—

1. The Districts of Dacca and Tipperah will be formed into a Public Works executive charge, to be designated the Dacca Division, with head-quarters at Dacca.

2. The Districts of Noakhally and Chittagong will also be formed into a Public Works executive charge, to be designated the Chittagong Division, with head-quarters at Chittagong.

No. 104.—*Appointments.*—Mr. J. W. Johnson, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, Officiating Executive Engineer, Dacca District, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Dacca Division, as a temporary arrangement.

No. 105.—Baboo Dinonath Sen, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, Officiating Executive Engineer, Chittagong, District, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Chittagong Division, as a temporary arrangement.

No. 106.—*Postings.*—The following Upper Subordinates, attached to the Dacca, Noakhally, and Tipperah and Chittagong Districts, are posted to the divisions specified opposite to their names:—

Mr. T. Smith, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, } Dacca Division.
" R. Craig, Supervisor 1st " }
Baboo Kally Dass Bose, Chittagong Division.

The 6th April 1875.

No. 107.—*Promotions.*—The temporary promotions of the undermentioned Upper Subordinates, made in the orders noted in the margin, are made permanent, with effect from the dates specified therein:—

Bengal Government, Public Works Department's Notification No. 26, dated 25th January 1875.

Mr. G. F. Bartlett, Sub-Engineer, Second Grade, Second Calcutta Division.
Baboo Jodonath Roy, Sub-Engineer, Second Grade, Third Calcutta Division.
Baboo Gopaul Chunder Bose, Sub-Engineer, Third Grade, Midnapore Division.
Baboo Mohendronath Banerjee, Supervisor, First Grade, Sonthal Pergunnahs District.
Mr. J. F. Nelson, Supervisor, First Grade, Jessore District.
Serjeant A. Freeman, Supervisor, Second Grade, East Tirhoot Special Division.
Serjeant A. Dallas, Supervisor, Second Grade, Darjeeling and Julpigoree District.

No. 108.—The permanent promotion of Baboo Hem Chunder Biswas, Sub-Engineer, Third Grade, attached to the Third Calcutta Division, will take effect from the 24th September 1874, instead of the 20th November 1874.

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Colonel*, R.E.,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D.

IRRIGATION.

ESTABLISHMENT—NOTIFICATION.

Dated 31*st March* 1875.

No. 135.—*Transfer.*—Baboo Bama Churn Paramanick, Sub-Engineer, Second Grade, Hidgellee Division, is temporarily transferred to the Balasore Survey Division. The transfer is in the interests of the public service.

Dated 2nd April 1875.

No. 136.—*Leave.*—Mr. C. Kriens, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, Balasore Survey Division, is granted special leave for three months to study the native languages, under Chapter II, Section IV, paragraph 28 of the Public Works Code, with effect from 1st proximo, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 137.—*Notification.*—Declaration No. 114 of this Department, published at page 326, Part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th March 1875, for land for an outfall drain in connection with Syphon No. 2 in the 17th mile of the Main Western Canal, Sone series, is hereby cancelled.

No. 138.—*Leave.*—Mr. F. G. Brooks, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, High Level Canal Division, is granted leave without pay from the 4th to the 13th March 1875, both days inclusive, under Section 9, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 139.—Baboo Hera Lall Mitter, Assistant Engineer First Grade, Dehree Division, is granted two months' sick leave, under Section 3, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted him in the orders marginally noted.

No. 350, dated the 12th October 1874.
No. 39, dated the 1st February 1875.
No. 93, dated the 8th March 1875.

No. 140.—*Notifications.*—With reference to the orders marginally noted, Mr. A. Hayes, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, joined the Cossye Division on the afternoon of the 26th March 1875.

No. 90, dated the 4th March 1875.

No. 141.—On the departure of Captain J. M. Heywood, R.E., Executive, Engineer, First Grade, Arrah Division, on the furlough granted him in the orders marginally noted, Lieutenant A. D. McArthur, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, Buxar Division, will take charge of the Arrah Division, making over charge of the Buxar Division to Mr. R. B. Buckley, Assistant Engineer, First Grade.

Nos. 108-9, dated the 15th March 1875.

No. 142.—*Declarations.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for public purposes, viz. for three inspection bungalows in the villages of Alankarpore and Authra, pergunnah Khandar, and Pinglah, pergunnah Sabung, zillah Midnapore, it is hereby declared that for the above purposes 3 pieces of land, measuring 7 acres 17 poles, more or less, are required within the aforesaid villages of Alankarpore, Authra, and Pinglah.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6, Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

No. 143.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for public purposes, viz. for the construction of 3 branch channels branching off from the Distributary channel No. 4 of the High Level canal from Oolooberiah to Midnapore, it is hereby declared that for the above purposes three strips of land, having a total length of 12 miles and 1,795 feet, and an average width of 45 feet, more or less, are required in the district of Midnapore, the channels and the terminal stations are mentioned below :—

No. 4, *Branch E.*—A strip of land from the village of Khendah to Birsingpore, pergunnah Kedarkundu, 3 miles and 2,000 feet long, with an average width of 55 feet, more or less.

No. 4, *Branch G.*—A strip of land from the village of Gopinathpore to Purnagram, pergunnah Kedarkundu, 3 miles and 4,875 feet long, and an average width of 55 feet, more or less.

No. 4, *Branch H.*—A strip of land from the village of Gopinathpore, pergunnah Kedarkundu, to Basantapore, pergunnah Khandar, 5 miles and 200 feet long, and an average width of 40 feet, more or less.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6, Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern, in supersession of that portion of Declaration No. 71, dated the 18th February 1873, to which these Branches refer.

G. A. SEARLE, *Lt.-Col.*, S.C.,
for Jt.-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P.W.D., Irrigation Branch.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2694, *dated 5th April* 1875.—Baboo Kassikinkur Sen received charge of the Pubna Jail from Mr. H. M. Davis on the afternoon of the 5th March 1875, and Baboo Amar Nath Bhuttacharji received charge of the same jail from Baboo Kassikinkur Sen on the afternoon of the 19th March 1875.

G. M. BOWIE, *Major,*
Offg: Inspector-General of Jails, L. P.

HIGH COURT NOTICES.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

ALL Pleaders and Attorneys who have been enrolled as Vakeels of the High Court, under Section 9 of the Letters Patent of the 28th December 1865, are hereby required to make a return to the Court, in the form given below, on or before the 15th April 1875.

Name of Vakeel.	Address.	Employment on 1st April 1875.

By order, &c.,
W. M. SOUTTAR, *Registrar.*

The 23rd March 1875.

Pleadership and Mookhtarship Examination.

THE following is the result of the examination, held in January last, of candidates for admission as Lower Grade Pleaders and Mookhtears in Mofussil Courts subordinate to the High Court.

The following are qualified for admission as Lower Grade Pleaders:—

Name.	District.
Tincowry Banerjee	Beerbhoom.
Shita Nath Mookerjee	Backergunge.
Dindoyal Mookerjee	East Burdwan.
Rughoo Nath Chatterjee	Ditto.
Jogendro Chunder Chatterjee	Ditto.
Radhica Prosad De	Ditto.
Baroda Prosad Chatterjee	Ditto.
Ram Lal Mookerjee	Ditto.
Kishna Coomar Boomic	Dacca.
Dwarka Nath Dutta	Ditto.
Chunder Madhub Dass	Ditto.
Horish Chunder Bannerjee	Hooghly.
Moti Lal Mookerjee	Ditto.
Sharat Chunder Roy	Midnapore.
Bhima Charan Adhikari	Ditto.
Gagan Chundra Sen	Mymensingh.
Audoito Chunder Naug	Rajshahye.
Boroda Chundra Laheri	Rungpore.
Ram Kamal Mitter	24-Pergunnahs.
Kali Nath Mookerjee	Ditto.
Kazi Gholam Mowla	Ditto.
Peari Lal Sirkar	Ditto.
Chundra Kumar Ghose	Ditto.
Durga Charan Sen	Ditto.
Brindabun Chandra Doss*	Dacca.
Durga Charan Ghose*	Ditto.

Certificates of having passed the above examination have been forwarded to the districts indicated.

* Certificates for these two persons have not been sent to the Judge of Dacca, as the Board of Examiners have not received from them any admission certificate or any receipt for the admission fee.

The following have qualified for admission as mookhtars:—

Name	District.
Indu Bhosun Mookerjee	Backergunge.
Ambica Charan Bannerjee	Ditto.
Aftabuddin Ahmed	Ditto.
Peari Mohan Goho	Ditto.
Ganga Charan Sen	Ditto.
Anath Bandhu Roy	Ditto.

Name.	District.
Tara Prosunno Mookerjee	Backergunge.
Gobind Chundra Dass	Ditto.
Mohesh Chundra Ganguli	Ditto.
Amanut Khan	Ditto.
Lalitaksha Chatterjee	Beerbhoom.
Lalla Dawbeh Lal	Bhagulpore.
Gauphat Sahai	Ditto.
Shaikh Dost Ali	Ditto.
Muzhar Sobhan	Ditto.
Bepin Behari Chowdhry	East Burdwan.
Kassi Chundra Sen	Chittagong.
Surbamohun Surma Chuckerbutty	Dacca.
Mohesh Chunder De	Ditto.
Amirto Lal Bose	Dacca.
Omesh Chundra Rakhit	Ditto.
Sri Nath Rokhit	Ditto.
Chundra Kumar Chuckerbutty	Ditto.
Krishna Bandhu Ghose	Ditto.
Doorga Charan Kar	Ditto.
Rasik Chundra Sen	Ditto.
Syama Charan Banerjee	Ditto.
Khairuddin Hossein	Gya.
Nath Prosad	Ditto.
Mewa Lal	Ditto.
Aubilash Chundra Chatterjee	Hooghly.
Trilochan Dutta	Ditto.
Janardhun Mookerjee ...	Jessore.
Pria Nath Roy ...	Ditto.
Nobokumar Mookerjee	Ditto.
Rhedoy Nath Shettwa	Midnapore.
Khettromohun Halder ...	Moorshedabad.
Prosunnomoye Ghosal	Ditto.
Sarba Nand Ghose	Mymensingh.
Ahmed Hussein	Patna.
Kunj Behari Lal	Ditto.
Tassadaq Hossein	Ditto.
Bissessur Dyal	Ditto.
Sheikh Raza Hossein	Ditto.
Wahidul Haq	Ditto.
Harihar Charan	Ditto.
Nazabat Hossein	Ditto.
Ramzan Ali	Purneah
Mohendra Kumar Basu	Rajshahye.
Grish Chundra Kanjilol	Rungpore.
Lalla Harhinji Lal	Sarun.
Ahmed Reza	Shahabad
S. Iboo Hossain	Ditto.
S. Mazar Hossain	Ditto.
Belas Behari	Ditto.
Manowar Ali Khan	Ditto.
Choytun Charan Dam	Sylhet.
Shaikh Jinniuth Hossein...	Tirhoot.
Goolzar Sohai	Ditto.
Lutchmi Narain Paure	Ditto.
Kirit Narain	Ditto.
Mullick Aminuddin Ahmed	Ditto.
Mahmud Ali Khan	Ditto.
Ekbal Ali	Ditto.
Gaizuddin	Ditto.
Abdul Aziz	Ditto.
Triguna Charan Chatterjee	24-Pergunnahs.
S. Mowla Bux	Bhagulpore.
Geiwar Narain	Ditto.
Purna Chandra Gopto	Dinagepore.
Gunga Charan Bysack	Dacca.
Bharat Chundra Ghose	Ditto.
Mohomed Jaffar	Ditto.

Certificates of having passed the above examination have been forwarded to the districts indicated.

CALCUTTA, *the 5th April 1875.* CECIL JACKSON, *Secy. Board of Examiners.*

NOTIFICATION.

UNDER Section 14 of Act XI of 1865, and subject to the orders of Government, notice is hereby given that the Judge of the Courts of Small Causes of Dacca and Moonsheegunge will, for this month only, hold sittings as under:—

At Moonsheegunge ... ... From 26th to 30th, both days inclusive.
At Dacca... ... ... For the remaining days of the month.

PORESHNATH BANERJEE, *Offg. Judge.*

DACCA SMALL CAUSE COURT, the 4th April 1875.

TREASURY NOTICE.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR MR. C. N. BANERJEE has been placed in charge of the Shahabad Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills, on other treasuries.

D. G. BANERJEE, *Personal Asst. to Commr., for Offg. Commr.*

PATNA COMMR.'S OFFICE, BANKIPORE, the 31st March 1875.

EDUCATIONAL NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that for the Half-yearly Examination of Junior Civilians, Deputy Magistrates, &c., to be held on Monday, the 26th April 1875, two local Committees will be appointed in this Division, viz. one Committee at Midnapore for the Officers employed in the District of Midnapore, and another Committee at Hooghly for the Officers employed in all the other Districts of the Burdwan Division except Midnapore.

C. T. BUCKLAND, *Commissioner.*

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, BURDWAN DIVISION, the 5th April 1875.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the Circular dated 17th ultimo, issued from this office to importers and exporters, it is hereby notified that in terms of the Government order on the subject, the '*real value*' to be declared in Bills of Entry and Shipping Bills is "the wholesale market rate of the day."

J. D. MACLEAN, *Offg. Collector of Customs.*

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE, the 30th March 1875.

OPIUM NOTIFICATION.

No. 356B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1873-74, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Wednesday, the 5th May 1875, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,750 chests, viz.—

	Chests
Behar Opium	2,150
Benares „	1,600
Total	3,750

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 16th November 1874, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 10th and 20th May 1875 respectively; that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Monday, the 10th May 1875, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M of Thursday, the 20th May 1875.

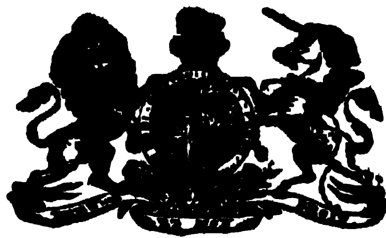
4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

DATES.			Behar, about Chests.	Benares, about Chests.	Total, about Chests.
On or about Friday, 4th June	1875	...	2,150	1,600	3,750
On or about Wednesday, 7th July	"	...	2,150	1,600	3,750
On or about Thursday, 5th August	"	..	2,150	1,600	3,750
On or about Monday, 6th September	"	...	2,150	1,600	3,750
On or about Friday, 1st October	"	...	2,150	1,600	3,750
On or about Thursday, 4th November	"	...	2,150	1,600	3,750
On or about Friday, 3rd December	"	...	2,150	1,600	3,750
	Total	...	15,050	11,200	26,250

By order of the Member in charge,

W. H. GRIMLEY, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., FORT WILLIAM, the 29th March 1875.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1875.

PART II.

Advertisements.

[N.B.—Advertisements, Notices, &c., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette cannot be received after Noon on Monday.]

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of land, no longer required by the Government, situated in the district of Sonthal Pergunnahs, will be put up to sale at the Assistant Commissioner's Office at Rajmehal, at noon, on Tuesday, the 20th April 1875, corresponding with 8th Bysack 1282, *B.S.*

The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions :—

1st.—If the amount of purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceeds Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount is to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plots will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidders.

4th.—The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt of the orders of the Collector confirming the sales. But such possession shall be liable to be disturbed in case the final sanction of the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge should not be accorded to the proceedings.

Consecutive Lot Number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which the land is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway	Approximate area in beeghas and acres						Land excluded from sale from each lot.				Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundaries of lot.
					B	C.	C	A	B	P.	Reasons for exclusion.	A.	R.	P.		
197	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Pergunnah Chetowleah, Mouzahs Hurchurnpore and Hureepore.	196	West ...	13	16	8	4	2	11	.. ...	......			Commences on 1,150 feet of mile 196, and terminates on 3,350 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By nullah. South—By ditto. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
198	ditto ..	ditto ...	196	East ..	10	5	0	3	1	22	... ..	......			Commences on 1,700 feet of mile 196, and terminates on 3,350 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By Nullah. South—By fencing of Rajmehal branch line East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
199	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chetowleah, Mouzah Hureepore.	196	West ...	12	3	12	4	0	5	......	......			Commences on 3,500 feet of mile 196, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan	North—By end of mile 196, as per plan. South—By village road adjoining nullah. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
200	ditto ...	ditto ...	196	East ...	12	11	8	4	0	25	Retained by Railway Company, occupied by nullah and roads.	1 0 1	1 1 3	23 24 7	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 196, as per plan. South—By village road adjoining nullah. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
201	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chetowleah, Mouzahs Hureepore and Pandreeah	197	West ..	11	9	8	3	3	7	......	......			Commences at the end of mile 196, as per plan, and terminates on 1,760 feet of mile 197.	North—By southern boundary of lot 203. South—By end of mile 196, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
202	ditto ...	ditto ...	197	East ...	11	10	8	3	3	10	......	......			ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 204. South—By end of mile 196, as per plan. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.

203	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chewtoleah. Mouzah Pandreea.	197	West ...	13 18 8	4 2 16	......	......	Commences on 1,760 feet of mile 197, and terminates on 1,760 feet of mile 197.	North—By southern boundary of lot 205. South—By northern boundary of lot 201. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
204	ditto ...	ditto ...	197	East ...	12 2 0	4 0 0	......	......	ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 206. South—By northern boundary of lot 203. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
205	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chewtoleah, Mouzahs Pandreeah and Kusmachuck.	197	West ...	11 15 0	3 3 22	......	......	Commences on 3,520 feet of mile 197, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 197, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 203. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
206	ditto ...	ditto ..	197	East ..	12 3 0	4 0 3	Occupied by roads and nullah.	0 1 7	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 197, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 204. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
207	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chewtoleah, Mouzah Kusmachuck.	198	West .	8 10 0	2 3 10	... .	....	Commences at the end of mile 197, as per plan, and terminates on 1,900 feet of mile 198.	North—By southern boundary of lot 209. South—By end of mile 197, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
208	ditto ...	ditto ..	198	East ..	9 17 0	3 1 1	. .	.. ...	Commences at the end of mile 197, as per plan, and terminates on 2,050 feet of mile 198.	North—By southern boundary of lot 210. South—By end of mile 197, as per plan. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
209	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chewtoleah, Mouzah Kendua.	198	West ...	20 5 0	6 2 31	.... .	......	Commences on 1,900 feet of mile 198, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 198, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 207. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
210	ditto ...	ditto ...	198	East ...	22 0 0	7 1 4	. ....	......	Commences on 2,000 feet of mile 198, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 198, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 208. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
211	ditto	ditto	199	West	11 9 0	3 3 6	... .	......	Commences at the end of mile 198, as per plan, and terminates on 1,825 feet of mile 199.	North—By Nullah. South—By end of mile 198, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
212	ditto ..	ditto	199	East ...	11 9 0	3 3 6	......	... ..	ditto ...	North—By Nullah. South—By end of mile 198, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.

Consecutive Lot Number	Name of Zillah	Pergunnah and Mouzah	Number of mile on which the land is situate	Situated on which side of the Railway	Approximate area in beeghas and acres B	C	C	A	R	P	Land excluded from sale from each lot Reasons for exclusion	A	R	P	Commencement and termination of lot	Boundaries of lot
213	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Pergunnah Chetowleah, Mouzah Subdhara	199	West	20	19	0	6	3	28	...	...			Commences on 1,875 feet of mile 199, and terminates on 4,650 feet of same, as per plan	North—By southern boundary of lot 215. South—By nullah. East—By railway fencing. West—By jagheer land.
214	ditto	ditto	199	East	21	4	0	7	0	1		..			ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot 216. South—By nullah East—By jagheer land West—By railway fencing
215	ditto ..	Pergunnah Chetowleah, Mouzah Gossaintolla.	199	West .	6	11	8	2	0	28	.	.. .			Commences on 4,650 feet of mile 199, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 199, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 213. East—By railway fencing West—By zemindary land.
216	ditto	ditto .	199	East	6	1	8	2	0	1	..	....			ditto	North—By end of mile 199, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 214. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
217	ditto	ditto	200	West ..	9	6	0	3	0	12	..	.			Commences at the end of mile 199, as per plan, and terminates on 1,260 feet of mile 200.	North—By southern boundary of lot 219. South—By end of mile 199, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
218	ditto	ditto	200	East ...	9	4	4	3	0	7	.	.			ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot 220. South—By end of mile 199, as per plan. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
219	ditto .	ditto	200	West	11	7	0	3	3	1	.	. ...			Commences on 1,260 feet of mile 200, and terminates on 3,185 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By village road. South—By northern boundary of lot 217. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
220	ditto ...	ditto	200	East ..	10	19	0	3	2	19	...	....			ditto	North—By village road South—By northern boundary of lot 218. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
221	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chetowleah, Mouzahs Gossaintolla and Bunwareekole.	200	West ..	9	14	0	3	0	33	...	.. ...			Commences on 3,205 feet of mile 200, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 200, as per plan. South—By village road. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.

222	ditto ...	ditto ...	200	East ...	9 13 12	3 0 32	......	......	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 200, as per plan. South—By village road. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
223	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chetowleah, Mouzah Bunwaree-kole.	201	West ...	11 3 8	3 2 31	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 220, as per plan, and terminates on 2,550 feet of mile 201.	North—By railway level crossing. South—By end of mile 200, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
224	ditto ...	ditto ...	201	East ...	10 6 12	3 1 27	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway level crossing. South—By end of mile 200, as per plan. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
225	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chetowleah, Mouzahs Bunwaree-kole and Mankari.	201	West ...	12 17 8	4 1 1	......	......	Commences on 2,580 feet of mile 201, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 201, as per plan. South—By railway level crossing. East—By railway fencing. West—Partly by zemindary land and partly by Khas Mehal.
226	ditto ...	ditto ...	201	East ...	10 11 4	3 1 39	Occupied by roads and nullahs.	0 0 34	ditto ..	North—By end of mile 201, as per plan. South—By railway level crossing. East—By zemindary land and Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
227	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Mankari, Hurinkole, and Khyrbonni.	202	West ...	15 2 0	4 3 39	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 201, as per plan, and terminates on 3,110 feet of mile 202.	North—By nullah. South—By end of mile 201, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By ditto.
228	ditto ...	ditto ...	202	East ...	15 0 0	4 3 33	......	......	ditto ...	North—By nullah. South—By end of mile 201, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
229	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Khyrbonnai and Doodhakole.	202	West ...	5 8 0	1 3 6	......	......	Commences on 3,160 feet of mile 202, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 202, as per plan. South—By nullah. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
230	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Doodhakole.	202	East ...	0 13 0	0 0 35	......	......	Commences on 4,830 feet of mile 202, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 202, as per plan. South—By class C land. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
231	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Doodhakole and Nowaghatta.	203	West ...	15 0 0	4 3 33	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 202, as per plan, and terminates on 2,900 feet of mile 203.	North—By southern boundary of lot 233. South—By end of mile 202, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.

Consecutive Lot Number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which the land is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway	Approximate area in beeghas and acres. B.	C	C	A.	R.	P.	Land excluded from sale from each lot. Reasons for exclusion.	A.	R.	P.	Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundaries of lot.
232	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Pergunnah Dominikoe. Mouzahs Doodhakole and Nowaghatta.	203	East ..	15	0	0	4	3	33	......	......			Commences at the end of mile 202, as per plan. and terminates on 2,900 feet of mile 203.	North—By southern boundary of lot 234. South—By end of mile 202, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
233	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe. Mouzah Nowaghatta.	203	West ..	33	11	0	11	0	15	......	......			Commences on 2,900 feet of mile 203, and terminates at the end of same as per plan.	North—By end of mile 203, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 231. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
234	ditto .	ditto ...	203	East ..	32	0	0	10	2	15	......	......			ditto ...	North—By end of mile 203, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 232. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
235	ditto ..	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Nowaghatta and Killabonna.	204	West .	16	6	0	5	1	22	......	......			Commences at the end of mile 203, as per plan, and terminates on 2,320 feet of mile 204.	North—By southern boundary of lot 237. South—By end of mile 203, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
236	ditto ...	ditto .	204	East ...	16	6	0	5	1	22	......	......			ditto ..	North—By southern boundary of lot 238. South—By end of mile 203, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
237	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Killabonna.	204	West ...	10	5	12	3	1	24	......	......			Commences on 2,320 feet of mile 204, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 204, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 235. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
238	ditto ..	ditto ..	204	East ...	10	6	12	3	1	27	......	......			ditto ..	North—By end of mile 204, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 236. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
239	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Kellabonna and Bheknapole.	205	West ...	14	17	0	4	3	26	......	......			Commences at the end of mile 204, as per plan, and terminates on 2,660 feet of mile 205.	North—By southern boundary of lot 241. South—By end of mile 204, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
240	ditto ...	ditto ...	205	East ...	14	13	0	4	3	15	......	......			ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 242. South—By end of mile 204, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.

241	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Tettorgunja.	205	West ...	14 9 0	4 3 4	......	......	Commences on 2,660 feet of mile 205, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 205, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 239. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
242	ditto ...	ditto ...	205	East ...	14 3 8	4 2 30	......	......	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 205, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 240. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
243	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Tettorgunja and Harinkole.	206	West ...	6 11 9	2 0 28	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 205, as per plan, and terminates on 2,050 feet of mile 206.	North—By nullah. South—By end of mile 205, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
244	ditto ...	ditto ...	206	East ...	6 12 0	2 0 29	......	......	ditto ...	North—By nullah. South—By end of mile 205, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
245	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Harinkole.	206	West ...	5 18 0	1 3 32	.....	......	Commences on 2,100 feet of mile 206, and terminates on 3,980 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By nullah. South—By ditto. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
24[illegible]	ditto ..	ditto ...	206	East ...	5 18 0	1 3 32	......	......	ditto ...	North—By nullah. South—By ditto. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
247	ditto ..	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Cholal and Harinkole.	906	West ...	7 0 0	2 1 10	......	......	Commences on 4,000 feet of mile 206, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 206, as per plan. South—By nullah. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
248	ditto ...	ditto ...	206	East ...	7 0 0	2 1 10	Occupied by nullah	1 2 0	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 206, as per plan. South—By nullah. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
249	ditto ..	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Harinkole.	207	West ..	18 13 12	6 0 29	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 206, as per plan, and terminates on 2,550 feet of mile 207.	North—By southern boundary of lot 251. South—By end of mile 206, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
250	ditto ...	ditto	207	East ...	18 18 8	6 1 1	......	......	ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 252. South—By end of mile 206, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.

Consecutive Lot Number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which the land is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate area in Beeghas and Acres. B. C. C.	Approximate area in Beeghas and Acres. A. R. P.	Land excluded from sale from each lot. Reasons for exclusion.	Land excluded from sale from each lot. A. R. P.	Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundaries of lot.
232	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Pergunnah Dominikoe. Mouzahs Deodhakole and Nowaghatta.	203	East ...	15 0 0	4 3 33	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 202, as per plan. and terminates on 2,900 feet of mile 203.	North—By southern boundary of lot 234. South—By end of mile 202, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
233	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Nowaghatta.	203	West ...	33 11 0	11 0 15	......	......	Commences on 2,900 feet of mile 203. and terminates at the end of same as per plan.	North—By end of mile 203. as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 231. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
234	ditto ..	ditto ...	203	East ...	32 0 0	10 2 15	......	......	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 203. as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 232. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
235	ditto ..	Pergunnah Dominikoe. Mouzahs Nowaghatta and Killabonna.	204	West ...	16 6 0	5 1 22	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 203. as per plan. and terminates on 2,320 feet of mile 204.	North—By southern boundary of lot 237. South—By end of mile 203. as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
236	ditto ...	ditto ...	204	East ...	16 6 0	5 1 22	......	......	ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 238. South—By end of mile 203. as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
237	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe. Mouzah Killabonna.	204	West ...	10 5 12	3 1 24	......	......	Commences on 2,320 feet of mile 204, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 204. as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 235. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
238	ditto ...	ditto ..	204	East ...	10 6 12	3 1 27	......	......	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 204, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 236. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
239	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Kellabonna and Bheknapole.	205	West ...	14 17 0	4 3 26	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 204. as per plan, and terminates on 2,660 feet of mile 205.	North—By southern boundary of lot 241. South—By end of mile 204, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
240	ditto ...	ditto ...	205	East ...	14 13 0	4 3 15	......	......	ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 242. South—By end of mile 204, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.

241	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Tettorgunja.	205	West ...	14 9 0	4 3 4	......	......	Commences on 2,660 feet of mile 205, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 205, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 239. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
242	ditto ...	ditto ..	205	East ...	14 3 8	4 2 30	......	......	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 205, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 240. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
243	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Tettorgunja and Harinkole.	206	West ...	6 11 9	2 0 28	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 205, as per plan, and terminates on 2,050 feet of mile 206.	North—By nullah. South—By end of mile 205, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
244	ditto ...	ditto ...	206	East ...	6 12 0	2 0 29	......	......	ditto ...	North—By nullah. South—By end of mile 205, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
245	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Harinkole.	206	West ...	5 18 0	1 3 32	......	......	Commences on 2,100 feet of mile 206, and terminates on 3,980 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By nullah. South—By ditto. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
24[illegible]	ditto ..	ditto ..	206	East ...	5 18 0	1 3 32	......	......	ditto ...	North—By nullah. South—By ditto. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
247	ditto ..	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Cinofal and Harinkole.	906	West ...	7 0 0	2 1 10	......	......	Commences on 4,000 feet of mile 206, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 206, as per plan. South—By nullah. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate
248	ditto ...	ditto ...	206	East ..	7 0 0	2 1 10	Occupied by nullah	1 2 0	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 206, as per plan. South—By nullah. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
249	ditto ..	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Harinkole	207	West ..	18 13 12	6 0 29	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 206, as per plan, and terminates on 2,550 feet of mile 207.	North—By southern boundary of lot 251. South—By end of mile 206, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
250	ditto ...	ditto	207	East ...	18 18 8	6 1 1	......	......	ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 252. South—By end of mile 206, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.

Consecutive Lot Number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah	Number of mile on which the land is situate	Situated on which side of the Railway	Approximate area in beeghas and acres: B.	C.	C.	A.	R.	P.	Land excluded from sale from each lot: Reasons for exclusion	A. R. P.	Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundaries of lot.
251	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Pergunnah Dominikoe. Mouzah Gowalbud.	207	West ..	24	6	4	8	0	6	.....	....	Commences on 2,550 feet of mile 207, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 207, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 249. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
252	ditto ...	ditto ...	207	East ..	25	4	8	8	1	14	......	..	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 207, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 250. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
253	ditto ..	ditto .	208	West ..	17	2	8	5	2	26	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 207, as per plan, and terminates on 2,550 feet of mile 208.	North—By southern boundary of lot 255. South—By end of mile 207, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
254	ditto ...	ditto ...	208	East ...	17	0	4	5	2	20	......	......	ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 256. South—By end of mile 207, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
255	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Gowalbud and Mehindipore.	208	West ...	16	8	4	5	1	28	......	......	Commences on 2,550 feet of mile 208, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 208, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 253. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
256	ditto ..	ditto ...	208	East ...	16	7	12	5	1	27	......	......	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 208, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 254. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
257	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Mohendipore and Kulleanpore.	209	West ...	3	1	0	1	0	1	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 208, as per plan, and terminates on 1075 feet of mile 209.	North—By railway class C land. South—By end of mile 208, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
258	ditto ...	ditto ..	209	East ..	5	7	0	1	3	3	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 208, as per plan, and terminates on 1,950 feet of mile 209.	North—By southern boundary of lot 260. South—By end of mile 208, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
259	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Kulleanpore.	209	West ...	4	12	0	1	2	3	......	......	Commences on 1,950 feet of mile 209, and terminates on 3,450 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By southern boundary of lot 261. South—By railway class land. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.

260	ditto ...	ditto .	209	East ...	4 15 0	1 2 11	......	......	ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 262. South—By northern boundary of lot 258. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
261	ditto .	ditto ...	209	West ...	9 15 0	3 0 36	......	......	Commences on 3,450 feet of mile 209, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 209 as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 59. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
262	ditto ..	ditto .	209	East	9 15 0	3 0 36	......	......	ditto ..	North—By end of mile 209, as per plan. South—By southern boundary of lot 260. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
263	ditto ...	ditto ...	210	West ..	21 9 0	7 0 15	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 209, as per plan, and terminates on 3,050 feet of mile 210.	North—By Maharajpore Station lands. South—By end of mile 209, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
264	ditto ...	ditto ..	210	East ...	20 12 8	6 3 11	......	......	ditto ..	North—By land retained by the Railway Company. South—By end of mile 209, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
265	ditto ..	ditto ..	210	West ...	4 18 4	1 2 20	......	......	Commences on 1,610 feet of mile 210, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 210, as per plan. South—By Maharajpore Station land. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
266	ditto ..	Pergunnah Doonidkee, Mouzah Maharajpore.	210	East ...	5 3 8	1 2 34	Retained by Railway Company.	2 1 33	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 210, as per plan. South—By land retained by the Railway Company. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
267	ditto .	Pergunnah Jerrone, Mouzah Goldahary.	211	West .	16 18 12	5 2 16	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 210, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 211.	North—By southern boundary of lot 269. South—By end of mile 210, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
268	ditto ..	ditto .	211	East ..	16 19 8	5 2 18	......	......	ditto ..	North—By southern boundary of lot 270. South—By end of mile 210, as per plan. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
269	ditto	ditto ..	211	West .	12 4 8	4 1 13	......	......	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 211 and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 211 as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 267. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.

Consecutive Lot Number	Name of Zillah	Pergunnah and Mouzah	Number of mile on which the lot is situate	Situated on which side of the Railway	Approximate area in Beegahs and Acres: B. C. C.	A. R. P.	Land excluded from sale from each lot: Reasons for exclusion	A. R. P.	Commencement and termination of lot	Boundaries of lot
270	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Pergunnah Jamonee, Mouzah Godahare.	211	East ...	13 5 4	4 1 22	......	......	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 211, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 211, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 268. West—By zemindary land. East—By railway fencing.
271	ditto ...	ditto ...	212	West ...	14 13 0	1 3 15	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 211, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 212.	North—By southern boundary of lot 273. South—By end of mile 211, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
272	ditto ...	ditto ...	212	East ...	14 15 8	4 3 22	......	......	ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 274. South—By end of mile 211, as per plan. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
273	ditto ...	ditto ...	212	West ...	20 1 0	6 2 20	......	......	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 212, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 212, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 271. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
274	ditto ...	ditto ...	212	East ...	19 13 12	6 2 1	......	......	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 212, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 272. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
275	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominkee, Mouzahs Famkoie and Ammadee.	213	West ...	23 2 8	7 2 23	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 212, as per plan, and terminates on 2,900 feet of mile 213.	North—By class C land and southern boundary of lot 277. South—By end of mile 212, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
276	ditto ...	ditto ...	213	East ...	19 19 8	6 2 17	......	......	ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 278. South—By end of mile 212, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
277	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominkee, Mouzahs Ammadee and Bhugiamaree.	213	West ...	11 0 0	3 2 22	......	......	Commences on 2,900 feet of mile 213 and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 213, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 275. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.

278	ditto ...	ditto ...	213	East ...	15 7 12	5 0 14	Occupied by level crossing.	0 0 19	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 213, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 276. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
279	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Bhugiamare.	214	West ...	11 2 0	4 2 20	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 213, as per plan, and terminates on 3,050 feet of mile 214.	North—By southern boundary of lot 281. South—By end of mile 213, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
280	ditto ...	ditto ...	214	East	11 3 0	4 2 29	......	......	ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 282. South—By end of mile 213, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
281	ditto ...	ditto ..	214	West ...	16 18 8	5 2 15	......	......	Commences on 3,050 feet of mile 214, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 214, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 279. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
282	ditto ..	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Bhugiamare and Huthegurh.	214	East ...	12 15 0	4 0 35	......	......	Commences on 3,050 feet of mile 214, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 214, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 279. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
283	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Bhugiamare and Jumom.	215	West ...	8 9 4	2 3 8	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 214, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 215.	North—By southern boundary of lot 285. South—By end of mile 214, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
284	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Huthegurh and Jumom.	215	East ..	8 8 12	2 3 7	......	......	ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 286. South—By end of mile 214, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
285	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Jumom.	215	West ..	11 10 8	3 3 10	......	......	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 215, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 215, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 283. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
286	ditto ..	ditto ..	215	East ..	11 10 8	3 3 10	......	......	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 215, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 284. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
287	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Jumom and Munsaye.	216	West ...	10 16 4	3 2 12	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 215, as per plan, and terminates on 2,700 feet of mile 216.	North—By railway level crossing. South—By end of mile 215, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.

Consecutive Lot Number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which the land is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate area in beeghas and acres. B.	C.	C.	A.	R.	P.	Land excluded from sale from each lot. Reasons for exclusion.	A.	R.	P.	Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundaries of lot.
288	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Pergunnah Dominikoe. Mouzahs Jumoni and Munsaye.	216	East	10	15	8	3	2	10	......	......			Commences at the end of mile 215, as per plan, and terminates on 2,700 feet of mile 216.	North—By railway level crossing. South—By end of mile 215 as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
289	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe. Mouzah Munsaye.	216	West ..	8	12	0	2	3	15	......	......			Commences on 2,730 feet of mile 216, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 216, as per plan. South—By railway level crossing. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
290	ditto ...	ditto ...	216	East ...	8	4	8	2	2	35	......	......			ditto ...	North—By end of mile 216, as per plan. South—By railway level crossing. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
291	ditto ...	ditto ...	217	West ...	14	5	0	4	2	34	......	......			Commences at the end of mile 216, as per plan, and terminates on 2,260 feet of mile 217.	North—By nullah. South—By end of mile 216, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
292	ditto ...	ditto ...	217	East ...	14	6	4	4	2	37	......	......			ditto ...	North—By nullah. South—By end of mile 216, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
293	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe. Mouzah Jernabaree.	217	West ...	18	0	0	5	3	32	......	......			Commences on 2,420 feet of mile 217, and terminates on 5,260 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By village road. South—By nullah. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
294	ditto ...	ditto ...	217	East ...	21	2	0	6	3	36	Occupied by nullah and road.	0	3	0	ditto ..	North—By village road. South—By nullah. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
295	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe. Mouzahs Jernabaree, Kubooturkhoobree, and Punchghur.	218	West ...	11	17	0	3	3	27	......	......			Commences at the end of mile 217, as per plan, and terminates on 3,230 feet of mile 218.	North—By nullah. South—By end of mile 217, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
296	ditto ...	ditto ...	218	East ...	12	11	0	4	0	24	......	......			Commences at the end of mile 217, as per plan, and terminates on 3,330 feet of mile 218.	North—By nullah. South—By end of mile 217, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.

297	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe. Mouzahs Punchghur and Kellabaree.	218	West ...	6 15 4	2 0 38	......	......	Commences on 3,260 feet of mile 218, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 218, as per plan. South—By nullah. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government khas estate.
298	ditto ...	ditto ...	218	East ...	7 8 4	2 1 32	....	.....	Commences on 3,360 feet of mile 218, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 218, as per plan. South—By nullah. East—By Government khas estate. West—By railway fencing.
299	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Kellabaree.	219	West ...	8 16 4	2 3 26	......	.....	Commences at the end of mile 218, as per plan, and terminates on 1,570 feet of mile 219.	North—By land retained at Sahebgunge station. South—By end of mile 218, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government khas estate.
300	ditto ...	ditto ...	219	East ...	8 14 4	2 3 21	Retained by Railway Company.	6 3 36	ditto .	North—By land retained by Railway Company, at Sahebgunge station. South—By end of mile 218, as per plan. East—By Government khas estate. West—By railway fencing.
301	ditto ...	ditto ...	220	South ...	15 10 0	5 0 20	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 219, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 220.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By end of mile 219, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 303.
302	ditto ...	ditto ...	220	North ...	15 3 4	5 0 2	......	......	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 219, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 304.
303	ditto ...	ditto ...	220	South ...	11 0 0	3 2 22	......	.....	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 220, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By western boundary of lot 301. West—By end of mile 220, as per plan.
304	ditto ...	ditto ...	220	North ...	10 12 0	3 2 1	Occupied by nullah.	0 0 5	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 302. West—By end of mile 220, as per plan.
305	ditto ...	ditto ...	221	South ...	17 7 8	5 2 39	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 220, as per plan, and terminates on 3,750 feet of mile 221.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By end of mile 220, as per plan. West—By nullah.
306	ditto ...	ditto ...	221	North ...	17 7 8	5 2 39	......	......	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 220, as per plan. West—By nullah.

Consecutive Lot Number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which the land is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate area in beeghas and acres. B. C. C.	A. R. P.	Land excluded from sale from each lot. Reasons for exclusion.	A. R. P.	Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundaries of lot.
307	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Keliabaree.	221	South	6 15 0	2 0 37	.....	......	Commences on 3,780 feet of mile 221, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By nullah. West—By end of mile 221, as per plan.
308	ditto ...	ditto ...	221	North ...	6 15 0	2 0 37	...	...	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By nullah. West—By end of mile 221, as per plan.
309	ditto ...	ditto ...	222	South ...	13 17 6	4 2 11	.....	...	Commences at the end of mile 221, as per plan, and terminates on 2,800 feet of mile 222.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By end of mile 221, as per plan. West—By over bridge road.
310	ditto ...	ditto ...	222	North ...	13 11 6	4 1 38	......	......	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 221, as per plan. West—By over bridge road.
311	ditto ...	ditto ...	222	South ...	8 10 0	2 3 10	.....	.....	Commences on 2,830 feet of mile 222, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By over bridge road. West—By end of mile 222, as per plan.
312	ditto ...	ditto ...	222	North ...	8 10 0	2 3 10	......	.....	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By over bridge road. West—By end of mile 222, as per plan.
313	ditto ...	ditto ...	223	South ...	11 7 0	3 3 0	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 222, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 223.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By end of mile 222, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 315.
314	ditto ...	ditto ...	223	North ...	11 10 0	3 3 8	......	.....	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 222, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 316.
315	ditto ...	ditto ...	223	South ...	12 0 0	3 3 35	...	.	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 223, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By eastern boundary of lot 313. West—By end of mile 223, as per plan.

316	ditto ...	ditto ...	223	North ...	12 0 0	3 3 35	......	......	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 314. West—By end of mile 223, as per plan.
317	ditto ...	ditto ...	224	South ...	23 0 0	7 2 17	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 223, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 224.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By end of mile 223, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 319.
318	ditto ...	ditto ...	224	North ...	22 0 0	7 1 4	......	......	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 223, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 320.
319	ditto ...	ditto ...	224	South ...	16 0 0	5 1 6	......	......	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 224, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By western boundary of lot 317. West—By end of mile 224, as per plan.
320	ditto ...	ditto ...	224	North ...	15 12 6	5 0 26	......	......	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 318. West—By end of mile 224, as per plan.
321	ditto ...	ditto ...	225	South ...	12 0 0	3 3 35	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 224, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 225.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By end of mile 224, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 323.
322	ditto ...	ditto ...	225	North ...	12 0 0	3 3 35	......	......	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 224, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 324.
323	ditto ...	ditto ...	225	South ...	8 0 0	2 2 23	......	......	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 225, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By western boundary of lot 321. West—By end of mile 225, as per plan.
324	ditto ...	ditto ...	225	North ...	7 16 0	2 2 13	......	......	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 322. West—By end of mile 225, as per plan.
325	ditto ...	ditto ...	226	South ...	38 5 0	12 2 23	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 225, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 226.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By end of mile 225, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 327.

Consecutive Lot Number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which the land is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate area in beeghas and acres. B. C. C.	A. R. P.	Land excluded from sale from each lot. Reasons for exclusion	A. R. P.	Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundaries of lot.
326	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Pergunnah Dominikoe. Mouzah Kellabaree.	226	North ...	26 12 0	8 3 7	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 325, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 226.	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 225, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 328.
327	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Bamkolah.	226	South ...	34 2 8	11 1 5	......	......	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 226, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By western boundary of lot 325. West—By end of mile 226, as per plan.
328	ditto ...	ditto ...	226	North ...	18 15 0	6 0 32	......	.....	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 326. West—By end of mile 226, as per plan.
329	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Bamkolah, Lakarbida, and Mirza Chowkee.	227	South ...	14 10 0	4 3 7	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 226, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 227.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By end of mile 226, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 331.
330	ditto ...	ditto ...	227	North ...	13 2 0	4 1 13	......	......	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 226, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 332.
331	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Mirza Chowkee and Tithurea.	227	South ...	17 12 0	5 3 11	......	......	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 227, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By western boundary of lot 329. West—By end of mile 227, as per plan.
332	ditto ...	ditto ...	227	East ...	17 12 0	5 3 11	......	......	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 330. West—By end of mile 227, as per plan.
333	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Tithurea and Burthulla.	228	South ..	14 2 8	4 2 27	...	......	Commences at the end of mile 227, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 228.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By end of mile 227, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 335.

334	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Tithurea and Burthulla.	228	North ...	14 12 8	4 3 14	......	......	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 227. as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 336.
335	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Burthulla.	228	South ...	10 0 0	3 1 9	......	......	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 228, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By western boundary of lot 333. West—By end of mile 228, as per plan.
336	ditto ...	ditto ...	228	North ...	13 18 0	4 2 15	......	.. ...	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 334. West—By end of mile 228, as per plan.
337	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Gopalgunge and Shahabad.	229	South ...	6 8 4	2 0 19	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 228, as per plan, and terminates on 2,300 feet of mile 229.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By end of mile 228, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of district Bhagulpore.
338	ditto ...	ditto ...	229	North ...	6 15 4	2 0 38	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 228, as per plan and terminates on 2,400 feet of mile 229.	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 228, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of district Bhagulpore.

MONGHYR, RAILWAY DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, the 9th February 1875.

W. HEYSHAM, *Railway Deputy Collector.*

নিলামের ইশ্‌তিহার।

এতদ্দ্বারা সংবাদ দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে জিলা সাঁওতাল পরগনার মধ্যবর্ত্তী নিম্নলিখিত ভুমি গবর্ণমেণ্টের আর আবশ্যক না থাকা প্রযুক্ত এইক্ষণে ঐ জমির শ্রীযুক্ত সরকার বাহাদুরের মালিকি স্বত্ব নিম্নলিখিত নিয়মানুসারে সন ১৮৭৫ সালের ২০ এপ্রেল মোতাবেক বাঙ্গালা সন ১২৮২ সালের ৮ বৈশাখ বেলা মধ্যাহ্নের সময় মোকাম রাজমহালের শ্রীযুক্ত আসিষ্টাণ্ট কমিশ্যনর সাহেবের কাছারিতে বিক্রয় হইবেক। ঐ সকল ভুমির খরিদারগণ নিম্নলিখিত নিয়মাধীন হইবেন।

১। এক শত টাকার অনধিক পণ হইলে সেই সমুদয় টাকা তৎক্ষণাৎ দিতে হইবেক।

২। এক শত টাকার অধিক পণ হইলে ডাক পণের চারি অংশের একাংশ তৎক্ষণাৎ দিতে হইবেক, বিক্রয়ের দিবস এক দিন ধরিয়া গণনা করিলে বিক্রয়ের পঞ্চদশ দিনের মধ্যাহ্নকালে কিম্বা সেই দিবস বন্দের দিন হইলে তৎপরে প্রথম যে দিন কাছারি খোলা হয় সেই দিবস মধ্যাহ্নকালে যদি অবশিষ্ট দাখিল না হয় তবে বিক্রয় রহিত ও গচ্ছিত টাকা গবর্ণমেণ্টে জব্দ হইবে, ও প্রথম স্থলীয় বিক্রয়ের ন্যায় পুনর্ব্বার বিজ্ঞাপন প্রকাশ করণ পূর্ব্বক ঐ ক্রটীকারি ক্রেতার ঝুঁকিতে সেই মহাল পুনর্ব্বার বিক্রয় হইবেক।

৩। ঐ জমি সকল সর্ব্ব উচ্চ ডাককারিকে নিষ্কর বিক্রয় করা যাইবে।

৪। শ্রীযুক্ত কালেক্টর সাহেব নিলাম মঞ্জুর করিলে ক্রেতাদিগকে দখল দেওয়া যাইবেক কিন্তু মহামান্য রেবিনিউ বোর্ডের শ্রীযুক্ত মেম্বর ইনচার্য্য বাহাদুরের অমত হইলে দখল অনড় ও বলবৎ থাকিবে না।

তফসিল লাট নম্বর	জিলার নাম	মৌজা ও পরগনার নাম	মাইল নম্বর	রেলওয়ের কোন দিকে জমি অবস্থিত	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমাণ বিঃ কাঃ ছঃ	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমাণ এঃ রূঃ পোঃ	প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নীলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া হইয়াছে কি জন্য বাদ দেওয়া হইল	প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নীলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া হইয়াছে এঃ রূঃ পোঃ	লাটের আরম্ভ ও শেষ	জমির বাউণ্ডরী।
১৯৭	সাঁওতাল পরগনা	মৌজে হরচরণপুর ও হরিপুর পং চাটুলীয়া	১৯৬	পশ্চিম	১৩ ৮৴০ ॥	৪ ২ ১১	... ...	... ...	১৯৬ মাইলের ১১৭০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৩৩১০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ— ঐ পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
১৯৮	ঐ	ঐ ..	১৯৬	পুর্ব্ব ..	১০ ।০ ৫	৩ ১ ২২	... ...	.. ...	১৯৬ মাইলের ১৭০০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৩৩৫০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—রাজমহাল ব্রাঞ্চ লাইনের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।

১৯৯	ঐ	মৌজে হরিপুর পং চাটুলীয়া	১৯৬	পশ্চিম	১২ /৩ ৸০	৪ ০ ৫	... ...	... ...	১৯৬ মাইলের ৩৫০০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—১৯৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—নালার ধারের গ্রামে যাইবার রাস্তা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
২০০	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৯৬	পূর্ব্ব ...	১২ ॥১ ॥০	৪ ০ ২৫	রেলওয়ে কোম্পানির রাখিত জমি	১ ১ ২৩	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—১৯৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—নালার ধারে গ্রামে যাইবার রাস্তা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
							নালা ও রাস্তা ..	০ ১ ২৪		
২০১	ঐ	মৌজে হরিপুর ও পানডুয়া পং চাটুলীয়া	১৯৭	পশ্চিম	১১ ।৪ ॥০	৩ ৩ ৭	.. ...	... ...	১৯৬ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ১৯৭ মাইলের ১৭৬০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২০৩ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৯৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
২০২	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৯৭	পূর্ব্ব ...	১১ ।.০ ॥০	৩ ৩ ১০	... ..	... ..	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২০৪ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৯৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২০৩	ঐ	মৌজে পানডুয়া পং চাটুলীয়া	১৯৭	পশ্চিম	১৩ ৸৩ ॥০	৪ ২ ১৬	... ...	... ...	১৯৭ মাইলের ১৭৬ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৩৫২০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২০৫ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২০১ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি
২০৪	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৯৭	পূর্ব্ব ...	১২ /২ ০	৪ ০ ০	... ...	... ...	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২০৬ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২০২ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২০৫	ঐ	মৌজে পানডুয়া ও কসমাচক পং চাটুলীয়া	১৯৭	পশ্চিম	১১ ৸ ০	৩ ৩ ২২	... ...	... ...	১৯৭ মাইলের ৩৫২০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—১৯৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২০৩ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।

তরতিব লাট নম্বর	জিলার নাম	মৌজা ও পরগনার নাম	মাইল নম্বর	রেলওয়ের কোন পার্শ্বে জমির অবস্থিতি	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমাণ		প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নীলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া হইয়াছে		লাটের আরম্ভ ও শেষ	জমির বাউণ্ডরী।
					বিঃ কাঃ ছঃ	এঃ রূঃ পোঃ	কি জন্য বাদ দেওয়া হইল	এঃ রূঃ পোঃ		
২০৬	সাঁওতাল পরগনা	মৌজে পানডুয়া ও কসমাচক পং চাটুলীয়া	১৯৭	পূর্ব্ব ...	১২ /৩ ০	৪ ০ ৩	রাস্তা ও নালা	০ ১ ৭	১৯৭ মাইলের ৩৫২০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—১৯৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২০৪ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পুর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২০৭	ঐ	মৌজে কসমাচক পং চাটুলীয়া	১৯৮	পশ্চিম	৮ ৷০ ০	২ ৩ ১০	.. ...	০ ০ ০	১৯৭ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ১৯৮ মাইলের ১৯০০ ফুট মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২০৯ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৯৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পুর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
২০৮	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৯৮	পূর্ব্ব ...	৯ ৸৴ ০	৩ ১ ১	.. ...	০ ০ ০	১৯৭ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ১৯৮ মাইলের ২০৫০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২১০ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৯৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পুর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২০৯	ঐ	মৌজে কেনডুয়া পং চাটুলীয়া	১৯৮	পশ্চিম	২০ ।০ ০	৬ ২ ৩১	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৯৮ মাইলের ১৮০০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—১৯৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২০৭ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পুর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল।
২১০	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৯৮	পূর্ব্ব ...	১২/ ০ ০	৭ ১ ৪	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৯৮ মাইলের ২০০০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—১৯৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২০৮ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পুর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।

২১১	ঐ	ঐ	ঐ .	১৯৯	পশ্চিম	১১ ।৪ ০	৩	৩	৬	...	...	০	০	০	১৯৮ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ১৯৯ মাইলের ১৮২৫ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—১৯৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২১২	ঐ	ঐ	ঐ ..	১৯৯	পূর্ব্ব ...	১১ ।৪ ০	৩	৩	৬	...	...	০	০	০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—১৯৮নংমাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২১৩	ঐ	মৌজে সবধারা পং চাটুলীয়া		১৯৯	পশ্চিম	২০ ৶৫ ০	৬	৩	২৮	...	...	০	০	০	১৯৯ মাইলের ১৮৭৫ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—২১৫ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—নালা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জায়গীর জমি।
২১৪	ঐ	ঐ	ঐ ..	১৯৯	পূর্ব্ব ...	২১ ⁄৷ ০	৭	০	১	..	...	০	০	০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২১৬ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—নালা। পূর্ব্ব—জায়গীর জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২১৫	ঐ	মৌজে গোসাঞী টোলা পং চাটুলীয়া		১৯৯	পশ্চিম	৬ ।৷ ০	২	০	২৮	..	...	০	০	০	১৯৯ মাইলের ৪৫৫০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—১৯৯ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২১৩ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
২১৬	ঐ	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৯৯	পূর্ব্ব ...	৬ ⁄১ ॥	২	০	১	...	...	০	০	০	ঐ ঐ ..	উত্তর—১৯৯ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২১৪ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমী। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২১৭	ঐ	ঐ	ঐ ..	২০০	পশ্চিম	৯ ।১ ০	৩	০	১২	...	...	০	০	০	১৯৯ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২০০ মাইলের ১২৬০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—২১৯ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৯৯ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।

তফসিল লাট নম্বর	জিলার নাম	মৌজা ও পরগনার নাম	মাইল নম্বর	রেলওয়ের কোন পার্শ্বে জমির অবস্থিতি	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমাণ		প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নীলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া হইয়াছে		লাটের আরম্ভ ও শেষ	জমির বাউণ্ডরী।
					বিঃ কাঃ ছঃ	এঃ রূঃ পোঃ	কি জন্য বাদ দেওয়া হইল	এঃ রূঃ পোঃ		
২১৮	সাঁওতালপরগনা	মৌজে গোসাঞীটোলা পং চাটুলীয়া	২০০	পূর্ব্ব ...	৯ /৪ ।০	৩ ০ ৭	... ...	০ ০ ০	১৯৯ মাইলের শেষহইতে ২০০ মাইলের ১২৬০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২২০ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৯৯ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২১৯	ঐ	ঐ ঐ	২০০	পশ্চিম	১১ ।২ ০	৩ ৩ ১	... ...	০ ০ ০	২০০ মাইলের ১২৬০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৩১২০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—রাস্তা। দক্ষিণ—২১৭ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
২২০	ঐ	ঐ ...	২০০	পূর্ব্ব ...	১০ ৸৪ ০	৩ ২ ১৯	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—রাস্তা। দক্ষিণ—২১৮ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২২১	ঐ	মৌজে গোসাঞীটোলা ও বনওয়ারি কোল পং চাটুলীয়া	২০০	পশ্চিম	৯ ।১৪ ০	৩ ০ ৩১	... ...	০ ০ ০	২০০ মাইলের ৩২০৫ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২০০ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—রাস্তা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
২২২	ঐ	ঐ ঐ	২০০	পূর্ব্ব ...	৯ ।।৩ ৸	৩ ০ ৩১	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর ২০০ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—রাস্তা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২২৩	ঐ	মৌজে বনওয়ারি কোল পং চাটুলীয়া	২০১	পশ্চিম	১১ /৩ ।।	৩ ২ ৩১	... ...	০ ০ ০	২০০ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২০১ মাইলের ২৫৫০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—রেলওয়ে লেভেল ক্রোসীং। দক্ষিণ—২০০ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।

২২৪	ঐ	ঐ ঐ ...	২০১	পূর্ব্ব ...	১১ ।১ ৸০	৩ ১ ২৭	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের লেভেল কোরসীং। দক্ষিণ—২০০ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২২৫	ঐ	মৌজে বনওয়ারি কোল ও মানকোণী পং চাটুলীয়া	২০১	পশ্চিম	১২ ৸২ ।'০	৪ ১ ১	...	...	০ ০ ০	২০১ মাইলের ২৫৮০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—২০১ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের লেভেল কোরসীং। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—কতক অংশ জমিদারি জমি ও কতক অংশ খাষ মহালের জমি।
২২৬	ঐ	ঐ ঐ ...	২০১	পূর্ব্ব ...	১০ । ১ ।০	৩ ১ ৩৯	রাস্তা ও নালা..		০ ০ ৩৪	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২০১ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ে লেভেল কোরসীং। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি ও গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মাহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২২৭	ঐ	মৌজে মানকোণী ও হরিণ কোল ও খিরবোনা পং দামিনীকো	২০২	পশ্চিম	১৫/ ২ ০	৪ ৩ ৩৯	...	...	০ ০ ০	২০১ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২০২ মাইলের ৩১১০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—২০১ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২২৮	ঐ	ঐ ঐ ...	২০২	পূর্ব্ব ...	১৫/ ০ ০	৪ ৩ ৩১	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—২০১ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২২৯	ঐ	মৌজে খিরবোনা ও দুধাকোল পং দামিনীকো	২০২	পশ্চিম	৫ ৩ ০	১ ৩ ৬	...	...	০ ০ ০	২০২ মাইলের ৩১৬০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—২০২ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—নালা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৩০	ঐ	মৌজে দুধাকোল পং ঐ	২০২	পূর্ব্ব ...	০ ।৩ ০	০ ০ ৩৫	...	...	০ ০ ০	২০২ মাইলের ১৮৩০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—২০২ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—সি ক্লাশ জমি। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৩১	ঐ	মৌজে দুধাকোল ও নওয়াঘাটা পং ঐ	২০৩	পশ্চিম	৫/ ০ ০	৪ ৩ ৩১	...	..	০ ০ ০	২০২ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২০৩ মাইলের ২৯০০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—২৩০ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২০২ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।

তরতিব লাট নম্বর	জিলার নাম	মৌজা ও পরগনার নাম	মাইল নম্বর	রেলওয়ের কোন কা-র্শ্বে জমির অবস্থিতি	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমাণ (বিঃ কাঃ ছঃ)	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমাণ (এঃ রূঃ পোঃ)	প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নীলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া হইয়াছে — কি জন্য বাদ দেওয়া হইল	প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নীলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া হইয়াছে — এঃ রূঃ পোঃ	লাটের আরম্ভ ও শেষ	জমির বাউণ্ডরী।
২৩১	সাঁওতাল পরগনা	মৌজে নওয়াঘাটা ও ডুধাকোল পঃ দামিনীকো	২০৩	পূর্ব্ব ...	১৭/০ ০	৪ ৩ ৩	... ...	০ ০ ০	২০২ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২০৩ মাইলের ২৯০০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২৩৪ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২০২ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৩৩	ঐ	মৌজে নওয়াঘাটা পঃ ঐ	২০২	পশ্চিম	১১ ॥১ ০	১১ ০ ১৫	... ...	০ ০ ০	২০২ মাইলের ২৯০০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২০৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৩১ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা, পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৩৪	ঐ	মৌজে নওয়াঘাটা পঃ ঐ	২০৩	পূর্ব্ব ...	১১/ ০ ০	১০ ১ ১৩	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২০৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৩২ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৩৫	ঐ	মৌজে নওয়াঘাটা ও কেল্লাবনা পঃ দামিনীকো	২০৪	পশ্চিম	১৬ ।১ ০	৫ ১ ২২	... ...	০ ০ ০	২০৩ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২০৪ মাইলের ২৩২০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২৩৭ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২০৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৩৬	ঐ	ঐ ঐ ...	২০৪	পূর্ব্ব ...	১৬ ।১ ০	৫ ১ ২১	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ..	উত্তর—২৩৮ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২০৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৩৭	ঐ	মৌজে কেল্লাবনা পঃ দামিনীকো	২০৪	পশ্চিম	১১ ।০ ৬	৩ ১ ২৪	... ...	০ ০ ০	২০৪ মাইলের ২৩২০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২০৪ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৩৫ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল।

২৩৮	ঐ	ঐ	২০৪	পূর্ব্ব ...	১০ ।১ ৮	৩ ১ ২৭	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২০৪ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—১৩৬ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৩৯	ঐ	মৌজে কেল্লাবনা ও ভিকনাপোল পং দামিনীকো	২০৫	পশ্চিম	১৪ ৸২ ০	৪ ৩ ২৬	...	...	০ ০ ০	২০৪ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২০৫ মাইলের ২৬৬০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—১৪১ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২০৪ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৪০	ঐ	ঐ ...	২০৫	পূর্ব্ব ...	১৫ ॥৩ ০	৪ ৩ ১৫	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২৪২ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২০৪ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া
২৪১	ঐ	মৌজে টিটরগঞ্জ পং দামিনীকো	২০৫	পশ্চিম	১৪ ।৪ ০	৫ ৩ ৪	...	...	০ ০ ০	২০৫ মাইলের ২৬৬০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২০৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৩৯ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৪২	ঐ	ঐ ...	২০৫	পূর্ব্ব	১৫ /৩ ০	৪ ২ ৩০	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২০৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৪০ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৪৩	ঐ	মৌজে টিটরগঞ্জ ও হরিণকোল পরগনে দামিনীকো	২০৬	পশ্চিম	১ ॥১ ॥/	২ ০ ১৮	...	...	০ ০ ০	২০৫ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২০৬ মাইলের ২০৫০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—নালা দক্ষিণ—২০৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৪৪	ঐ	ঐ ...	২০৬	পূর্ব্ব ...	৬ ২ ০	২ ০ ২৯	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—২০৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৪৫	ঐ	মৌজে হরিণকোল পরগনে দামিনীকো	২০৬	পশ্চিম	৫ ৸১ ০	১ ৩ ৩২	...	...	০ ০ ০	২০৬ মাইলের ২১০০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৩৯৮০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—ঐ পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল।

তফসিলের লাট নম্বর	জিলার নাম	মৌজা ও পরগনার নাম	মাইল নম্বর	রেলওয়ের কোন পার্শ্বে জমির অবস্থিতি	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমাণ		প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নীলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া হইয়াছে		লাটের আরম্ভ ও শেষ	জমির বাউণ্ডরী।
					বিঃ কাঃ ধুঃ	এঃ রঃ পোঃ	কি জন্য বাদ দেওয়া হইল	এঃ রঃ পোঃ		
২৪৬	সাঁওতাল পরগনা	মৌজে হরিণকোল পঃ দামিনীকো	২০৬	পূর্ব্ব	৭ ৬৩ ০	১ ৩ ৩১	...	০ ০ ০	২০৬ মাইলের ২১১০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৩৯২০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—নালা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৪৭	ঐ	মৌজে চোকাল ও হরিণকোল পঃ দামিনীকো	২০৬	পশ্চিম	৭/ ০ ০	২ ১ ১১	...	০ ০ ০	২০৬ মাইলের ৪০০০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২০৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—নালা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল
২৪৮	ঐ	ঐ	২০৬	পূর্ব্ব	৭/ ০ ০	২ ১ ১০	নালা	১ ১ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২০৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—নালা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৪৯	ঐ	মৌজে হরিণ কোল পরগনে দামিনীকো	২০৭	পশ্চিম	[illegible] ৬	২ ০ ২৯	...	০ ০ ০	২০৬ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২০৭ মাইলের ২১১০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২৫১ মাইল লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২০৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৫	ঐ	ঐ ...	২০৭	পূর্ব্ব ...	১৮ ৬৩ ০	৬ ১ ১	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২৫২ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২০৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৫০	ঐ	গোয়ালবাদ পরগনে দামিনীকো	২০৭	পশ্চিম	১৪ ১ ০	৮ ০ ৬	...	০ ০ ০	২০৭ মাইলের ২১১০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২০৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৪৯ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।

২৫২	ঐ	ঐ ...	২০৭	পূর্ব ...	২৭ /৪ ॥	৮	১ ১২	...	...	০	০	০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২০৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৫০ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৫৩	ঐ	ঐ ..	২০৮	পশ্চিম	১৭ ৵১ ॥	৫	১ ২৬	...	...	০	০	০	২০৭ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২০৮ মাইলের ২৭৫০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২১৫ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২০৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৫৪	ঐ	ঐ ...	২০৮	পূর্ব ...	১৭ /০ ।০	৫	২ ২০	...	...	০	০	০	ঐ ঐ ..	উত্তর—২৫৬ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২০৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৫৫	ঐ	মৌজে গোয়ালাবাদ ও মহিষদীপুর পরগনে দামিনীকো	২০৮	পশ্চিম	১৬ ।১ ।১	৫	১ ২৮	...	...	০	০	০	২০৮ মাইলের ২৭৫০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২০৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৫৩ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৫৬	ঐ	ঐ ..	২০৮	পূর্ব ...	১৬ ।১ ৸০	৫	১ ২৭	...	..	০	০	০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২০৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২১৪ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৫৭	ঐ	মৌজে মহিষদীপুর ও কল্যাণপুর পরগনে দামিনীকো	২০৯	পশ্চিম	৩/ ১ ০	১	০ ১	ঐ	...	০	০	০	২০৮ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২০৯ মাইলের ১০৭৫ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের সিঃ ক্লাস জমি দক্ষিণ—২০৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল
২৫৮	ঐ	ঐ ...	২০৯	পূর্ব ...	৫ ।১ ০	১	৩ ৩	...	...	০	০	০	২০৮ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২০৯ মাইলের ১৯৫০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২৬০ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২০৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল পশ্চিম—রেলয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৫৯	ঐ	মৌজে কল্যাণপুর পরগনে দামিনীকো	২০৯	পশ্চিম	৪ ।১ ০	১	২ ৩	...	...	০	০	০	২০৯ মাইলের ১৯৫০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৩৪৫০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২৬১ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের সিঃ কেলাস জমি। পূর্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।

ক্রমিক লাট নম্বর	জিলার নাম	মৌজা ও পরগনার নাম	মাইল নম্বর	রেলওয়ের কোন পার্শ্বে জমির অবস্থিতি	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমাণ		প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নীলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া হইয়াছে		লাটের আরম্ভ ও শেষ	জমির বাউণ্ডরী।
					বিঃ কাঃ ছঃ	এঃ রুঃ পোঃ	কি জন্য বাদ দেওয়া হইল	এঃ রুঃ পোঃ		
২৬০	সাঁওতাল পরগনা	মৌজে বলীয়ানপুর পং দামিনীকো	২০৯	পূর্ব্ব ...	৪ ৸৹ ০	১ ২ ১১	... ...	০ ০ ০	২০৯ মাইলের ১৯৫০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৩৪৫০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২৬২ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২৫০ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৬১	ঐ	ঐ ..	২০৯	পশ্চিম	৯ ৸৹ ০	৩ ০ ৩৬	... ..	০ ০ ০	২০৯ মাইলের ৩৪৫০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২০৯ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৫৯ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৬২	ঐ	ঐ ...	২০৯	পূর্ব্ব ...	৯ ৸৹ ০	৩ ০ ৩৬	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২০৯ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৬০ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৬৩	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১০	পশ্চিম	২১ ৷৪ ০	৭ ০ ১৫	... ...	০ ০ ০	২০৯ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২১০ মাইলের ৩০৫০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—মহারাজপুর ষ্টেশনের জমি। দক্ষিণ—২০৯ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৬৪	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১০	পূর্ব্ব ...	২০ ৷৷২ ৷৷	৬ ৩ ১১	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—রেলওয়ে কোম্পানির রাখিত জমি। দক্ষিণ—২০৯ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৬৫	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১০	পশ্চিম	৪ ৸১ ৷	১ ২ ২০	... ...	০ ০ ০	২১০ মাইলের ৪৬১০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২১০ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—মহারাজপুর ষ্টেশনের জমি। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল।

২৬৬	ঐ	মৌজে মহারাজপুর পরগনে দামিনী-কো	২১০	পূর্ব্ব ..	৫ /৩ ।।০	১ ২ ৩৪	রেলওয়ে কোম্পানির রাখিত জমি		২,১,৩৩	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২১০ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের কোম্পানির রাখিত জমি। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৬৭	ঐ	মৌজে গোদাহেই পঃ যমুনী	২১১	পশ্চিম	১৬ ৶৩ ৶	৫ ২ ১৬	...	...	০ ০ ০	২১০ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২১১ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—২৬৯ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২১০ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
২৬৮	ঐ	ঐ	২১১	পূর্ব্ব ..	১৬ ৶৪ ।।	৫ ২ ১৮	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২৭০ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২১০ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৬৯	ঐ	ঐ ..	২১১	পশ্চিম	১৩ /৪ ।।	৪ ১ ১৯	...	...	০ ০ ০	২১১ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—২১১ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৬৭ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
২৭০	ঐ	ঐ ..	২১১	পূর্ব্ব ...	১৩ ।০ ।	৪ ১ ২২	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২১১ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৬৮ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৭১	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১২	পশ্চিম	১৪ ।৩ ০	৪ ৩ ১৫	...	...	০ ০ ০	২১১ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২১২ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—২৭৩ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২১১ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
২৭২	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১২	পূর্ব্ব ..	১৪ ৶০ ।।	৪ ৩ ২২	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২৭৪ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২১১ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারী জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।

[illegible] লাট নম্বর।	জিলার নাম	মৌজা ও পরগনার নাম	মাইল নম্বর	রেলওয়ের কোন পার্শ্বে জমির অবস্থিতি	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমাণ		প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নীলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া হইয়াছে		লাটের আরম্ভ ও শেষ	জমির বাউণ্ডারী।
					বিঃ কাঃ ছঃ	এঃ রূঃ পোঃ	কি জন্য বাদ দেওয়া হইল	এঃ রূঃ পোঃ		
২৭৩	সাঁওতাল পরগনা	মৌজে গোদাহেল পং যমুনী	২১১	পশ্চিম	২০ /১ ০	৬ ২ ২০	... ...	০ ০ ০	২১১ মাইলের ১৬৪০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—২১১ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৭১ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
২৭৪	ঐ	ঐ ..	২১২	পূর্ব্ব	১৯ ।।৩ ৸	৬ ২ ১	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২১২ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৭২ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ে তারের বেড়া।
২৭৫	ঐ	মৌজে বাঁমকোল ও আমাড়ি পং দামিনীকো	২১৩	পশ্চিম	২৩ /১ ।।	৭ ২ ২৩	... ...	০ ০ ০	২১২ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২১৩ মাইলের ২৯০০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—সীঃ কলাসের জমি ও ২৭৭ নং লাটের দক্ষিণসীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২১২ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাস মহাল।
২৭৬	ঐ	ঐ	২১৩	পূর্ব্ব ..	১৯ ৸৪ ।।	৬ ২ ১৭	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২৭৮ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২১২ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাস মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৭৭	ঐ	মৌজে আমদী ও ভগীয়ামারি পং দামিনীকো	২১৩	পশ্চিম	১১ /০ ০	৩ ২ ২১	... ...	০ ০ ০	২১৩ মাইলের ২৯০০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—২১৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৭৫ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাস মহাল।
২৭৮	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১৩	পূর্ব্ব ..	১৫ ।২ ৸	৫ ০ ১৪	লেভেল কোরসীং	০ ০ ১৮	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২১৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৭৬ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাস মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।

২৭৯	ঐ	মৌজে ভগীয়ামারী পরগনে দামিনী-কো	২১৪	পশ্চিম	১৫ /১ ০	৪ ১ ২৬	...	...	০ ০ ০	২১৩ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২১৪ মাইলের ৩০৫০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—২৮১ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২১৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৮০	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১৪	পূর্ব্ব ...	১৪ /১ ০	৪ ২ ২৯	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ..	উত্তর—২৮২ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২১৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৮১	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১৪	পশ্চিম	১৬ ৸৩ ।	৫ ১ ১৫	...	...	০ ০ ০	২১৪ মাইলের ৩০৫০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—২১৪ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৭৯ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্টখাষ মহাল।
২৮২	ঐ	মৌজে ভগীয়ামারী ও কটীয়াহর পরগনে দামিনীকো।	২১৪	পূর্ব্ব ...	১১ ৸০ ০	৪ ০ ৩৫	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২১৪ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৮০ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৮৩	ঐ	মৌজে ভগীয়ামারি ও যমুনি পরগনে দামিনীকো	২১৫	পশ্চিম	৮ ।৪ ।	২ ৩ ৮	...	...	০ ০ ০	২১৪ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২১৫ মাইলের ২৬৫০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—২৮৫ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২১৪ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল
২৮৪	ঐ	মৌজে কোটীয়াষ ও যমুনি পরগনে দামিনীকো	২১৫	পূর্ব্ব ...	৮ ।৩ ৸	২ ৩ ৭	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ..	উত্তর—২৮৬ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২১৪ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৮৫	ঐ	মৌজে যমুনি পরগনে ঐ	২১৫	পশ্চিম	১১ ॥০ ।	৩ ৩ ১০	...	...	০ ০ ০	২১৫ মাইলের ২৬৫০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—২১৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৮৩ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৮৬	ঐ	ঐ	২১৫	পূর্ব্ব ...	১১ ॥০ ।	৩ ৩ ১০	...	...	০ ০ ০	২১৫ মাইলের ২৬৫০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—২১৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৮৪ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।

ক্রমিক লাটের নম্বর	জিলার নাম	মৌজা ও পরগনার নাম	মাইল নম্বর	রেলওয়ের কোন পার্শ্বে জমির অবস্থিতি	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমাণ						প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নীলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া গিয়াছে				লাটের আরম্ভ ও শেষ	জমির বাউণ্ডারী।
					বিঃ	কাঃ	ছঃ	এঃ	রূঃ	পোঃ	কি জন্য বাদ দেওয়া হইল	এঃ	রূঃ	পোঃ		
২৮৭	সাঁওতাল পরগনা	মৌজে যমুনি ও সমানই পং দামিনীকো	২১৬	পশ্চিম	১০	৸১	।	৩	২	১২	... ...	০	০	০	২১৫ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২১৬ মাইলের ২৭০০ ফুটপর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—রেলওয়ে লেভেল কোরসীং। দক্ষিণ—২১৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৮৮	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১৬	পূর্ব্ব ...	১০	৸	॥	৩	২	১০	... ...	০	০	০	ঐ ঐ	উত্তর—রেলওয়ে লেভেল কোরসীং। দক্ষিণ—২১৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৮৯	ঐ	মৌজে মনসাই পং দামিনীকো	২১৬	পশ্চিম	৮	॥২	০	১	৩	১৫	... ...	০	০	০	২১৬ মাইলের ১৭৩০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২১৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ে লেভেল কোরসীং। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৯০	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১৬	পূর্ব্ব ...	৮	⁄৪	॥	২	২	৩৫	... ...	০	০	০	ঐ ঐ	উত্তর—২১৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ে লেভেল কোরসীং। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৯১	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১৭	পশ্চিম	১৪	।০	০	৪	১	৩২	... ...	০	০	০	২১৬ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২১৭ মাইলের ২২৬০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—২১৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৯২	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১৭	পূর্ব্ব ...	১৪	।১	।	৪	১	৩৭	... ...	০	০	০	ঐ ঐ	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—২১৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।

২৯৩	ঐ	মৌজে জেকয়াবাড়ি পরগনে দামিনী-কো	২১৭	পশ্চিম	১৮ /০ ০	৫ ৩ ৩২	... ...	০ ০ ০	২১৭ মাইলের ২৪২০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৫২৬০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—রাস্তা। দক্ষিণ—নালা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৯৪	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১৭	পূর্ব্ব ...	২১ /২ ০	৬ ৩ ৩৬	নালা ও রাস্তা	০ ৩ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—রাস্তা। দক্ষিণ—নালা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৯৫	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১৮	পশ্চিম	১১ ।৶২ ০	৩ ৩ ২৭	... ...	০ ০ ০	২১৭ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২১৮ মাইলের ৩৩৩০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—২১৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৯৬	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১৮	পূর্ব্ব ...	১২ । ১ ০	৪ ০ ২৪	... ...	০ ০ ০	২১৭ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২১৮ মাইলের ৩৩৩০ ফুট পর্য্য মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—২১৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৯৭	ঐ	মৌজে পাঁচঘর ও কেল্লাবাড়ি পরগনে দামিনীকো	২১৮	পশ্চিম	৬ ৶০ ।০	২ ০ ৩৮	... ...	০ ০ ০	২১৮ মাইলের ৩২৬০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—২১৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—নালা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৯৮	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১৮	পূর্ব্ব ...	৭ ।৩ ।০	২ ১ ৩২	... ...	০ ০ ০	২১৮ মাইলের ৩৩৬০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২১৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—নালা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৯৯	ঐ	মৌজে কেল্লাবাড়ি পং দামিনীকো	২১৯	পশ্চিম	৮ ৶১ ।০	২ ৩ ২৬	... ...	০ ০ ০	২১৮ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২১৯ মাইলের ১৫৭০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—সাহেবগঞ্জ ষ্টেসনে রেলওয়ে কোম্পানির রাখিত জমি। দক্ষিণ—২১৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
৩০০	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১৯	পূর্ব্ব ...	৮ ।৪ ।০	২ ৩ ২১	রেলওয়ে কোম্পানির রাখিত জমী	৬ ৩ ৩৬	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—সাহেবগঞ্জ ষ্টেসনে রেলওয়ে কোম্পানির রাখিত জমি। দক্ষিণ—২১৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ে তারের বেড়া।

তফসিলের লাট নম্বর	জিলার নাম	মৌজা ও পরগনার নাম	মাইল নম্বর	রেলওয়ের কোন দিকে জমি অবস্থিত	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমাণ		প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নীলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া হইয়াছে		লাটের আরম্ভ ও শেষ	জমির বাউণ্ডরী।
					বিঃ কাঃ ছঃ	এঃ রুঃ পোঃ	কি জন্য বাদ দেওয়া হইল	এঃ রুঃ পোঃ		
৩০১	সাঁওতাল পরগনা	মৌজে কেল্লাবাড়ি পরগনে দামিনী-কো	২২০	দক্ষিণ	.৫ ।।০ ০	৫ ০ ২০	...	০ ০ ০	২১৯ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২২০ মাইলের ২৬৫০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—২১৯ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—৩০৩ নং লাটের পূর্ব্ব সীমানা।
৩০২	ঐ	ঐ ...	২২০	উত্তর	১৫ /১ ।০	৫ ০ ২	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—২১৯ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—৩০৪ নং লাটের পূর্ব্ব সীমানা।
৩০৩	ঐ	ঐ ...	২২০	দক্ষিণ	১১/ ০ ০	১ ২ ২২	... ...	০ ০ ০	২২০ মাইলের ২৬৫০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—৩০১ নং লাটের পশ্চিম সীমানা। পশ্চিম—২২০ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩০৪	ঐ	ঐ ...	২২০	উত্তর	১০ ।।২ ৬	১ ২ ১	নালা ...	০ ০ ৫	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—৩০২ নং লাটের পশ্চিম সীমানা। পশ্চিম—২২০ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩০৫	ঐ	ঐ ...	২২১	দক্ষিণ	১৭ ।২ ।০	৭ ২ ৩৯	... ...	০ ০ ০	২২০ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২২১ মাইলের ৩৭৭০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—২২০ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—নালা।
৩০৬	ঐ	ঐ ...	২২১	উত্তর	১৭ ২ ।০	৭ ২ ৩৯	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—২২০ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—নালা।

৩০৭	ঐ	ঐ	...	২২১	দক্ষিণ	৬ ॥৵০ ০	২ ০ ৩৭	...	...	০ ০ ০	২২১ মাইলের ৩৭৮০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল পূর্ব্ব—নালা পশ্চিম—২২১ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩০৮	ঐ	ঐ	...	২২১	উত্তর	৬ ॥৵০ ০	২ ০ ৩৭	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—নালা। পশ্চিম—২২১ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩০৯	ঐ	ঐ	...	২২২	দক্ষিণ	১৩ ৸১ ।৶	৪ ২ ১৪	...	..	০ ০ ০	২২১ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২২২ মাইলের ২৮০০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—২২২ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—রাস্তা।
৩১০	ঐ	ঐ	...	২২২	উত্তর..	১৩ ॥১ ।৶	৪ ১ ৩৮	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—২২১ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—রাস্তা।
৩১১	ঐ	মৌজে কেল্লাবাড়ি পরগনে দামিনীকে।		২২২	দক্ষিণ	৮ ॥০ ০	২ ৩ ১০	...	...	০ ০ ০	২২২ মাইলের ২৮০০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—রাস্তা। পশ্চিম—২২২ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩১২	ঐ	ঐ	...	২২২	উত্তর	৮ ।০ ০	২ ৩ ১০	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—রাস্তা। পশ্চিম—২২২ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩১৩	ঐ	ঐ	..	২২৩	দক্ষিণ	১১ ।২ ০	৩ ৩ ০	...	...	০ ০ ০	২২২ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২২৩ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—২২২ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—৩১৫ নং লাটের পূর্ব্ব সীমানা।
৩১৪	ঐ	ঐ	...	২২৩	উত্তর	১১ ।০ ০	৩ ৩ ৮	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—২২২ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—৩১৬নং লাটের পূর্ব্ব সীমানা।

তফসিলের লাট নম্বর	জিলার নাম	মৌজা ও পরগনার নাম	মাইল নম্বর	রেলওয়ের কোন পার্শ্বে জমির অবস্থিতি	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমাণ		প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নীলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া হইয়াছে		লাটের আরম্ভ ও শেষ	জমির বাউণ্ডরী।
					বিঃ কাঃ ছঃ	এঃ রূঃ পোঃ	কি জন্য বাদ দেওয়া হইল	এঃ রূঃ পো		
৩১৫	সাঁওতাল পরগনা	মৌজে কেল্লাবাড়ি পং দামিনীকো ...	২২৩	দক্ষিণ	১২/ ০ ০	৩ ৩ ৩৫	... ...	০ ০ ০	২২৩ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—৩১৩ নং লাটের পশ্চিম সীমানা। পশ্চিম—২২৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩১৬	ঐ	ঐ ...	২২৩	উত্তর	১২/ ০ ০	৩ ৩ ৩১	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—৩১৪ নং লাটের পশ্চিম সীমানা। পশ্চিম—২২৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩১৭	ঐ	ঐ ...	২২৪	দক্ষিণ	২৩/ ০ ০	৭ ২ ১৭	... ...	০ ০ ০	২২৩ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২২৪ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—২২৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—৩১৯ নং লাটের পূর্ব্ব সীমানা।
৩১৮	ঐ	ঐ ...	২২৪	উত্তর	২২ /০ ০	৭ ১ ৪	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—২২৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—৩২০ নং লাটের পূর্ব্ব সীমানা।
৩১৯	ঐ	ঐ ...	২২৪	দক্ষিণ	১৬/ ০ ০	৫ ১ ৬	... ...	০ ০ ০	২২৪ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—৩১৭ নং লাটের পশ্চিম সীমানা। পশ্চিম—২২৪ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩২০	ঐ	ঐ ...	২২৪	উত্তর	১৫ ॥২ ।৶	৫ ০ ২১	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—৩১৮ নং লাটের পশ্চিম সীমানা। পশ্চিম—২২৪ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।

৩২১	ঐ	ঐ	...	২২৫	দক্ষিণ	১২/ ০ ০	৩ ৩ ৩৫	...	...	০ ০ ০	২২৪ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২২৫ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—২২৪ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—৩২৩ নং লাটের পূর্ব্ব সীমানা।
৩২২	ঐ	ঐ		২২৫	উত্তর .	১২/ ০ ০	৩ ৩ ৩১		...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া পূর্ব্ব— ২৪ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—৩২৪ নং লাটের পূর্ব্ব সীমানা।
৩২৩	ঐ	ঐ	.	২২৫	দক্ষিণ	৮/ ০ ০	২ ২ ২৩	...	..	০ ০ ০	২২৫ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—৩২১ নং লাটের পশ্চিম সীমানা। পশ্চিম—২২৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩২৪	ঐ	ঐ	..	২২৫	উত্তর	৭ ৸. ০	২ ২ ১১	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—৩২২ নং লাটের পশ্চিম সীমানা। পশ্চিম—২২৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩২৫	ঐ	ঐ	..	২২৬	দক্ষিণ	৩৮ ।০ ০	১২ ২ ২৩	...	...	০ ০ ০	২২৫ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২২৬ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—২২৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—৩২৭ নং লাটের পূর্ব্ব সীমানা।
৩২৬	ঐ	ঐ		২২৬	উত্তর ...	২৬ ।।২ ০	৮ ৩ ৭	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ..	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—২২৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—৩২৮ নং লাটের পূর্ব্ব সীমানা।
৩২৭	ঐ	মৌজে বাঁশকোল পরগণে দামিনী-কো		২২৬	দক্ষিণ	১৪ /২ ।।	১১ ১ ৫	...	...	০ ০ ০	২২৬ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—৩২৫ নং লাটের পশ্চিম সীমানা। পশ্চিম—২২৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেকনকশা।
৩২৮	ঐ	ঐ	.	২২৬	উত্তর ...	১৮ ৸০ ০	৬ ০ ৩২		...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—৩২৬ নং লাটের পশ্চিম সীমানা। পশ্চিম—২২৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।

চালানি লাট নম্বর	জিলার নাম	মৌজা ও পরগনার নাম	মাইল নম্বর	রেলওয়ের কোন পার্শ্বে জমি অবস্থিত	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমাণ		প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নীলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া হইয়াছে		লাটের আরম্ভ ও শেষ	জমির বাউণ্ডারী।
					বিঃ কাঃ ছঃ	এঃ রূঃ পোঃ	কি জন্য বাদ দেওয়া হইল	এঃ রূঃ পোঃ		
৩২৯	সাঁওতাল পরগনা	মৌজে বাঁশকোলা, লেকারবিডা ও মৃজাচৌকী পং দামিনীকো	২২৭	দক্ষিণ	১৪ ।।০ ০	৪ ৩ ৭	... ...	০ ০ ০	২২৬ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২২৭ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—২২৬ মাইল সরাসরি মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—৩৩১ নং লাটের পূর্ব্ব সীমানা।
৩৩০	ঐ	ঐ ...	২২৭	উত্তর	১৩ /২ ০	৪ ১ ১৩	... ...	০ ০ ০	২২৬ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২২৭ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—২২৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—৩৩২ নং লাটের পূর্ব্ব সীমানা।
৩৩১	ঐ	মৌজে মৃজাচৌকী ও টিথুরিয়া পং দামিনীকো	২২৭	দক্ষিণ	১৭ ।।২ ০	৫ ৩ ১১	... ...	০ ০ ০	২২৭ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—৩২৯ নং লাটের পশ্চিম সীমানা। পশ্চিম—২২৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩৩২	ঐ	ঐ ...	২২৭	উত্তর	১৭ ।।২ ০	৫ ৩ ১১	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—৩৩০ নং লাটের পশ্চিম সীমানা। পশ্চিম—২২৭ মাইল সরাসর মোত বেক নকশা।
৩৩৩	ঐ	মৌজে টিথুরিয়া ও বরথুলা পং দামিনীকো	২২৮	দক্ষিণ	১৪ ./২ ।।	৪ ২ ২৭	... ...	০ ০ ০	২২৭ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২২৮ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—২২৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—৩৩৫ নং লাটের পশ্চিম সীমানা।
৩৩৪	ঐ	ঐ ...	২২৮	উত্তর	১৪ ।।২ ০	৪ ৩ ১৪	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—২২৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—৩৩৬ নং লাটের পূর্ব্ব সীমানা।

৩৩৫	ঐ	মৌজে বরধুলা পরগনে দামিনীকো	২২৮	দক্ষিণ	১০/ ০ ০	৩ ১ ৯	...		০ ০ ০	২২৮ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—৩৩৩ নং লাটের পশ্চিম সীমানা। পশ্চিম—২২৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩৩৬	ঐ	ঐ ঐ	২২৮	উত্তর	১৩ ৸৩ ০	৫ ২ ১৫		.	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—৩৩৪ নং লাটের পশ্চিম সীমানা। পশ্চিম—২২৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩৩৭	ঐ	মৌজে গোপালগঞ্জ ও সাহাবাদ পরগনে দামিনীকো	২২৯	দক্ষিণ	৬ ।৩ ।০	২ ০ ১৯	...	...	০ ০ ০	২২৮ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২২৯ মাইলের ২৩০০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—২২৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—জিলা ভাগলপুরের পূর্ব্ব সীমানা।
৩৩৮	ঐ	ঐ ঐ	২২৯	উত্তর ...	৬ ৸০ ।০	২ ০ ৩৮			০ ০ ০	২২৮ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২২৯ মাইলের ২৬০০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—২২৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—জিলা ভাগলপুরের পূর্ব্ব সীমানা।

W HEYSHAM,
Railway Depu'y Collector

MONGHYR, RAILWAY DEPUTY COLLR'S OFFICE,
The 9th February 1875

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below, to the undermentioned estates situate in the district of Dacca, will be put up to sale at the Dacca Collectorate on Wednesday, the 7th April 1875, corresponding with the 25th Chaitra 1281 B.S.

2. The purchasers will be subject to the following conditions of sale :—

1st.—The purchasers of these estates will be considered as the proprietors of the estates and the entire proprietary right of Government in such estates will be transferred to them, the only right reserved by Government being the right of revising the jumma at the conclusion of the term of the present settlements, and on the expiration of all future settlements. If on resettlement they should refuse to engage, they will be entitled to Malikana. The estates will be sold subject up to the year 1907 A.D., to the Government revenue against them to the highest bidder above the upset price.

2nd.—The sale to be subject to existing leases, and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings, and by the laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators, who have signed the schedule of assessment prepared by the revenue authorities.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4th.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or, if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government) and the estates to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

5th.—The purchasers will be bound to perform the duties of Putwarees as set forth in Section 33, Regulation XII of 1817.

Number in Statement of Government Estates	Number on the District Roll	Name of Pergunnah	Approximate area in acre.	Government revenue assessed	Upset price.	Remarks
			A. R. P	Rs. A. P	Rs.	
360	9244	Chur Dooby Sayber in Chur Muddun Sunker	291 2 30	322 0 0	644	
1677	9251	Guznipoor Kowadi Moolna in Chur Muddun Sunker	97 3 26	107 0 0	214	
1606	9889	Talook Juggunnath Sein, Pergunnah Kasipoor	1 0 33	2 0 0	4	

DACCA COLLECTORATE, the 18th February 1875. D. R. LYALL, *Offg Collector*

জিলা ঢাকা।

নীলামের বিজ্ঞাপন কাছারী কালেকটরী জিলা ঢাকা।

এতদ্দ্বারা সংবাদ দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে ঢাকা জিলার অন্তঃপাতি নিম্নলিখিত খাস মহাল গবর্ণমেণ্টের মালিকী স্বত্ব নিম্নের লিখিতমতে ইংরেজী ১৮৭৫ সালের ৭ আপ্রিল মোতাবেক ১২৮১ সনের ২৫ চৈত্র বুধবার জিলা ঢাকার কালেকটরী কাছারীতে বিক্রয় হইবেক।

১। খরিদারগণ ঐ সকল মহালের মালিক বলিয়া গণ্য হইবে এবং এই সকল মহালে গবর্ণমেণ্টের যে স্বত্ব আছে তাহা তাহাদিগের প্রতি অর্শিবে। বর্ত্তমান ও ভবিষ্যতের প্রত্যেক বন্দবস্তের ম্যাদাতীতে গবর্ণমেণ্টের জমা পরিবর্ত্তন করিবার মাত্র ক্ষমতা থাকিবে যদি পুনঃবন্দবস্তের সময় উপরোক্ত খরিদারগণ বন্দবস্ত গ্রহণ না করে তবে তাহাদের কেবল মালিকানার স্বত্ব থাকিবে এই সকল মহাল নিম্নলিখিত ম্যাদপর্য্যন্ত গবর্ণমেণ্টের নির্দ্ধারিত সদর জমার অধীন হইয়া যে ব্যক্তি সর্ব্বাপেক্ষা উর্দ্ধ ডাকিবেক তাহাকে দেওয়া যাইবেক।

২। বর্ত্তমান পাট্টা এবং বন্দবস্তের কার্য্য কি প্রচলিত আইনমতে যে সকল স্বত্ব উৎপন্ন হইয়াছে তাহ বিক্রয়ের পরেও বাহাল থাকিবেক রাজস্ব কার্য্যকারকদিগের কৃত জমাবন্দিতে যেং খোদকস্তা রাইয়ত স্বাক্ষর করিয়াছে ক্রেতা তাহাদিগের স্বত্ব মানিতে বাধ্য হইবেক।

৩। এক শত টাকার অধিক মূল্য হইলে সমুদয় টাকা তৎক্ষণাৎ দিতে হইবেক।

৪। এক শত টাকার অধিক হইলে ডাক মূল্যের চারি অংশের একাংশ তৎক্ষণাৎ দিতে হইবেক বিক্রয়ের দিবস এক দিবস বলিয়া গণনা করিয়া বিক্রয় অন্তর পঞ্চদশ দিনের মধ্যাহ্নকালে কিম্বা সেই দিবস বন্ধের দিন হইলে তৎপরে প্রথমে যে দিনে কাছারী খোলা যায় সেই দিনের মধ্যাহ্নকালে যদি অবশিষ্ট টাকা দাখিল না হয় তবে বিক্রয় রহিত ও গচ্ছিত টাকা গবর্ণমেণ্টে জব্দ হইবেক প্রথমবারের বিক্রয়ের ন্যায় পুনরায় বিজ্ঞাপন প্রকাশ করিয়া ঐ ত্রুটিকারি ক্রেতার ঝুঁকিতে সেই মহাল পুনরায় বিক্রয় হইবেক।

৫। ১৮১৭ সনের ১২ আইনের ৩৩ দফামতে পাট্টওয়ারির কার্য্য খরিদারগণ করিতে বাধ্য হইবে।

খাস মহালের নম্বর	জিলার বহির নম্বর	মহাল ও পরগনার নাম	ভুমির পরিমাণ একর	রূড	পোল	নির্দ্ধারিত রাজস্ব	নীলামের প্রথম ডাক	মন্তব্য।
৩৬০	৯২৪৪	চর মদনশঙ্কর সংক্রান্ত সরকারী খাস কিসমত ভুবি সাএভর	২৯১	২	৩০	৩২২৲	৬২২৲	
১৬৭৭	৯২৫১	চর মদনশঙ্কর সংক্রান্ত সরকারী খাস গজনাইপুর কাউয়াদি মুলধা	৯৭	৩	২৬	১০৭৲	২১৪৲	
১৬০৬	৯৮৮৯	পং কাশীপুর ত লুক জগন্নাথ সেন	১	০	গজ ৩৩। ২৫৮	২৲	৪৲	

D. R Lyall, *Offg. Collector*

LAND SALE NOTICES.

— —

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the district of Purneah will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on Saturday, the 10th April 1875, corresponding with 28th Choit 1281 B. S., for arrears of revenue which, by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1875.

Class I —Permanent Settlement Estate

No 181 —Mehal Gungee, pergunnah Soorjapore, recorded proprietors Golam Ashghur, Khajah Torab Ali, Muniruddin, Khoram Ali, Sabdut Ali Hamid Ali, Imdad Ali, Mussumut Bhattun, Bhimki, Bebi Soifun, Mussumuts Monajan and Sahadman, Tasooduck Hossain, Imdad Hossain, Ozeer Ali, Belwat Hossain, Golam Mohamed, Syud Enaet Hossain, Mahomed Jannuah, Amanutullah, Aghori Buksh, Rezaullah, Meazan, Mir Meghoo, and Golap Chund Ram

Sudder jummah, Rs 791-3-5.

J J Livesay, *Deputy Collector in charge*

Purneah Collector's Office, the 18th February 1875

— —

اشتہار نامه واسطے فروخت زمینداری

سنه ۱۸۵۹ سال کے قانون ۱۱ دفعه ۶ کے مضمون مطابق بذریعه اسکے سب لوگون کو واقف کیا جاتا هی که ضلع پورنیه کے شامل محالات مندرجه ذیل ضلع مذکور کے صاحب کلکٹر کے آفس میں باقي مالگذاری اور جو سب دعوی سنه ۱۸۷۵ع ۲ جنوري تاریخ میں دین هونے سے باقي مالگذاري کے بطور مجریة آئین کے مطابق ادا هونے کا ضابطه هی اسکے ادا کے واسطے سنه ۱۸۷۵ع ۱۰ اپریل مطابق ۲۸ چیت سنه ۱۲۸۱ بنگله موافق ۲ چیت سنه ۱۲۸۲ وصلي تاریخ میں نیلام عام کے اخیر نکارمیں فروخت هوگا سنه ۱۸۷۵ع تاریخ ۱۹ فروری

تفصیل

نمبر توجی	نام محال معه پرگنه	نام مالك	جمع صدر	باقي
	موضع گانگي چکله سورجاپور	غلام اصغر و خواجة تراب علي و منیر الدین وخورم علي و سعادت علي وحامد علي و امداد علي و مسماة بتهن و مسماة بهکي و تصدق حسین و امداد حسین و وزیر علي ولایت علي و بي بي صفوان و غلام محمد و سید عنایت حسین و محمد زمان و امانت الله واگهوری و بخش و رضا الله و میاجان و میر میگهو و مسماة موم جان و مسماة سیدهن و گلاب چند رام	۷۹۱	۲ ۷۷۵ ۶۱

Purneah, *the 18th February* 1875

J. J. Livesay, *Dy Collr. in charge.*

Notice.

THE undermentioned Estate, or lot of waste lands in Chittagong, will be put up to public sale at the office of the Collector of that district on Tuesday, the 20th day of April 1875, at noon, for arrears of interest payable by the 15th May 1874 and balance of purchase-money, agreeably to Section 6, Act XI of 1859, on account and at the risk of the defaulter.

No. of lot.	Name of defaulting proprietor.	Thana in which situated.	Area in acres.	Arrears of interest money.	Balance of purchase-money.	REMARKS.
				Rs.	Rs.	
97	Durga Mohun Roy ..	Patia ...	708	52	520	

T. M. KIRKWOOD, *Offg. Collector.*

Notice

Is hereby given that the post of the Head Clerk of the Backergunge Small Cause Court, with a salary of Rs. 100 per month, is vacant. None need apply who has not a good knowledge of English and experience in court business. Applications, with copies of testimonials, are to be forwarded to the undersigned on or before the 30th April next.

PROMOTHO NATH MOOKERJEE, *Judge of Small Cause Court, Backergunge.*

BURRISAUL, the 30th March 1875.

Notice.

WANTED a good Native Surveyor on Rs. 150, and two Ameens on Rs. 50 each, for survey of tea lands in Western Dooars. None need apply unless he can produce satisfactory testimonials.

R. C. MONEY, *Dy. Commr., Julpigoree.*

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following Packages, landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned ships, have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act :—

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	No., Mark, and Description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1875.			
Mar. 30th ...	1 Case, [149 A. B. & Co. ...	Order ...	City of Corinth.
„ 30th ...	2 Cases, [G R] E. T. B. & Co....	„ ...	Ditto.
„ 30th ...	5 Packages, P B N C D M D ...	„ ...	Ditto.
„ 30th ...	4 Packages, [28] R B. ...	„ ...	Ditto.
„ 30th ...	2 Cases, [W & Co] M. G. & Co.	„ ...	Ditto.
„ 30th ...	10 Cases, Wyman & Co. ...	Addressed ...	Ditto.
„ 30th ...	10 Cases, [W & Co.] W E T ...	Order ...	Ditto.
„ 30th ...	15 Cases, W. & Co., J L ...	„ ...	Ditto.
„ 30th ...	2 Cases, [W & Co.] E W ...	„ ...	Ditto.
„ 30th ...	350 Broken Pieces of Fire Bricks, no mark or E B R. ...	E. B. Railway ...	Ditto.
„ 30th ...	10 Flat Bars, T Calcutta ...	Nitto Gopal Dhur ...	Ditto.
„ 30th ...	2 Angle Bars, P M ...	Petumber, Pyne & Co.	Ditto.
„ 30th ...	3 Pieces Square Bars, no mark...	Order ...	Ditto.
„ 30th ...	1 Piece Nail Rod ...	„ ...	Ditto.
„ 29th ...	146 Plates Iron, K D R P ...	„ ...	S. S. Orion.
„ 29th ...	10 Skeleton Cases, R K K ...	„ ...	Ditto.
April 3rd ...	1 Case, [J S] C & Co. ...	D. N. Biswas & Co.	S. Tennasserim.
„ 3rd ...	48 Casks, [180] W C H, W. H. & Co. ..	Order ...	Ditto.
„ 3rd ...	2 Cases, [N. C. D. & Co.] ..	„ ...	S. S. Eldorado.
„ 3rd ...	1 Sample Case, M. C. Joakims ...	Addressed ...	Ditto.
„ 3rd ...	1 Case, [W &] N S ...	Order ...	Ditto.
„ 3rd ...	1 Case, C C M ...	„ ...	Ditto.
„ 3rd ...	1 Case, H A C ...	„ ...	Ditto.

W. DUFF BRUCE, *Vice-Chairman.*

CALCUTTA, the 3rd April 1875. (146—1)

Notice.

List of Unclaimed Packages on the Custom House Wharf.

Mark or Number of Packages.	Ships.
1 Cask, [M] & Co.	... Bates Family.
1 Case, H G 28	... Ditto.
1 Case, [457] J. O. & Co.	... Ditto.
1 Cask, [R. & Co.] N S	... Star of Albion
1 Bundle Nail Rod Iron, no mark	... Ditto.
3 Half Round Bars of Iron, no mark	... Ditto.
2 Bundles Bar Iron, no mark	... Ditto.
1 Bundle Iron, no mark	... Roman Empire
6 Bars of Iron, no mark	... Ditto.
2 Bars of Iron, no mark	.. Ditto.
1 Parcel, M. C. Joakim & Co., Calcutta	... Duke of Devonshire
1 Kilderkin, Calcutta	... Ditto.
1 Parcel, McDormid Greenshield & Co., London	... Ditto.
1 Case, F. Cary, Calcutta	... Duke of Argyle.
1 Parcel, S H & H J [T] P	... Ditto.
1 Parcel, Fornaro Brothers	... Ditto.
1 Parcel, Escomb Brothers	... Viceroy.
2 Bundles Bar Iron, H D	... Scindia.
1 Bundle Nail Rod Iron, no mark	... Ditto.
4 Flat Bars of Iron, no mark	... Ditto.
1 Round Bar of Iron, no mark	. Ditto.
1 Round Bar of Iron, no mark	Ditto.
3 Plates of Iron, H D D, N. P. & Co.	... Ditto.
7 Flat Bars of Iron, no mark	. . Ditto.
4 Bars of Iron, no mark	... City of Mecca
1 Case, no mark	. City of Carthage.
1 Cask, [A W N]	... Hindoo.
1 Case, [H. G. & Co.] C & B	... Ditto.
1 Parcel, [H]	... Ditto.
3 Plates of Iron, H C P	... Duke of Sutherland.
1 Case, no mark	... Ditto.
1 Parcel, [B S T]	... Ditto
2 Bars T Iron, no mark	.. Ditto.
2 Flat Bars of Iron, no mark	... Ditto.
1 Round Bar of Iron, no mark	.. Ditto.
2 Casks, no mark, may possibly have been [25] E W G	... El Dorado.
1 Case, S. C. D. & Co.	... Ditto.
1 Parcel, no mark	... Ditto.
8 Sheets of Iron, [E] B D B	... Ditto.
56 Sheets of Iron, [N]	... Ditto.
2 Bundles Sheet Iron, no mark	... Ditto.
1 Round Bar of Iron, no mark	... Ditto.
2 Kegs, M M, N. P. & Co.	... Quangse.
1 Bar of Iron, no mark	... Ditto.
1 Earthen Drain Pipe, no mark	... Japan.
1 Parcel, Monsieur Van Cutsem, Consul des pays Bas, Calcutta	... Ditto.
13 Cases, [C S B S] W L & T Calcutta 30-42	... Duke of Buccleuch.
9 Cases, [J] Calcutta, 3-11	... Ditto.
13 Bars of Iron, no mark	... Ditto.
1 Parcel, [S H B C] S K	... Ditto.
1 Bundle Round Iron, no mark	Ditto.
3 Bundles Hoop Iron, S	... Ditto.
1 Plate Iron, C C C	.. Ditto.
1 Plate Iron, S S	... Ditto.
1 Bar T Iron, no mark	.. Orion.
3 Iron Tubes, no mark	.. City of Cambridge.
11 Wooden Rollers, no mark	... Ditto.
1 Parcel, [E E B]	... Ditto.
1 Case, [C. D. & Co.]	City of Manchester.
1 Case, no mark	.. Ditto.
1 Parcel, [W Y] Anderson Wright & Co.	. Ditto.
1 Parcel, Rentiers & Co.	. Ditto.
1 Parcel, [K Y] Kerr, Tarruck & Co.	. Ditto.
2 Iron Rails, no mark	... Ditto.
17 Bars of Iron, no mark	... Star of Greece.

N.B.—The above will be sold if not cleared within the 10th April 1875.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS, the 3rd March 1875. J. D. MACLEAN, *Offg. Collector of Customs.*

Notice.

THE undermentioned documents, lying unclaimed in the Howrah Sadder Registry Office since January 1872, will be destroyed agreeably to Section 83 of the Registration Act 1871, on the 15th May 1875 next, if not claimed before that date:—

Registered number of the document	Names of Parties. From	Names of Parties. To	Nature of document.	Date of registration.
1621	Syama Charan Chattopádhyay and Nimy Charan Chattopádhyay.	Rájá Bejoy Kesab Roy ...	Counterpart of izará lease.	26th Jan. 1872.
1661	Rám Chandra Das Tior ...	Durga Prosad Ghosh ..	Qabulíyat ...	30th ,, ,,
1751	Pitambar Bhattácháryya ...	Bata Krishna Dás ...	Sale ...	6th Feb. ,,
2311	Rádhá Govinda Basu ...	Bihári Lál Mukhopádhyay...	Perpetual lease	8th ,, ,,
2881	Surath Nath Máuná ...	Durgá Náth Bhattácháryya	Qabulíyat ...	10th ,, ,,
4141	Apurbha Dási	Rámesvar Sántra, Navin Chandra Sántra.	Sale ...	29th ,, ,,
4391	Prasanna Kumar Kale ...	S. M. Mulá Dási	O. lease ..	9th Mar. ,,
4401	Mula Dási	Prasanno Kumar Kale ...	Counterpart of O. lease.	6th ,, ,,
8371	Jádab Chandra Pál, Mádhav Chandra Pál.	Aghor Chandra Ghosh ...	Qabulíyat ...	3rd May ,,
10501	Shaikh Nabábuddin ...	Braja Náth Kunda Chaudhuri, Sita Nath Kunda Chaudhuri, Annada Prosad Kunda Chaudhuri.	Ditto ..	22nd ,, ,,
10511	Jamatullah Laskar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	21st ,, ,,
13291	Bihárí Lál Pániá ...	Collector of Howrah ...	Receipt ...	13th June ,,
13391	Sahadev Ghosh	Ditto . ..	Ditto ...	14th ,, ,,
13901	Gopal Chandra Ghosh and Advaita Dás Bairágí.	Príya Náth Mánná and Píyari Náth Mánná.	Counterpart of O. lease.	19th ,, ,,
16711	Prem Chand Dhuma and Madhusudan Dhole.	Saiyad Shaidat Alí ...	Sale ...	10th July ,,
17921	Nabin Chandra Chakrovarti..	Thakur Dás Chakravarti and Kasiprasad Chakravarti.	Qabulíyat .	19th ,, ,,
17231	Lakhmi Náráyan Sántrá ...	Isvar Chandra Mandal ...	Sale ...	31st ,, ,,
21151	Umá Charan Ash ...	Sambhu Chandra Chakrovarti, Mahes Chandra Chakrovarti, Girish Chandra Chakrovarti, Bhut Náth Chakrovarti.	Qabulíyat ..	31st Aug. ,,
21171	Srirám Ash	Ditto	Ditto .	31st ,, ,,
21191	Sibu Ash ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	31st ,, ,,
22151	Kálí Kumár Chakrovarti ...	Isvar Chandra Ghosh ..	Security bond...	12th Sept. ,,
25131	Baikuntha Náth Gayen ..	Kailás Chandra Basu ...	Qabulíyat ...	9th ,, ,,
26551	Ramá Náth Bhattácháryya ...	Kálá Chand Sámanta ...	Sale ...	21th ,, ,,
27131	Jagesvar Bandyapádhyay ...	Ahásanuddin Ahamad ..	Ditto ..	27th ,, ,,
27531	Duariká Nátn Mitra and an other.	Umurtan Nesá Bibi ...	Mortgage ...	30th ,, ,,
28671	Panch Kari Pátra Jelya ...	Netra Gopál De ..	Lease ...	21st Oct. ,,
31311	Dina Náth Dás and others ...	Priya Náth Chattopádhyay and others	Qabulíyat ...	23rd Nov. ..
32191	Muchirám Haldár ...	Kálá Chand Pál ...	Instalment bond	2nd Dec. ,,
32201	Bansidhar Háldár and others	Ditto	Ditto ..	2nd ,, ,,
32271	Sib Chandra Adak and others	Ditto	Ditto ..	3rd ,, ,,
32451	Tamizuddin Mullah and others	Dharma Dás Chakrovarti ..	Qabulíyat ...	4th ,, ,,
32881	J. Curtes	Peter Thompson ...	Sales ...	9th ,, ,,
33311	Pitámbar Ghosh	Bhubon Chandra Ghosh ...	Lease ...	12th ,, ,,
33641	Tomizuddin Shaikh .	Ahman Mesa Bibi ...	Sale ...	17th ,, ,,
35191	Chhatu Jamádár .	Mahes Chunder Dás Rajak	Qabulíyat ...	30th ,, ,,
22871	Amínuddin Sepoy ..	Rájá Bijoy Kesab Roy Bahádur.	Sale .	16th Aug. ,,
24571	Gobordhan Sit Bágdí ...	Naphar Maitra Bágdí ...	Qabulíyat ..	3rd Sept. ,,
24881	Bhobanidin Mísri ..	Hara Sundari Debya ..	Ditto ...	6th ,, ,,
24891	Ditto	Raj Krishna Bondyopadhyay	Ditto ...	6th ,, ,,
531V	Sanjoy Bojál ..	Soshi Bhuson Chattopádhyay.	Agreement ...	8th Feb. ,,
60	Daya Mayi Dási ...	Auáth Chand Das Sinha ..	Sale ...	12th ,, ,,
203	Chuni Lal Basu	Nil Mádhav Mokhopadhya...	Instalment bond	16th July ,,
235	Chandra Kumar Chakrovarti	Isur Chandra Ghosh ..	Bond for due execution of office.	7th Aug. ,,
283	Shaikh Hafizuddin Mullah	Akhoy Málik and others ...	Bond ..	9th Sept. ,,
345	Sashi Bhusun Pátra ...	Isvar Chandra Jugi ...	Ditto ...	1st Oct. ,,
352	Bosiruddin Hozi Shaikh .	Chandra Kanta Mukhopadhya.	Bond for due execution of office.	4th ,, ,,

NITTIALOLL DEY, *Sub-Registrar, Howrah.*

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
7774	L/67 02348	50	Doorga Dass Ghose.
7775	L/40 99309	50	H. Connors.
7783	L 60820	20	The Post-Master-General, Bengal.
	L/17 61356	5	
7788	L/40 39999	20	R. Darling.
7790	L/50 64729	50	Ram Chunder Paul.
7796	A/65 87066	50	Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and C[illegible]
7797	L 76878	100	The Deputy Commissioner, Julpigoree.
	,, 89393	100	
7805	L 72636	5	The Officiating Post-Master-General, Punjab.
7806	L/48 00378	10	The Officiating Post-Master-General, Bengal
7807	L 99641	50	Jankey Nath Shaw.
7808	L/45 33996	20	Jodu Nath Bhattacharjee.
	,, 33998	20	
7809	L/60 74119	100	The Officiating District Superintendent, Julpigoree.
7812	A/88 80274	1,000	T[illegible] Assistant Magistrate, Monghyr.
7815	L 29672	10	G. D. Dangerfield.
7816	L 52807	50	C. L. Rickers.
	,, 52808	50	
	,, 52809	50	
	,, 22238	50	
	,, 22239	50	
	,, 22240	50	
	L 32763	5	
782[illegible]	L 73030	20	Messrs. G. F. Kellner & Co.
	,, 73039	20	
	,, 83003	20	
	L 27652	20	
	L 99575	20	
	L 36868	10	
	L 63446	10	
	,, 85116	10	
78[illegible]3	L 06793	1,000	The Offg. Chief Pay Master, E. I. Railway.
	A/89 89129	500	
	,, 86061	500	
	,, 86577	500	
	,, 86729	500	
	L/61 40203	100	
	,, 12857	100	
	,, 39356	100	
	,, 37296	100	
	,, 41537	100	
	,, 01375	100	
	L 66686	50	
	L/61 04395	50	
	,, 00163	50	
	,, 11739	50	
	L 88221	50	
	L 85648	100	
	,, 85496	100	
	,, 67968	100	
	,, 63078	100	
7824	A 85732	1,000	Ramprosad.
7836	A 82799	1,000	Lakaramull and Gunda Mun.

Calcutta Canals

NOTICE.

DURING the period the lock-gates of the Calcutta Canals at Chitpore are kept open, which is generally from November 1st to June 30th, there is at times a strong current; and boats proceeding in or out may be of any length, but their *extreme* breadth, including chuppers, should not exceed 21 feet, or 14 haths.

During the rainy season, or from July to October, the lock-gates are closed; and as there is no current in the Canal, boats may be of 22 feet, or 14½ haths extreme breadth, including chuppers, and 58 feet from stem to stern.

Boats entering at Bamunghatta with tickets "Bamunghatta and Return," may be of any dimensions; but as the water in the Canal decreases daily until the rains set in, heavy-laden boats should discharge, if possible, west of the Dhappa Pass Station. Boats with the above tickets, after discharging in the old Canal, may proceed to the Hooghly by confining to the above orders; but if they cause an obstruction to navigation, they will be detained at Chitpore, and the manjees will be liable to punishment under the Canal Rules.

J. F. GALIFFE, *Collector and Supervisor, Calcutta Canals.*

Bhagirutty River.

Weekly Water Report, showing the Least Depth of Water in the Bhagirutty River, for the week ending Friday, the 2nd April 1875.

Names of Places, &c.	Least depth of water. Ft.	In.	REMARKS.
Entrance below Chourasia	3	6	
Thence to Noorpore junction, 6 miles	3	0	
Thence to Jungipore, 9 miles	3	0	
From Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles	2	6	
From Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles	2	3	
From Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles	2	3	Boats drawing 2½ feet can pass throughout the river without difficulty.

Height of water on gauge at Berhampore on the 5th April 1875, above zero, 1 foot 7 inches.

T. H. WICKES, C.E., *Exe Engr, Nuddea Rivers Division.*

BERHAMPORE, the 5th April 1875.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 30th March 1875.

LIABILITIES.		Rs. A. P.
Proprietors' capital, paid-up		2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund		16,05,375 13 1
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	Rs. 1,36,54,053 15 0	
General Treasury Balance at Branches	„ 1,69,96,070 5 6	3,06,50,124 4 6
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		2,11,46,967 12 5
Bank Post Bills, &c		10,[illegible]3,851 13 4
Sundries		6,9[illegible],118 7 8
Total ...		8,01,61,741 3 0

ASSETS.		Rs. A. P.
Government Securities		1,63,76,014 1 4
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches		78,75,924 0 0
Accounts of credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches		63,07,870 8 6
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches		1,96,27,799 15 11
Dead Stock		10,81,168 14 0
Stamps		12,9[illegible]8 9 11
Balances with other banks		4,28,961 4 11
Sundries		22,204 10 2
Bullion		45,507 10 4
		5,08,68,659 11 3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office .	Rs. 1,07,39,065 12 5	
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ..	„ 1,85,54,016 11 4	2,92,93,081 7 9
Total ...		8,01,61,741 3 0

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta, the 1st April 1875.*

J. GORDON, *Chief Accountant & Deputy Secretary.*

R. HARDIE, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

(143—1)

Notice.

MR. HUGH WALKER TULLOCH is no longer authorised to sign for our firm, Nicol, Fleming & Co.

The 11th March 1875. (132—3) NICOL, FLEMING & CO.

STATEMENT *of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of interest in London, under deduction of amount retransferred to India, and outstanding in the books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st March* 1875.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. loan of 1853-54.	4 Per Cent. Loans: of 1824-25.	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33	of 1835 36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	4½ Per Cent. Loans: of 1870.	of 1871.	of 1872.	5 per cent. loan of 1856-57.	5½ per cent. loan of 1859-60.	5 Per Cent. Debentures for 10 years. Repayable June 1877.	15 years. Repayable June 1882.	Total Amount.
Balance of 15th March 1875	55,600	33,173	2,346	16,14,186	32,10,100	1,65,25,300	1,10,92,800	1,27,11,800	41,02,700	2,45,000	3,25,53,600	94,000	5,17,26,000	34,56,000	35,64,000	14,09,86,605
ADD—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st March 1875	...	......	......	......	5,000	80,000	......	......	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	85,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st March 1875	...	......	......	......	...	...	.....	11,000	...	...	......	...	6,300	...	...	17,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st March 1875	...	...	...	......	1,000	60,300	36,100	58,900	....	8,000	80,000	...	73,500	.....	...	3,17,800
TOTAL ...	55,600	33,173	2,346	16,14,186	32,16,100	1,66,65,600	1,11,28,900	1,27,81,700	41,02,700	2,53,000	3,26,33,600	94,000	5,18,05,500	34,56,000	35,64,000	14,14,06,405
DEDUCT—																
Amount written off in the London Registers ...	...	...	......	......	......	67,500	26,200	19,000	1,400	......	4,51,500	......	2,69,000	...	.....	8,34,600
Balance on 31st March 1875 ...	55,600	33,173	2,346	16,14,186	32,16,100	1,65,98,100	1,11,02,700	1,27,62,700	41,01,300	2,53,000	3,21,82,100	94,000	5,15,36,500	34,56,000	35,64,000	14,05,71,805

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st Jan. 1875—Enfaced from India 2,116 lakhs; retransferred from London 2,056 lakhs.
„ 1st Feb. 1875 to 15th Feb. „ „ „ 5 „ „ „ 7 „
„ 16th „ „ to 28th „ „ „ „ 10 „ „ „ 2 „
„ 1st March „ to 15th March „ „ „ 14 „ „ „ 3 „
„ 16th „ „ to 31st „ „ „ „ 4 „ „ „ 8 „

2,149 — 2,076
2,076

Balance against India .. ... 73 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 1st April 1875.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

(149—1)

High Court Notices.

TO BE SOLD PURSUANT to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in suit No. 40 of 1873 (wherein Amy Grob Bennett is Plaintiff and Robert Starling Staunton is Defendant), dated the Twenty-third day of July, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, by the Registrar of the said High Court, in his Sale-room, on the middle floor of the Court-house, on Thursday, the Fifteenth day of April, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, at the hour of Three o'clock in the afternoon, all that 14-16th (the whole into 16-16th being considered as divided) of and in all those undermentioned several parcels of Land collectively known as the Grob Concern, or Tea Garden, and a like Share in the Property, immovable and movable, appertaining thereto, that is to say—

In all those Waste Lands in Mouzah Deprapar in Zillah Seebsaugor, Upper Assam, estimated to contain one thousand and sixty-eight acres (of which three hundred acres, or thereabouts, are under cultivation of Tea), and which lands are now generally called and known as "Dessoie," and are held under a Pottah granted by the Deputy Commissioner of Zillah Seebsaugor out of the Deputy Commissioner's Office, and dated Twenty-eighth day of December, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, for Ninety-nine years, from the First day of March, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, subject to the payment of certain rent or revenue to Government, and to the observance of certain rules and performance of certain covenants and conditions therein contained. Also, in all those other Waste Lands comprising four hundred acres, more or less, and known as lot 54, situate, lying, and being at Mouzah Obbypore, Barasallee, in the Province of Assam and District of Seebsaugor, and which are now commonly called and known as "Sonari" (and of which one hundred and sixty acres, or thereabouts, are under cultivation of Tea), and are held under a Conveyance granted by the Secretary of State for India through the Officiating Deputy Commissioner out of the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Seebsaugor, dated Twenty-seventh day of April, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, subject to certain terms and conditions therein stated. Also, in all those other Waste Lands comprising nine hundred and seventeen acres, more or less, and known as lot 23, situate, lying, and being at Mouzah Obbypore, Barasallee, in the District of Seebsaugor, in the Province of Assam, and which are now commonly called and known as "Kanoo," and of which about ninety-three acres are under cultivation of Tea, and are held under a Conveyance granted by the said Secretary of State, through the Officiating Deputy Commissioner out of the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Seebsaugor, also dated Twenty-seventh day of April, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, subject to certain terms and conditions therein stated. Also, in all these other Waste Lands situate, lying, and being about fourteen miles North of Jyepore, in the District of Seebsaugor, in Upper Assam, estimated to contain about sixty-seven acres, all under cultivation of Tea, and which are now called and known as "Barasallee," and are held under certain Rent-paying Pottahs, or Documents in the nature of Pottahs, subject to payment of the rent reserved and the conditions mentioned therein.

Together with all the Estate and Interest of John Melchior Grob, deceased, of and in 14-16th the parts or shares, the whole into 16-16th parts or shares being considered as divided, of and in all plantations and Tea or other Gardens upon the said lands hereinbefore described or any part thereof respectively, and of and in all Messuages, Tenements, Dwelling and other Houses, Bungalows, Stables, Godowns, Sheds, Buildings, Erections, Fixtures, Engines, Steam-Engines and Boilers, fixed and movable Machinery, Apparatus, Tools, Implements, and Utensils of every kind upon or belonging to the said lands, Tea Gardens, and Premises, or any of them or any part thereof, and of and in all Elephants, Horses, Bullocks, Buffaloes, Carts, Carriages, Boats, vessels, Boxes, Tea, Lead, Stores, Wares, Chattles, Live and Dead Stock, and Merchandize in, upon, or belonging to the said lands, Plantations, Gardens, Hereditaments, and Premises, appertaining thereto, and of and in all Tea Trees, Plants, Seedlings, Tea ungathered and manufactured, or which may have been gathered and may be in process of manufacture for the present season of One thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, that is to say, from the first of January last, and of and in all Tea Seed Crops growing and to be grown on the said lands or any of the same, and all benefit of and in all contracts or agreements for labour or hire of coolies and others in respect of such Lands, Gardens, and Premises, and every or any part thereof, and also of and in all balances, debts, rents, sum and sums of money, dennah and pownah, and accounts as taken, struck, and estimated as on and from the first day of January, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

The whole or entire 16-16th of the above-mentioned Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, Premises, and Property movable and immovable, stands and is now mortgaged to the Agra Bank, Limited, and the said sale by the Registrar will be subject to the said mortgage and to the payment by the purchaser of all monies due thereunder to the said Bank, and subject to the rights of the parties as declared by the said decree.

Three out of the four parcels of Land above-mentioned were formerly comprised in larger grants which were subsequently reduced, and large quantities of land given up to Government, leaving the quantities above-mentioned in the possession of the owners of the Grob Tea Gardens. Such muniments of title as relate to the said Grants of Land are in the custody of the Agra Bank as such mortgagee as aforesaid.

Intending purchasers will be permitted to inspect such muniments of title at the office of Messrs. Chauntrell, Knowles, and Roberts, the Solicitors of the said Bank.

The Conditions upon which the said 14-16th Share of the said Property or Concern will be sold will be open to inspection at the Registrar's Office in the High Court, and at Mr. Paliologus' Office on and after the First day of April next, and the same will be produced at the time of sale. For further particulars apply to Mr. Nicholas Paliologus, the plaintiff's Solicitor, No. 2, Garstins' Buildings, Calcutta.

R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar.*

HIGH COURT, ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION, 20th March 1875 (130—4)

PURSUANT TO A DECREE of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Original Civil Jurisdiction, in a suit No. 120 of 1873, wherein Suttya Lall Shaw and others are plaintiffs and Mokoondo Moorary Shaw and others are defendants, and dated the 25th day of February 1874, the creditors of Janardun Shaw, late of Calcutta, who died in the month of March 1871, are, on or before the 24th day of April 1875, to come in and prove their debts or claims before the Honorable Mr. Justice Pontifex, one of the Judges of the said Court at the Court-house, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree. Saturday, the 1st day of May 1875, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the said Court-house is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the said claims.

R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar.*

HIGH COURT, O. O. C. JURISDICTION, the 22nd March 1875 (133—4)

Abstract Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the 2nd Quarter ending 31st October 1874 compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1873-74.

PARTICULARS	For the 2nd quarter ending 31st October 1874	For the 2nd quarter ending 31st October 1873	Increase	Decrease
	Rs A. P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
Balance at credit of the Fund in the Government Books at the end of the last quarter	45,06,443 11 8	41,87 625 0 10	3,18,818 10 10	
ADD RECEIPTS				
Subscriptions from August to October 1874 in the Widows' Fund	85,873 2 0	79,261 12 0	6,611 6 0	
Subscriptions from August to October 1874 in the Childrens' Fund	57,867 9 3	54,740 9 3	3,127 0 0	
Entrance Fees, &c, from August to October 1874	445 8 0	448 0 0	0 0 0	2 8 0
Interest on Reserve Fund (W F), by a transfer to debt of two subscriber's account	132 12 0	0 0 0	132 12 0	
Divisible Surplus (W F) by a transfer to debt of two subscriber's account	179 4 0	0 0 0	170 4 0	
Total	1,44,498 3 3	1,34,450 5 3	10,050 6 0	2 8 0
Total Receipts .	46 50,491 14 11	43,22,075 6 1	3,28,869 0 10*a*	2 8 0
DEDUCT PAYMENTS				
Pensions paid to incumbents in the Widows' Fund .	44,518 9 8	42,491 5 3	2 027 4 5	
Ditto ditto Childrens' Fund	30,092 4 7	29,185 13 3	906 7 4	
Cost of establishment, including Office-rent and contingencies	9,561 12 11	11,721 5 1	0 0 0	2,159 8 2
Divisible Surplus (C F) by a credit to a subscriber's account .	1 8 0	0 0 0	1 8 0	
Total Payments	84,174 3 2	83,398 7 7	2,935 3 9	2,159 8 2
Net balance in favour of the Fund, exclusive of interest upon capital	45 66 767 11 9	42,38 676 14 6	3 25,933 13 1*b*	2 157 0 2
Proportion of interest on Reserve Fund payable to subscribers over five years' standing	23,601 15 0	20,684 10 0	2,9 7 5 0	
Proportion of Divisible Surplus as per votes of Subscribers ..	17,710 14 0	15,831 15 0	1,878 15 0	
Total	41,312 13 0	36,516 0 0	4,796 4 0	

	Widows' Fund	Childrens' Fund	Widows' Fund	Childrens' Fund	Widows' Fund	Childrens' Fund	Widows' Fund	Childrens' Fund
Number of Subscribers	1 092	721	1,007	697	85	24		
Ditto Incumbents	238	348	225	337	13	11		
Ditto Subscribers sharing in interest on Reserve Fund	646	421	545	387	101	34		
Ditto ditto sharing in Divisible Surplus	747	519	679	469	68	50		..

	Rs	A	P
a —Net increase	3 28 866	8	10
b —Net increase	3 23 [illegible]90	13	3

H. ANDREWS,
Accountant and Collector.

E. W. HOLLINGBERY,
E. W. KELLNER, } *Auditors.*

Published by order of the Directors,

FUND OFFICE, the 20th March 1875. (150—1) W. H. RYLAND, *Secretary.*

Bank of Bengal.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal, General Treasury, and Public Debt Office will be closed on Monday, the 12th instant, on account of the Hindoo festival "Choit Sungkranti," in conformity with Government Notification No. 3464 of 29th October 1867.

By order of the Directors,

CALCUTTA, the 5th April 1875. (147—1) R. HARDIE, *Secy. and Treasurer.*

India General Steam Navigation Company, "Limited."

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Fairlie Place, at noon of Saturday, the 10th day of April 1875, for the purpose of electing a Director in the room of Mr. P. Bird, whose election at the last general meeting has been found to be invalid.

By order of the Directors,

CALCUTTA, the 31st March 1875. (145—1) G. J. SCOTT, *Secretary.*

Howrah Mills Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 8, New China Bazar Street, on Saturday, the 24th of April 1875, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of considering certain alterations and additions advised by Counsel in the Company's Articles of Association.

By order of the Directors,

ERNSTHAUSEN AND OESTERLEY, *Managing Agents and Secretaries.*

CALCUTTA, the 6th April 1875. (148—3)

Oriental Jute Manufacturing Company, "Limited."

Notice of Call.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Call of Ten Rupees per share, on the Contributory Shares of this Company (being the fourth and last call), has been made, and is to be paid to the undersigned at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Bankshall Street, on Monday, the 26th April 1875.

By order of the Directors,

R. MACALLISTER AND CO., *Managing Agents.*

4, BANKSHALL STREET, the 3rd April 1875. (144—*f.n.*)

Cocheela Tea Company, "Limited."

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 104, Clive Street, on Thursday, the 15th proximo, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following Resolution passed at the Ordinary General Meeting held on the 30th March 1875, viz.—

"That the 26th Article of Association be altered by striking out the words 'representing not less than one-fourth of all the issued shares of the Company' and by inserting the word 'five' between the words 'quorum of' and the word 'members.'"

(142—3) BORRADAILE, SCHILLER AND CO., *Managing Agents.*

Cocheela Tea Company, "Limited."

WARRANTS for a final dividend of 1½ per cent., making, with 15 per cent. already paid, 16½ per cent. for the past season, will be delivered to Shareholders on presentation of scrip.

(140—2) BORRADAILE, SCHILLER AND CO., *Managing Agents.*

Cutlecherra Tea Company, "Limited."

The Fourth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 12, Mission Row, on Wednesday, the 21st day of April 1875, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report and Accounts for the year ending 31st December last, declaring a Dividend, and transacting such other business as may be brought forward.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company are closed for 15 days from date, and its duly audited Accounts and Books are now open for the inspection of Shareholders.

CALCUTTA, the 6th April 1875. (151—3) BEGG, DUNLOP & CO., *Secretaries.*

Eastern Bengal Indigo Company, "Limited."

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

AT the request of twelve of the Shareholders of the Company, I hereby call an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders, to be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, Calcutta, on 10th June next, at noon, to consider the question of the disposal of the books, &c., belonging to the Company.

CALCUTTA, the 10th March 1875. (105—4) F. G. DAVISON, *Liquidator.*

Publications for Sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

The Bengal Administration Report for 1873-74. Price ... Rs. 4 0 0
The Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73. „ ... „ 7 8 0
Map of Bengal, 1873, price, if taken with the Report ... „ 1 0 0
Ditto, separately ... ... „ 2 0 0

Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872. By H. Beverley, Esq., C.S., Registrar General of Bengal ... ... Rs. 10 0 0

Rules for the Sale of Waste Lands. Price 4 *annas*.

Act VII (B.C.) of 1873 (Labor Districts Emigration), the Government Resolution thereon, and the Rules and Forms under the Act, bound up together in pamphlet form, 8 annas per copy, or, including postage ... ... Rs. 0 10 0
Ditto ditto in Bengali, 8 as. per copy, or including postage ... „ 0 10 0

Papers Regarding the Tea Industry in Bengal. Price Rs. 3.

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Jute in Bengal, and on Indian Fibres available for the Manufacture of Paper, with map. By HEM CHUNDER KERR, Deputy Magistrate on special duty. Price ... ... Rs. 8 0 0

A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History, and its Commerce. (Second Edition, Revised and Corrected). By J. WESTLAND, ESQ., C.S., late Magistrate and Collector of Jessore. Price ... ... Rs. 3 0 0

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burmah, and on the Upper Brahmapooter. Price ... ... Rs. 5 0 0

Selections from Divisional and District Annual Administration Reports, 1872-73, with the Government Resolutions on them. Price ... . Rs. 5 0 0

Progressive Colloquial Exercises in the Lushai Dialect of the Dzo or Kuki Language. With Vocabularies and Popular Tales (notated). By Captain THOMAS HERBERT LEWIN, B.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hills. Price ... ... Rs. 6 0 0

Selections from the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, 1871 *to* 1874. Price ... ... Rs. 2 8 0

Report on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, &c., in Indian and Australian Snake-poisoning; and the Physiological, Chemical, and Microscopical Nature of Snake-Poisons. By the Commission appointed to investigate the subject. Price ... ... Rs. 3 0 0

A Manual of Family Medicine for India. By W. J. Moore, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, Fellow of the University of Bombay; Surgeon-Major H. M. Indian Medical Service, Bombay Establishment; Surgeon to the Rajpootana Political Agency; and Superintendent-General of Dispensaries and Vaccination for Rajpootana. Price:

To Government Officers (except those mentioned below), and to the Public at large ... Rs. 4 0 0
To all officers employed in the Forest, Customs, Opium, Surveys, Public Works, and other Government Departments, who are in receipt of salaries under Rs. 500 per mensem; but in such cases a certificate to be furnished declaring that the book is required only for the personal use of the Officer ... ... Rs. 3 0 0

Rules for the Guidance of Officers in the Opium Department. *Published by authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces*. Price ... ... Rs. 3 0 0

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to the 1st of January 1875. Price Rs. 3, postage 8 ans.

Apply to E. M. LEWIS, Bengal Secretariat Press, 28, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

For Sale.

AT the Meteorological Office, No. 22, Chowringhee, the following official publications:—

Meteorological Report of		1867	.. .. ..	Rs.	0	12	per copy.
Ditto	ditto	1868	.. .. ..	„	1	8	„
Ditto	ditto	1869	.. .. ..	„	2	4	„
Ditto	ditto	1870	.. .. ..	„	2	6	„
Ditto	ditto	1871	.. .. ..	„	2	8	„
Ditto	ditto	1872	.. .. ..	„	3	0	„
Ditto	ditto	1873	.. .. ..	„	3	0	„
Administration Report of		1870-71	.. .. ..	„	0	4	„
Ditto	ditto	1871-72	.. .. ..	„	0	4	„
Ditto	ditto	1872-73	.. .. ..	„	0	4	„
Ditto	ditto	1873-74	.. .. ..	„	0	4	„
A table of the average monthly and annual rainfall at 98 Stations in Northern India			.. .. ..	„	0	4	„

The above are also to be obtained at the same prices at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., No. 5, Government Place.

HENRY F. BLANFORD, *Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.*

CALCUTTA, the 22nd September 1873.

☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent, Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street. No orders can be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamp for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

Books required on the public service are only supplied when authorized by the Department under whose orders they are published.

A Manual of Family Medicine for India. By W. J. Moore, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England: Fellow of the University of Bombay; Surgeon-Major, Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service, Bombay Establishment; Surgeon to the Rajpootana Political Agency; and Superintendent-General of Dispensaries and Vaccination for Rajpootana. *Price*—

To Government officers (except those mentioned below) and to the public at large. *Rs.* 4.

To all officers employed in the Forest, Customs, Opium, Surveys, Public Works, and other Government Departments, who are in receipt of salaries under Rs. 500 per mensem, on a certificate being furnished declaring that the book is to be purchased only for the personal use of the officer *Rs.* 3.

Packing and postage, per copy, 10 *annas.*

Just published.

Army List—New Number.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is appended the Civil Service Gradation List, corrected up to 1st April 1875. *Price Rs.* 4; *packing and postage,* 8 *annas.*

Public Works Department Classified List, corrected up to 1st October 1874. *Price, Rs.* 2; *packing and postage,* 4 *annas.*

Rules for the Qualification, Admission, and Enrolment of Pleaders and Mooktears in Mofussil Courts. *Price* 4 *annas; by post,* 5 *annas.*

Rules for Admission of Vakeels in the High Court. *Price* 4 *annas; by post,* 5 *annas.*

New authorized edition corrected up to 1st December 1873; royal 8vo., limp covers, with every alternate page blank for entering notes and alterations.

The Civil Pension Code. *Price, Re.* 1-4; *packing and postage,* 4 *as.*

The Civil Leave Code. *Price, Re.* 1; *packing and postage,* 3 *as.*

The Acting Allowance Code. *Price, As.* 8; *packing and postage,* 2 *as.; or*

The Three Codes bound in one vol. *Price, Rs.* 2-8; *packing and postage,* 8 *as.*

A Report on the Expedition to Western Yunan *viâ* Bhamo. By John Anderson, M.D., Medical Officer and Naturalist to the Expedition. *Price Rs.* 8; *packing and postage,* 14 *annas.*

Report of the Commissioners appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the Origin, Nature, &c., of Indian Cattle Plagues. With Appendices. Calcutta, 1871. Fol. pp. xxx and 999, with Maps. *Price Rs.* 10; *packing and postage, Rs.* 2.

Selections from Unpublished Records of Government for the years 1748 to 1767 inclusive. Relating mainly to the social condition of Bengal. With a Map of Calcutta in 1784. By the Rev. J. Long, Member of the Government Record Commission. *Price Rs.* 5; *packing and postage* 1 *Re. extra.*

Selections from Calcutta Gazettes of the years 1816 to 1823 inclusive, showing the political and social condition of the English in India upwards of fifty years ago. By Hugh David Sandeman, C.S., Accountant-General, Bengal, and Member of the Record Commission. *Volume I, Rs.* 3, *and Volumes II, III, IV, and V, at Rs.* 5 *each; packing and postage Re.* 1 *extra*

Revised (Indian) Army Regulations, Regulations and Orders for the Army of the Bengal Presidency. Published by authority. Royal 8vo., cloth boards. *Price, Rs.* 4; *packing and postage, Re.* 1. *Interleaved copy, Rs.* 5; *packing and postage, Re.* 1-12.

Book of Forms referred to in the above. Foolscap folio, enclosed in stiff covers. *Price, Rs.* 2; *packing and postage, Re.* 1-8.

The Thanatophidia of India, being a description of the venomous snakes of the Indian Peninsula, with an account of the influence of their poison on life, and a series of experiments. By J. Fayrer, M.D., C.S.I., F.R.S.E., Honorary Physician to the Queen, Surgeon-Major, Her Majesty's Bengal Army, Professor of Surgery and Senior Surgeon in the Calcutta Medical College and its Hospital, Fellow of the University of Calcutta, and late President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. *Price Rs.* 80 *per copy; packing and postage, Rs.* 2-4.

The older Statutes in force in India, edited, with Notes and an Index, by Whitley Stokes, Esq. *Price Rs.* 5; *packing and postage,* 3 *annas.*

A collection of Statutes relating to India passed between the years 1855 and 1870, both inclusive, being a Supplement to the Law relating to India and the East India Company, fifth edition, edited, with an Index to the Statutes relating to India not expressly repealed in August 1867, by Whitley Stokes, Esq. *Price Rs.* 10; *packing and postage,* 12 *annas.*

Vocabulary of Ordnance Stores, for adoption throughout British India: prepared, under the orders of the Government of India, by Ensign J. Tanner, Deputy Assistant Commissary, Bengal Ordnance Department, and rated in the Office of the Examiner of Ordnance Accounts, Fort William. *Price Rs.* 6; *packing and postage, Re.* 1-8 *extra.*

The Hymns of the Rig-Veda, in the Samhita and Pada Text, by Professor F. Max Müller, M.A., in two Volumes. *Price Rs. 24; packing and postage, Rc. 1-12.*

*** The Rig-Veda, the oldest book of Indian literature, has very properly been made one of the principal class-books for those who study Sanskrit in the schools and colleges in India, and though at present a scholar-like knowlege of the Vedic hymns is in the examinations required of the more advanced students only, yet, as soon as editions, translations, grammars, and dictionaries shall have rendered the study of these ancient documents more accessible, I doubt not that the time will come when no one in India will call himself a Sanskrit scholar who cannot construe the hymns of the ancient Rishis of his country.—*Extract from Preface.*

The Acts of the Government of India from 1854 to date, with Indexes and lists of Titles, each separately available.

In 3 parts, foolscap folio.

I.—Correspondence relating to the Famine in Bengal and Behar, from October 1873 to May 1st, 1874.

II.—Special Narrative of the drought in Bengal and Behar, 1873-74, together with minutes by the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I.

III.—Papers relating to the Famine in Bengal and Behar.

Price Rs. 2-8 per vol.; packing and postage Re. 1-4 extra per vol.

Report on the production of Tobacco in India, by J. E O'Connor. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Cultivation of Silk in India—some account of Silk in India, especially of the various attempts to encourage and extend sericulture in that country. Compiled by J. Geoghegan, Under-Secretary to the Government of India. Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce. Foolscap folio, in stiff cover. *Price Rs. 2; packing and postage, 7 annas.*

Report on the Fresh Water Fish and Fisheries of India and Burma. By Surgeon-Major Francis Day, F.L.S. & F.Z.S., Inspector-General of Fisheries in India. *Price Rs. 2; packing and postage, 10 annas extra.*

Published by Authority.

Royal 8vo., illustrated with numerous Maps, cloth, lettered.

A Record of the Expeditions undertaken against the North-West Frontier Tribes: compiled from the Military and Political Despatches, Lieutenant-Colonel McGregor's Gazetteer, and other official sources, by Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Paget, Commandant, 5th Punjab Cavalry. *Price, Rs. 5; packing and postage, Re. 1.*

Code of Regulations for the Public Works Department. Third edition, revised and corrected up to 1st January 1870 *Price, Rs. 4; packing and postage, Re. 1 extra. interleaved copies, Rs. 5; packing and postage, Re. 1-6.*

Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

New Criminal Procedure Code.

OFFICERS under the Bengal Government, who wish to have copies of the New Criminal Procedure Code *for sale*, are requested to apply to the Superintendent of Government Printing, Calcutta.

Rates of Subscription to the Calcutta Gazette

FROM 1ST JANUARY 1872.

Payable in advance.

For one year wihout postage	Rs. 15	0	0
Ditto with postage	,, 20	0	0

When Postage Stamps are remitted in payment of subscription, half an anna in the rupee should be added for discount.

Central Provinces' Gazetteer.

EDITION OF 1870 in one VOL.

A LIMITED number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to—

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING, *Bombay*,
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK & Co., *Calcutta*, or
SUPDT., CHIEF COMMR.'S OFFICE, *Nagpur*.

Stolen in Course of Transit.

THE upper half of the Government Promissory Note, No. 7, of the 5½ per cent. loan of 1859-60, for Rs. 500, standing in the name of Miss Emily S. Judge, the original proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any one.

The payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietress.

Interest Draft for 14th to 31st half years, amounting to Rs. 246-15-0, in favour of Miss Emily S. Judge, has also been lost with the above upper half of Note.

For and on account of Emily S. Judge.

(119—3) J. WINDRAM, *Manager, National Bank of India, Limited.*

Postal Notices.

SEA OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer.
Madras and Ceylon ...	7 P.M. ...	7th April „	*Surat.*
Mails for France, Foreign Europe *viâ* France, the intermediate Ports, Mauritius, and China.	7 „ ...	12th „ „	*Meinam.*
Rangoon and Moulmein ...	7 „ ..	11th „ „	*Patna.*
Akyab ...	7 „ ...	11th „ „	*Arabia.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway, Bassein, Tavoy, Murgi, Pakchore, Kossoh, Junkseylon, Penang, Malacca, and Singapore.	7 „ ...	11th „ „	*Moulmein.*
Persian Gulf ...	7 „ ...	13th „ „	*From Bombay.*

The next Overland Mail, *viâ* Bombay, will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 9th instant, 1875, by which mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, Reunion, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape of Good Hope, the Comoro Islands, and Madagascar can be forwarded.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 8th idem.

CALCUTTA, the 6th April 1875. M. PERCY, *Offg. Post-Master.*

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 7th April 1875.

Battye, D.
Beatson, Miss J.
Berrington, E.
Bright, A.
Cassidy, Mrs.
Clarke, Hon'ble Sir A.
Corbett, Miss T.
Faulkner, Miss.
Gormley, J. A.
Harrison, J. H. C.
Henly, J. C.
Henriques, Mrs.
Hordem, Captain.
Johnson, E. C.
Jones, Mrs.
Joseph, C.
Kings, Mrs. E.
Lawrence, R. W.
Lucas & Co., A.
Lynch, Miss B.
McNeema, J.
Metherall, C. Miss.
Mills, H. F.
Moncrieff, Miss.
Parr, K. J., Major.
Pemberton, Captain E. A.
Peckford, C. E.
Sebille, S. and Co.
Shiell, Mrs. J. L.
Smith, Surgeon-Major S.
St. Clair, Miss A.
Stewart, G.
Thacker, J. G. A.
Thomson, R. G.
Toddens, C.
Townsend, E. S.
Treacy, Mrs.
Warren, Thomas.
Watson, William.
Weber, J.

Letters marked Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Alexander, Hon. C.
Anderson, R.
Bainbridge, F. C.
Barbase, W. C.
Brewster, J.
Chisam, W.
Corke, T.
Cumming, W.
Davis, E. C.
Dominey, H.
Dougall, J., Dr. F. R. C. P. E.
Editor, "National Budget."
Elworthy, F.
Fernandez, J. F.
Glover, Rev. F. R. A.
Graham, C.
Greig, J.
Grinshaw, N.
Hansun, G., Captain.
Hill, H. H.
Hogendorp, Baron.
Holl, C.
Holmes, Miss E.
Hoskin, T.
Jevezy, Monsr. E.
Jones, Miss.
Jones, J. J.
Kent, Mrs. S.
Lamm, S.
Latham, C.
Levie, D.
Luigi, G.
M. DeL. Madame.
Mendonca, J.
Morris, A. B., Dr.
O'Donoghue, C. R.
Palmer, A. H.
Pepys, Hon. F.
Pearse, G.
Perra, T. R.
Philbin, J.
Rainey, J. R.
Ralphs, H. J.
Rayson, P.
Rea, Mrs. W.
Reid, E. B.
Roberts, H.
Rosenbergy, W.
Ryan, W. E.
Shearman, J., Driver.
Southorn, R.
Stephen, C.
Taylor, C.
Temple, G. W.
Templer, G.
Tuson, E.
Wade, A. R.
Watts, F.
Weir, H.
Whyte, J. B.
Wells, W. S.
Wilberforce, H.
Wilson, E. A. H.
Wolfers, L.
Wright, A.
Young, F. W.

M. PERCY, *Offg. Post-Master.*

INSOLVENT NOTICES.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

IN the matter of COLLY DOSS DOSS, NURSING PERSAUD DOSS, WOOMA CHURN DOSS, JUGGESSUR DOSS AND SUBBESSUR DOSS, Insolvents.

On Saturday, the 3rd day of April instant, it was ordered that the matters of the Petition of the said Insolvents be heard on Tuesday, the 1st day of June next, and that the said Insolvents do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

H. H. Remfry, *Attorney.*

IN the matter of BERTHOLD HENRY HUCHTING, of No. 5, Garstin's Place in the Town of Calcutta, carrying on business there as a Merchant and Commission Agent, under the style or firm of B. Henry Huchting & Co., an Insolvent.

Notice that the Petition of the said Insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chap. XXI, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Thursday, the 25th day of March last, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Dignam and Robinson, *Attorneys.*

IN the matter of BERTHOLD HENRY HUCHTING, an Insolvent.

On Thursday, the 25th day of March last, it was ordered that the matters of the Petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 1st day of June next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Dignam and Robinson, *Attorneys.*

IN the matter of ANTHONY PEREIRA, of Khyroo Mehter's Lane in the Town of Calcutta, late a Section Writer in the Home Office, but at present a Government Pensioner, an Insolvent.

Notice that the Petition of the said Insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chap. XXI, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Saturday, the 3rd day of April instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvent in person.

IN the matter of ANTHONY PEREIRA, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 3rd day of April instant, it was ordered that the matters of the Petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 1st day of June next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

IN the matter of ANNA AMELIA SMYTH, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 23rd day of March last, it was ordered that Tuesday, the 4th day of May next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent be discharged personally, as well as to her after-acquired property, from all liabilities for debts, claims, and demands of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of her Petition for relief.

J. Heckle, *Attorney.*

IN the matter of JODOOMADUB SEN, an Insolvent.

Notice that an application for an *ad-interim* Protection Order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Tuesday, the 13th day of April instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ *"Any Creditor of the said Insolvent, desirous of opposing such application, must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.*

H. H. Remfry, *Attorney.*

IN the matter of BEHARRY LALL CASE, of Hautkollah in the Town of Calcutta, lately carrying on business at the same place as shop-keeper, an Insolvent.

Notice that the Petition of the said Insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chap. XXI, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Tuesday, the 30th day of March last, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Kally Nath Mitter, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 6th day of April 1875

Mackenzie, Lyall and Company

WILL sell on Friday next, the 9th April, to the highest bidders, at 1 P.M., in their exchange commercial sale-rooms, the following goods, recovered from the wreck of the *City of Edinburgh*, viz.—

3 Cases Hardware.
1 Case.
4 Rolls of Lead.
10 Casks of Shot.
2 Casks of Glassware.
27 Bundles of Rod Iron.
1 Case of Clocks.
1 Case Perforated Zinc Sheets.
1 Case of Toys.
35 Casks Iron Nails.

(152—1)

REGISTERED No. 29]

No. 15 of 1875.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1875

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

No. 1218C.S.

GENERAL.—*The 7th April* 1875.—Captain Ninian Lewis, Assistant Commissioner of Lohardaggah, is appointed to be Manager of the Chota Nagpore estate, from the date on which he may relieve Mr. G. K. Webster of his duties.

Mr. William Napier Campbell, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Hazareebagh, is appointed to act in the Third Grade of Assistant Commissioners.

The 8th April 1875.—Mr. A. C. Mackertich, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Fureedpore, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Goalundo Division of the Furreedpore District.

The orders of the 25th March 1875, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 31st idem, transferring Mr. Joseph Posford to Jessore, are cancelled. Mr. Posford will continue for the present in charge of the Madaripore Division of the Fureedpore District.

Baboo Saroda Prosad Chatterjee, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Bhagulpore, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th April 1875, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Kalibur Mookerjee is appointed temporarily to act as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Bhagulpore during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Saroda Prosad Chatterjee, or until further orders.

Mr. Frederick Mytton Halliday, Magistrate and Collector of Gya, is allowed subsidiary leave for fifteen days, to enable him to join his appointment on his return from furlough.

Baboo Rai Charun Ghose, Sub-Deputy Collector of Manbhoom, is allowed leave for thirty days, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

The 10th April 1875.—Mr. W. N. Campbell, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to have charge of the Pachumba Division of the Hazareebagh District.

Mr. A. G. Wilson, Assistant Commissioner, in temporary charge of the Pachumba Division of the Hazareebagh District, is posted to the Sudder Station of that District.

Baboo Bhugwan Chunder Sein, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Gurbeta Division of the Midnapore District, is transferred to the Sudder Station of that District.

Baboo Hurry Mohun Sein is transferred to the Gurbeta Division of the Midnapore District.

The following officers are vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1871:—

Baboo Medni Persad Singh, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhuboorah.

Mr. A. H. Haggard, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Buxar.

,, Samuel Simpson Jones, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Sasseram.

Captain Linley Blathwayt, Assistant Commissioner, Second Grade, is promoted to the First Grade of Assistant Commissioners, *vice* Captain E. A. Lilingston, appointed Superintendent of the Hazareebagh Central Jail.

Captain William Leycester Samuells, Assistant Commissioner, Third Grade, is promoted to the Second Grade of Assistant Commissioners, with effect from the date on which Captain L. Blathwayt's promotion takes effect.

Captain William Hopkinson, Assistant Commissioner, Third Grade, is promoted to the Second Grade of Assistant Commissioners, *vice* Captain N. Lowis, appointed to be Manager of the Chota Nagpore estate.

Lieutenant Alexander Evans Gordon, Acting Assistant Commissioner, Third Grade, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the date on which Captain Samuell's promotion takes effect.

Mr. L. R. Forbes, Acting Assistant Commissioner, Third Grade, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the date on which Captain Hopkinson's promotion takes effect.

The 12th April 1875.—Mr. Henry Cockburn Richardson, District and Sessions Judge of Nuddea, is allowed furlough for nine months, under Section 10 (*a*) of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days.

Mr. Henry Beverley, Inspector-General of Registration, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Nuddea during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. C. Richardson, or until further orders.

The 13th April 1875.—The following promotions in the Subordinate Executive Service will take effect from the date of Mr. W. H. Ryland's confirmation in the First Grade of Small Cause Court Judges:—

Baboo Kali Prasanna Roy Chowdry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, to the First Grade.

Mr. Samuel Charles Hampton, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore, to the Second Grade.

Baboo Rutton Lall Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore, to the Third Grade.

Baboo Tariny Churn Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, to the Fourth Grade.

Moulvie Hossein Ali, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhagulpore, to the Fifth Grade.

Baboo K[illegible] Chunder Sen, Acting Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensing, is confirmed in the Sixth Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service.

Moulvie Ab[illegible], Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cuttack, is appointed to have temporary charge of the Kendrapara Division of the Cuttack District until he is relieved by Mr. [illegible].

In supersession of [illegible] order [illegible] March 1875, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 24th idem, Major Edward [illegible] Watcott, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner of [illegible], is allowed leave for one month and 25 days, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

The services of Mr. P. J. [illegible], who was employed on special duty connected with the late famine, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Financial Department.

Mr. W. [illegible], Magistrate and Collector of Moorshedabad, is appointed to act as a Magistrate and Collector of the First Grade, from the date on which Mr. A. V. Palmer's appointment to act as District and Sessions Judge of Shahabad takes effect.

Mr. E. H. Whinfield, Magistrate and Collector of Burdwan, is appointed to act as a Magistrate and Collector of the First Grade, from the date on which Mr. W. V. G. Taylor takes leave.

Mr. C. C. Stevens, Magistrate and Collector of Nuddea, is appointed to act as a Magistrate and Collector of the First Grade, from the date of Mr. J. S. Drummond's departure on leave.

Mr. F. J. Hewitt, Magistrate and Collector of Chumparun, is appointed to act as a Magistrate and Collector of the First Grade, from the date of Mr. A. C. Mangles' departure on leave.

Mr. L. B. B. King, acting Magistrate and Collector of Maldah, is appointed to act as a Magistrate and Collector of the First Grade, from the date of Mr. V. T. Taylor's departure on leave. He will revert to the Second Grade from the date of Mr. S. Armstrong's return to duty.

Mr. J. S. Armstrong, Magistrate and Collector of Pooree, is appointed to act in the First Grade of Magistrates and Collectors, during the absence of Mr. V. T. Taylor on privilege leave, with effect from the date of Mr. Armstrong's return to duty.

Mr. J. A. Hopkins, Acting Magistrate and Collector of Bankoora, is appointed to act in the Second Grade of Magistrates and Collectors, *vice* Mr. W. Wavell.

Mr. A. Weekes, Acting Magistrate and Collector of Hooghly, is appointed to act as a Magistrate and Collector of the Second Grade, *vice* Mr. E. H. Whinfield.

Mr. T. Norman, Acting Magistrate and Collector of Balasore, is appointed to act as a Magistrate and Collector of the Second Grade, *vice* Mr. C. C. Stevens.

Mr. G. E. Porter, Acting Magistrate and Collector of Sarun, is appointed to act as a Magistrate and Collector of the Second Grade, *vice* Mr. F. J. Hewitt.

Mr. F. W. J. Rees, Acting Magistrate and Collector of Pubna, is appointed to act as a Magistrate and Collector of the Second Grade, *vice* Mr. J. S. Armstrong.

Mr. C. J. Barton, Acting Magistrate and Collector of Backergunge, is appointed to act as a Magistrate and Collector of the Second Grade, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. R. Larminie.

Mr. E. V. Westmacott, Acting Magistrate and Collector of Dinagepore, is appointed to act as a Magistrate and Collector of the Second Grade during the absence, on leave, of Mr. R. D. Hume.

Mr. F. W. V. Peterson, Acting Magistrate and Collector of Howrah, is appointed to act as a Magistrate and Collector of the Second Grade, *vice* Mr. L. B. B. King.

Mr. V. A. Wace, C.S., reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 24th March 1875.

POLICE.—*The 8th April* 1875.—Baboo Guddadhur Khan, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Rungpore, on leave, is transferred to Moorshedabad.

Mr. Robert Hamilton Grant Irvine, District Superintendent of Police, Shahabad, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. Walter Fell Smith, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Gya, is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police, Shahabad, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. R. H. G. Irvine, or until further orders.

The 12th April 1875.—Mr. Edward B. [illegible]aker, Acting Deputy Inspector-General of Police, is confirmed in that post with effect from the 1st April 1875.

Mr. William Barton Savi is appointed to act in the [illegible] Grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police, from the date of Mr. W. W. D[illegible] return from leave.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—*The 9th April* 1875.—The Revd. [illegible] Aberigh Mackay reported his departure from India on the 25th March 1875.

REGISTRATION.—*The 8th April* 1875.—K[illegible] T[illegible] Hossein is appointed to be Sub-Registrar at Sherghotty, *vice* Baboo Jagat K[illegible], resigned.

The 12th April 1875.—Mr. H. O. K[illegible], [illegible] Manager of the [illegible], is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Khurakpore, in the District of [illegible], *vice* [illegible] [illegible], deceased.

Mr. John [illegible] Hopkins, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of [illegible], is appointed to act as Inspector-General of [illegible] [illegible] Mr. H. Beverley, or until further [illegible] [illegible] Magistrate and Collector of Bankoora [illegible] Mr. W. [illegible]

Mr. P. Hurley, Officiating First [illegible] Officer [illegible] temporarily to act as Inspector-General of Registration [illegible] Mr. [illegible] A. Hopkins.

EDUCATION.—*The 9th April* 1875.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the District School Committee of Jessore:—

Mr. H. Gillon,	Sub-Divisional Officer,	Narail.
" J. C. Williamson	"	Kooshtea
Baboo Lolit Mohun Chatterjee,	"	Bagirhat.
Moulvie Syed Obedullah,	"	Magurah.

OPIUM.—*The 13th April* 1875.—Mr. Henry Rivett Carnac, Officiating Opium Agent of Benares, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the date on which Mr. C. F. Carnac has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service.

JAILS.—*The 9th April* 1875.—Mr. W. L. Heeley reported his departure from India, on furlough on the 16th March 1875.

MEDICAL.—*The 8th April* 1875.—Baboo Dwarka Nath Chatterjee, Civil Medical Officer, Maldah, is allowed leave for 2 months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th April 1875.

Baboo Udoy Chand Dutt, Civil Medical Officer of Noakholly, on leave, is appointed to Act as Civil Medical Officer of Maldah during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Dwarka Nath Chatterjee, or until further orders.

The 10th April 1875.—Dr. H. M. Davies reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 12th March 1875.

MUNICIPAL.—*The 7th April* 1875.—Shah Wajid Ali is appointed to be a Municipal Commissioner for the town of Monghyr, *vice* Shah Mohsein Ali, resigned

The following gentlemen are reappointed under the provisions of Section 2, Act II (B.C.) of 1873, to be Municipal Commissioners for the town of Monghyr :—

Mr. C. T. Ambler.
Baboo Ughori Chunder Mookerjee.
,, Boolaki Lall.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be Municipal Commissioners for the town of Chittagong :—

Moulvie Zulfaquir Ali, Superintendent of the Chittagong Madrissa.
Sheik Abdool Kadir Khan, Zemindar.
Moulvie Busshiroollah Chowdry, Zemindar.

The 9th April 1875 —The following gentlemen are appointed to be Municipal Commissioners for the town of Midnapore :—

Mr. A. D. Larymore, *vice* Mr. R. Anderson, resigned.
,, D. Norton, *vice* Mr. H. H. Risley, transferred.
,, J. H. Apjohn, *vice* Mr J. Kimber, retired.
Baboo Bhobun Chunder Banerjee, *vice* Baboo Boikunt Nath Koondoo, retired.

The following gentlemen are reappointed, under the provisions of Section 2, Act II (B.C.) of 1873, to be Municipal Commissioners for the town of Midnapore :—

Mr. A. W. Cochran, Vice-Chairman.
Baboo Nobin Chunder Nag.
,, Kristo Lall Mozoomdar.

The 10th April 1875.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be Municipal Commissioners for the town of Comillah :—

Mr. A. Manson.
,, R. Carstairs.
Baboo Rakhal Das Mookerjee.
,, Kali Nath Dey.
Baboo Shib Churn Aich.
,, Uma Churn Kostogiri.
,, Gonesh Chunder Chowdry

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

MARINE—CALCUTTA PORT TRUST—NO. 1156.

The 10th April 1875.

RESOLUTION

READ—

A letter, No 7, dated 1st April 1875, from the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, applying for a loan of Rs 9,25,000, in order to complete the new river-side Strand Road from Aheereetollah Ghât to the northern boundary of the Port, to erect a suitable building for the accommodation of the Commissioners and of the Master Attendant's office establishments, and to lay down a tramway on the new river-side road from Bag Bazar Ghât to the jetties.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor probable that the loan of Rs. 9,25,000 applied for in the Port Commissioners' letter above cited ought to be made—

It is ordered that a copy of the application be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, as required by the fifth of the rules made by the Governor-General in Council, in respect of loans under the Public Works Loan Act of 1871, and published on the 15th of October 1873.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No 7, dated Calcutta, the 1st April 1875.

From—The Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department

WE the undersigned Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta do hereby apply to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for a loan to be granted us under the provisions of Act XXIV of 1871, the Public Works Loan Act. The particulars to be set forth in accordance with the rules published under the aforesaid Act are annexed hereto.

(1) The work for the construction or repair of which the loan is required

	Rs.
To complete the new river-side Strand Road from Aheereetollah Ghât to the northern boundary of the Port	5,00,000
To erect a suitable building for the accommodation of the Commissioners and the Master Attendant's Office establishments .	2,50,000
To lay down a tramway on the new river-side road from Bag Bazar Ghât to the jetties	1,75,000

and an estimate of the cost thereof

As noted above against the works.

(2) The amount of loan applied for

Rs. 9,25,000.

(3) The funds, cesses, rates, duties or taxes, and the property, if any, on the security of which it is proposed that the loan shall be made

The landing and shipping charges, wharf rents, and removal charges levied at the jetties and inland wharves, the jetties, quays, wharves, machinery, &c., &c., belonging to the Port Commissioners, and the Strand Bank lands.

(4) The law or laws under which the said funds, cesses, rates, duties, taxes levied or received and the title on which the said property is held

Act V (B.C.) of 1870.

(5) The period for which the loan is required

Thirty years.

The number and amount of the instalments if any in which it is proposed the loan shall be made

During 1875 Rs. 8,25,000, to be drawn in instalments from time to time as required.

Dates proposed for receiving such instalments

During 1876 Rs. 1,00,000, to be drawn in instalments from time to time as required.

And the instalments in which it is proposed to repay the loan

In accordance with the provisions of Rule X of the Rules published under the Act modified by clause (B) of the rule, the Commissioners will pay a fixed sum half-yearly, on the 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of Rs. 3,053-5-0 for each lakh of rupees borrowed. The table showing the proportion in which this half-yearly amount is divided between payment of interest and repayment of principal, which was forwarded with the Commissioner's letter No. 4785, dated 12th January 1874, will show that the terms of the rule above quoted are complied with, and that one-fifth of the amount borrowed will be repaid within ten years, one-half within twenty years, and the whole within thirty years.

(6) The proceeds of each of the funds, cesses, rates, duties or taxes and all other incomes received by the Port Commissioners for the purposes of the Act

The ordinary Income and Expenditure of the Commissioners for 1871-72, 1872-73, and 1873-74, exclusive of Repayment of Loans.

		1871-72	1872-73	1873-74
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross receipts derived from	jetties	3,0[illegible],705	4,09,110	[illegible]
Ditto	inland wharves	1,98,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ditto	strand bank lands	[illegible]	7[illegible],18	[illegible]
Ditto	port charges	1,18,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Total	10,8[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Expenditure at jetties		[illegible]91,579	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ditto	inland wharves	16,05[illegible]	6,381	[illegible]
Ditto	on account of strand bank lands	19,8[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ditto	port establishment	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

(7) The value of the property, if any offered as security

	Rs.
Value of land south of Aheereetollah Ghât, measuring about 2,401 cottahs, at Rs. 1,000 per cottah	24,01,000
Value of land already purchased for new wharf north of Aheereetollah Ghât	9,75,000
Value of buildings, jetties, cranes, and other appliances	34,83,473
,, of floating property, moorings &c., belonging to the port	18,90,146
,, of investment in Government paper	4,55,337
Total	92,07,956

xisting
charges
any source
come
ved for the
ose of Act
.C.) of 1870,
any
erty vested
e
missioners.

No.	Sanctioned Loans. Amount.	What works.	Sanction. Date.	No. of letter.	When drawn. Date.	When drawn. Amount.	When repaid. Date	When repaid. Amount.	Balance due to Government.	Balance of loan not drawn up to the 1st April 1875.
	Rs.					Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.
1	10,00,000	Jetties and inland wharf.	Act V (B.C.) of 1870	......	Previous to 1st April 1870.	10,00,000	August 1873... September 1874..	1,00,000 0 0 40,000 0 0		
	10,00,000					10,00,000		1,40,000 0 0	8,60,000	.. .
2	6,00,000	Jetty works ...	18th January 1873 ..	374	7th January 1873 ... 7th March 1874 ..	2,00,000 4,00,000	30th June 1873... 31st December „ ... 30th June 1874 .. 31st December „ ..	4,821 0 0 4,929 8 0 5,010 6 9 5,183 13 1		
	6,00,000					6,00,000		19,944 11 10	5,80,055	...
3	5,49,100	Export sheds	27th „ „	477	31st July 1873 4th November „ 2nd April 1874 . 4th July „ .	2,00,000 1,00,000 1,49,100 1,00,000	31st December 1873 30th June 1874 31st December „ ..	2,410 8 0 3,662 12 0 4,548 10 10		
	5,49,100					5,49,100		10,621 14 10	5,38,478	.. ..
4	3,00,000	New road . ..	15th February 1873	983	11th December 1873 17th February 1874 17th August „	1,00,000 1,50,000 50,000	31st December 1873 30th June 1874 31st December „	803 8 0 2,026 13 3 2,474 3 0		
	3,00,000					3,00,000		5,304 8 3	2,94,696	..
5	2,00,000	Jute warehouse .	27th „	1336	16th September 1873 5th March 1874	1,00,000 1,00,000	31st December 1873 . 30th June 1874 31st December „ .	803 8 0 1,625 1 3 1,661 10 4		
	2,00,000					2,00,000		4,090 3 7	1,95,910	. ...
6	1,55,000	Jetty works .	31st March 1874	2023	30th April „	1,55,000	30th June 1874 31st December „ .	1,245 6 9 1,273 7 0		
	1,55,000					1,55,000		2,518 13 9	1,52,481	
7	1,30,000	Officers' quarters	31st „ „	2023	17th August „ . 1st December „ 31st March 1875	50,000 50,000 30,000	31st „ „	803 8 0		
	1,30,000					1,30,000		803 8 0	1,29,196	......
8	1,00,000 20,000	Floating crane Ditto	31st „ „ 15th September 1874	2023 151	12th „ „ ..	50,000	31st „ .	401 12 0		
	1,20,000					50,000		401 12 0	49,598	70,000
9	2,50,000	New road	21st . „	157	26th September 1874 2nd October „ 12th November „	1,00,000 1,00,000 50,000	31st „ „ .	2,008 12 0		
	2,50,000					2,50,000		2,008 12 0	2,47,991	.. ...
10	1 40,000 1 10,000	Pitching slope, Grey's wharf. Pitching slope in front of export Sheds	3rd November 1874	3380	22nd October „ 31st March 1875 . 18th February „ . 31st March ..	50,000 25,000 50,000 25,000	31st .. „ .	401 12 0		
	2,50,000					1,50,000		401 12 0	1,49,598	1,00,000
11	6,00,000	New road ...	22nd December 1874	7359	4th January 1874 13th „ .. 18th February 1875.	3,00,000 1,00,000 2,00,000		. .		
	6,00,000					6,00,000		..	6,00,000	... ..
	41,54,100 80,000	Water works ..	Not sanctioned		.	39,84,100	..	1,86,096 0 3	37,98,003	1,70,000 80,000
	42,34,100					39,84,100		1,86,096 0 3	37,98,003	2,50,000

Loan not Repayable.

No.	Amount.	What works.	Sanction Date.	No. of letter.	When drawn Date.	Amount.	When repaid Date	Amount.	Balance due to Government.	Balance of loan not drawn.
13	17,65,000	Port debt	7th July 1871 ...	1832	Previous to 1st April 1870	17,65,000	Not repayable .	.. .	17,65,000	......
	17,65,000					17,65,000				

We have, &c.,

V. H. Schalch, *Chairman*.
W. D. Bruce, *Vice-Chairman*.
S. Hogg.
H. P. Lovell. } *Commissioners*.
J. D. Maclean.

Wm. Smith.
C. Stephenson.
Thos. A. Apcar. } *Commissioners*.
J. R. Bullen-Smith.
J. C. Murray.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW VERNACULAR MEDICAL SCHOOL AT DACCA.

The 9th April 1875.—His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has decided that a new Vernacular Medical School shall be established at Dacca.

2. This new school will be on exactly the same footing as "The Campbell School of Medicine" at Sealdah.

3 The course of study will extend over *three* years, and it will embrace the various subjects of Anatomy (including Physiology) and Surgery, Chemistry, and Medical Jurisprudence, Materia Medica, and Medicine and Midwifery.

4. The curriculum of studies will be as follows ;—

First year.	Second year.	Third year.
Anatomy.	Anatomy.	Anatomy.
Chemistry	Chemistry.	Chemistry.
Materia Medica.	Materia Medica.	Materia Medica.
Dissection.	Dissection.	Dissection of surgical regions.
	Medicine.	Medicine.
Practical Pharmacy.	Surgery.	Surgery.
	Medical Jurisprudence.	Medical Jurisprudence.

HOSPITAL ATTENDANCE.

Second year	Third year
Medical Wards, 4 months, with clinical lectures and clinical instructions.	Medical Wards, 4 months, with clinical lectures and clinical instructions.
Surgical Wards, 4 months, ditto ditto.	Surgical Wards, 4 months, ditto ditto.
Out-door Dispensary, 4 months.	Midwifery wards, 4 months.

Attendance at lectures on Midwifery in the second and third years is optional with this class

5. It must be clearly understood by all applicants for admission to the new Dacca Medical School that a primary condition of such entrance will be their having passed either the University Entrance, the Vernacular Scholarship, or the Minor Scholarship examination.

6. There will be a final examination after the third year of study (the exact nature of which will be determined by the Council of the Calcutta Medical College).

7. The final examination will be conducted by a Committee consisting of the Deputy Surgeon-General of the Circle, the Superintendent of the School, and another Medical Officer, assisted, if necessary, by the Teachers, who will themselves conduct the class examinations of first and second year's students.

8. On successfully passing the final examination, the students will receive a license to practise from the Medical College of Calcutta.

9 The rate of fees will be the same as has lately been laid down for the Campbell School of Medicine, viz. *two* rupees on entrance, *three* rupees monthly, and *ten* rupees for the license

10. There will be a certain number of stipends or scholarships to be awarded by competitive examination, and also the usual number of class prizes

11. Facilities for further hospital training will be afforded (for a year or two) to some of the most deserving students after they have received their license to practise.

12 The students of the new school will not necessarily have to elect for Government service (in this respect differing from the "Native Medical Pupil" Class in Calcutta), but they will have the option of doing so under conditions to be hereafter determined by the Government.

13. Candidates must be between the ages of 16 and 20 years

14. The Superintendent of the School shall until further orders be the Civil Surgeon of Dacca.

15. The teachers will be of the rank of Assistant Surgeons

16. The new school at Dacca will be opened on the 15th June 1875.

17. Candidates for admission to the Dacca Medical School should apply to Dr. D B. Smith, the Officiating Civil Surgeon of Dacca.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

The 13th April 1875.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to order the publication of the following notification for general information:—

H. J. REYNOLDS.
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

MARINE NOTICE.

A second class spire wooden buoy with pole and basket, painted in red and white rings, has been laid E. by S. about 7 miles from the Kannaka buoy in 14 fathoms low water, and marked P. P. as the Point Palmiras Reef buoy. The buoy is in latitude north 20° 48′ 30″, longitude east 87° 14′ 10″.

The Kanna buoy is now a first class wooden spire buoy *with bell* and basket, instead of a second class buoy with basket only.

The H. buoy of the Dhamrah river has been moved 700 yards to the N.E. on account of an extension of the sand in its vicinity.

The best track across the Chandipal bar, Dhamra river, has been marked by two bar buoys, one red and one black, in lieu of the former single fairway buoy. The track is very narrow, with from 7 to 8 feet low water in it.

The C and D buoys lost in the cyclone have been relaid.

All buoys at the entrance to the Dhamrah have been overhauled and put in good order.

By order,
K. C. GHOSE,
Personal Asstt. to Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFICE; ORISSA DIVN.,
CUTTACK,
The 1st April 1875.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 9th April 1875.—A plan and estimate, amounting to Rs. 25,500 for the conversion of the tank-house (the construction of which was sanctioned in Government Order No. 3710, dated 12th December 1874, for the purpose of watering the jetty enclosure and strand bank lands) into a workshop, and for the purchase of additional tools to enable the Port Commissioners to undertake all machine work necessary in executing repairs and renewals of block, having been submitted by the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, under cover of their Vice-Chairmans' letter No. 3380, dated 24th March 1875, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction the project under Section 35 of Act V (B C.) of 1870

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 5th April 1875.—In modification of the notice dated the 15th February 1875, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th idem, declaring certain waste lands situate in the Soonderbuns, south of the district of Jessore, to be a reserved forest tract, it is hereby notified for general information that the eastern boundary of the reserve will be "the Bhola river, the Bogee khal, and the Hooringattah river."

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 7th April 1875.—It is hereby notified for general information that the district of Moorshedabad is transferred from the Rajshahye to the Presidency Division, with effect from this date.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 30th March 1875.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India has determined that, should there be no unforeseen failure in the present crop, the quantity of Bengal Opium to be offered for sale in the year 1876 will not be less than 45,000 chests, and will not, under any circumstances, exceed 48,000 chests. Within these amounts, it is as yet impossible to say what number of chests will be offered for sale in 1876, but the exact number will be notified, as heretofore, after the crop of the present season has been gathered and manufactured.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 30th March 1875.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to sanction the following rearrangement of Moonsifee jurisdictions in the Orissa Division, to take effect from 1st April 1875 :—

Moonsifee.	Sub-divisions.	Thanas.	Districts.
1. Cuttack	Cuttack ...	Cuttack, Salipore and Jugutsingpore	Cuttack.
	Kendrapara ...	Kendrapara, Patamoondai and Jugunnathpore ...	
2. Jajpore	Jajpore ...	Jajpore, Dhurmsala and Oolabur	
	Bhuddruck ...	Bhuddruck, Basudebpore, Dhamnagar and Mutoh...	Balasore.
3. Balasore	Balasore ...	Balasore, Sohro, Jellasore, Baliapal and Bustah ...	
4. Pooree	Pooree ...	Pooree, Gope, Piplee and Lubba	Pooree.
	Khoorda ...	Khoorda, Tanghy and Bhanpore	

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 13th April 1875.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for making ballast bricks on south of Pangsa station of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company, in the villages of Moheeshala and Narranpore, pergunnah Nosorothshahi, zillah Fureedpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 15 beeghas 15 cottahs of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the Eastern Bengal Railway boundary ; the south by the lands (joth) belonging to Gunga Dhur Kurmokar ; on the east by lands (joth) belonging to Pran Nauth Sing and Peary Mohun Augrodanee, &c. ; and on the west by lands (joth) belonging to Moonshee Alahibux, is required within the aforesaid villages of Moheeshala and Narranpore.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 6th April 1875.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a Paik's service land, to be given as compensation for the loss of the service land acquired for the Divergence Channel at Kharikasole, pergunnah Bogree, zillah Midnapore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1 beeghas 7 cottahs 6 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by Ananda Mukhurji ryot's mâl land and by Paran Patar ryot's and Damoodar Thacoor's debathar land ; on the south by Jayaram Patar's bastoo land and by Nafar Patar's danga land ; on the east by Gopal Patar ryot's cultivated land and by the Trunk Road ; and on the west by a road and a tank belonging to the zemindar, is required within the aforesaid village of Kharikasole, pergunnah Bhogri.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 6th April 1875.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the site of a zoological garden in the villages commonly called Begunbari and Jeerat, situate in pergunnah Magoorah, zillah 24-Pergunnahs, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose the two plots of land described below and measuring, more or less, 162 beeghas, are required within the aforesaid villages of Begunbari and Jeerat.

A plan of the lands may be inspected at the office of the Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Plot A is bounded on the north by the Orphangunge Road, on the east by the Belvedere and Alipore Roads, on the south by the Orphan Society's School Road, and on the west by the same Society's lands, and contains by estimation an area of 119 beeghas.

Plot B is bounded on the north by Tolly's Nullah, on the east by the same Nullah and the Alipore Jail Hospital premises, on the south by the Jail Road, and on the west by the Belvedere Road, and contains by estimation an area of 43 beeghas.

2. This declaration is made, under the provisions of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

DECLARATIONS.

The 30th March 1875.—WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a tank in the village of Talub, pergunnah Khubkhund, zillah Bhagulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 58$\frac{9}{10}$ standard beeghas, equivalent to 22$\frac{3}{10}$ local beeghas, bounded on the north by the cultivated lands of Cullar Sahah and Jhomuk Sahah; on the east by the cultivated lands of Bunsi Sahoo, Jhomuk Sahoo, Girdhuri Sahoo and Sheik Morad; on the south by a garden of Jhomuk Sahoo, and cultivated lands of Fakir Sahoo, Kasi Sahoo, Puddoo Sahoo, and Bina Sahoo; on the west by cultivated land of Radhay Doss, is required within the aforesaid village of Talub.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a tank in the village of Nowhattee, pergunnah Khubkhund, zillah Bhagulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 80$\frac{1}{10}$ standard beeghas, equivalent to 30$\frac{3}{10}$ local beeghas, bounded on the north by uncultivated land belonging to Raja Leelanund Singh and others, a piece of cultivated land belonging to Parsi Khowas, and a garden belonging to Chelurgi Sahoo; on the east by Soori Dubeer, cultivated land of Issur Keat and jaghir of Mohant Gorib Dass; on the south by a road; and on the west by Ajan Khan tank, Kunchun Dubeer and jaghir of Chingh Shah, is required within the aforesaid village of Nowhattee.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a tank in the village of Sohagpore, pergunnah Khubkhund, zillah Bhagulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 50$\frac{2}{5}$ standard beeghas, equivalent to 19$\frac{1}{20}$ local beeghas, bounded on the north by the cultivated lands of Lall Beehary Singh, Girjah Singh, Sidhoo Sha, and Girdher Singh; on the east by the cultivated lands of Bhootho Singh, Toolshi Mander and Chutter Manghi; on the south by the cultivated lands of Furungi Shah, Wooma Manghi, Jhomuk Jolha, Jonti Jolha, Foolchund Jolha, and Chundo Manghi; on the west by the cultivated lands of Bussunt Dhanook, Gunga Coomar, Krishna Jolha, Khutter Singh, Girjah Singh, and Girdher Singh, is required within the aforesaid village of Sohagpore.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a tank in the village of Ekar, pergunnah Khubkhund, zillah Bhagulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 88 standard beeghas, equivalent to 33$\frac{3}{5}$ local beeghas, bounded on the north by cultivated fields of Jhomuk Gope, Bodhun Gope, Kari Gope, and Rajah Leelanund Singh; on the east by cultivated lands of Rajah Ram Chowdry, Baboo Ram Mander, and Teluk Roy; on the south by cultivated lands of Baboo Ram Mander, Rajah Leelanund Singh, and Shunker Dutt Thakoor; and on the west by cultivated lands of Moona Shunker and Rajah Leelanund Singh, is required within the aforesaid village of Ekar.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz, for a tank in the village of Chandale, pergunnah Mulingopal, zillah Bhagulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 61$\frac{4}{5}$ standard beeghas, equivalent to 23$\frac{3}{10}$ local beeghas, bounded on the north by cultivated lands of Jhubboo Jha, Khab Lall Missir,

Bhenuk Gowala, Nunoo Mander, and Bishnumun Singh; on the east by cultivated land and a garden of Bishnumun Singh; on the south by cultivated lands of Bahoojun Missir, Chundali, and Sheikh Nazir and a garden of Sheikh Nuthoo; on the west by the cultivated lands of Sheikh Thithur and Honooman Chowdry, is required within the aforesaid village of Chandale.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a tank in the village of Soopol, pergunnah Mulingopal, zillah Bhagulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 49$\frac{3}{10}$ standard beeghas, equivalent to 18$\frac{13}{20}$ local beeghas, bounded on the north by cultivated land belonging to Gopal Khowas, jaghir of Sree Khowas and Bookoo Khowas, and a garden belonging to Noonoo Jha; on the east by cultivated lands of Nunnoo Khowas, Rungai Khowas, and Bookoo Khowas; on the south by cultivated lands of Gati Kamut, Roopan Khowas, Shib Dutt Jha, Bookoo Khowas, and Buchkun Jha; on the west by cultivated lands of Hulloo Kamut, and Buchkun Jha, garden of Balajit Singh, &c., and a Dubar, is required within the aforesaid village of Soopol.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 309.—*Simla, the 1st April* 1875.—*Notifications.—Public.—Establishment.*—Mr. J. Pitt Kennedy, Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, reported his departure to Europe on the morning of the 16th ultimo.

No. 310.—*The 2nd April* 1875.—*Appointment.*—The Hon'ble A. Rivers Thompson, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to officiate as Chief Commissioner of British Burmah during the absence of the Hon'ble A. Eden, or until further orders.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

No. 1249C.S.

The 10*th April* 1875.—Baboo Amirta Lall Chatterjee, B.L., Small Cause Court Judge and Subordinate Judge, Fourth Grade, is promoted to the Third Grade of the Small Cause Court Judges and Subordinate Judges, *vice* Moulvie Samiuddin Ahmed, retired.

Baboo Soodhungsoobhooshun Roy, B.L., is appointed to act as Moonsif of Kudba, in the district of Purneah, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Chuckerdhur Pershad, or until further orders.

The 12*th April* 1875 —Baboo Bhugwan Chunder Chuckerbutty, Moonsif of the Second Grade, Bulpore, in Beerbhoom, is promoted to the First Grade of Moonsiffs, *vice* Baboo Shibpershad Sing, retired.

Baboo Janoki Nath Mookerjee, B.L, Moonsif of the Third Grade, Huripal, in Hooghly, is promoted to the Second Grade of Moonsifs, *vice* Baboo Bhugwan Chunder Chuckerbutty.

Baboo Prosonno Coomar Ghose, Officiating Moonsif, Culna, in the Third Grade, is confirmed in that Grade, *vice* Baboo Janoki Nath Mookerjee, promoted.

Baboo Gobind Chunder Ghose, M.A. and B.L., Moonsif of the Third Grade, Bishenpore, in West Burdwan, is promoted to the Second Grade of Moonsifs, *vice* Baboo Ram Money Sein, resigned.

Baboo Radha Churn Roy, L.L., Officiating Moonsif, Ishrajgunge, in Mymensingh, in the Third Grade, is confirmed in that Grade, *vice* Baboo Gobind Chunder Ghose.

The 13*th April* 1875.—Baboo Joggessur Mookerjea, M.A. and B L., Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is vested temporarily with the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class.

Mr. E. R. Middleton, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is vested temporarily with the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class.

Baboo Kedar Nath Banerjea, Acting Small Cause Court Judge of Kishnaghur, Ranaghat, and Meherpore, is reduced to the Fourth Grade of Small Cause Court Judges and Subordinate Judges, with effect from the 6th April 1875.

Mr. L. W. Hutchinson. Small Cause Court Judge and Subordinate Judge, Mymensingh, is appointed to act as Judge of the Courts of Small Causes at Kishnaghur, Ranaghat, and Meherpore.

Baboo Nobin Chunder Ghose, Small Cause Court Judge and Subordinate Judge, Chittagong, is transferred to Mymensingh.

Baboo Kedar Nath Bannerjee, Small Cause Court Judge and Subordinate Judge of the Fourth Grade, is transferred to Chittagong.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO MOONSIFS.—*The 6th April* 1875.—Baboo Kali Churn Chatterjee, First Moonsif of Noakhally, in the district of Tipperah, is allowed three months' leave of absence, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Chuckerdhur Pershad, Moonsif of Kudwah, in the district of Purneah, is allowed leave of absence for two months from the 10th of April 1875, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

The 8th April 1875.—Baboo Juggutdoollub Mozoomdar, Moonsif of Sooree, in the district of Beerbhoom, is allowed leave of absence for six months, on medical certicate, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

The 10th April 1875.—Baboo Prosono Kumar Sein, Moonsif of Bagirhaut, in the district of Jessore, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 1st May 1875, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 31st March 1875.—Under Section 406 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1872), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to exempt the following officers of the East Indian Railway in Bengal from service as jurors or assessors in crimnal trials in places beyond the ordinary original jurisdiction of the High Court:—

Engineers in charge of the line.
Engineering Inspectors employed on the line.
Locomotive Foremen and Drivers in charge at changing stations.
Drivers of pilot engines.
Station Masters,

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 31st March 1875.—Under the provisions of Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act VIII of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to direct that the division of the district of Tirhoot, sanctioned for general purposes in the Notifications of 11th January and 16th February 1875, shall take effect, as regards the Registration Department, from 1st April next. The jurisdiction of the several registration offices in Tirhoot will therefore from that date stand as follows:—

District.	Sub-Division.	Sub-District.	Thana.
Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore.
		Paro	Paro.
		Katra	Katra.
	Hajipore	Hajipore	Hajipore. Lalganja.
		Mahua	Mahua.
	Seetamarhee	Seetamarhee	Seetamarhee. Siuhar.
		Jaleh	Jaleh.
Durbhanga	Durbhanga	Durbhanga	Durbhanga.
		Bahera	Bahera.
		Rausarah	Rausarah and its out-posts of Singhiya and Nogorbasti.
	Mudhoobani	Mudhoobani	Mudhoobani. Khajauli.
		Madhepore	Madhepore.
	Tajpore	Tajpore	Tajpore.
		Dalsingserai	Dalsingserai.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 2nd April 1875.—It is hereby notified, under the provisions of Section 15 of Act V of 1861, that in consequence of frequent disturbances arising out of disputes between the farmers and ryots of certain villages within the jurisdiction of the Chagulnaya police-station, in the district of Tipperah, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the employment, for six months, of a special police force, consisting of two sub-inspectors, two head constables, and 24 constables, to be quartered in equal proportion at each of the stations of Daroga Hât and Bukshee Mahomed Bazar. The charge noted below will be divided between the farmers, their agents and servants on the one side, and the ryots of the villages Khandal, Jagatpore, Dakhinsik, Julai Ratannagor, Shabak Ratannagor, and Julai Durjoynagore on the other :—

2 Sub-Inspectors, at Rs. 50 each	...	...	100	0	0
1 Head Constable, at ,, 20 ...	...	...	20	0	0
1 Ditto at ,, 10 ...	...	...	10	0	0
1 Constable, at ,, 9 ...	...	...	9	0	0
2 Constables, at ,, 8 each	...	...	16	0	0
4 Ditto, at ,, 7 ,,	...	...	28	0	0
17 Ditto, at ,, 6 ,,	...	...	102	0	0
	Total	...	285	0	0
Pensionary charges, at 2 annas per rupee		...	35	10	0
	Total	...	320	10	0 per month,
Or for six months ...	...	...	1,923	12	0
Clothing for six months ..	..	...	52	0	0
Contingencies, at 10 per cent ...	...	...	197	0	0
	Total	...	2,172	12	0

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 3rd April 1875.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to extend, from the 1st May 1875, the provisions of Section 34 of Act V of 1861 to the town of Goalundo, in the district of Fureedpore.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 2nd April 1875.—Sham Churn Sen, late Jailor of the Midnapore District Jail, having been convicted of extortion and bribery, is hereby declared ineligible for re-employment in the service of Government.

Descriptive Roll of Sham Churn Sen.

Father's name ...	...	Issur Chunder Sen.
Caste ...	...	Boido.
Age ...	...	28 years.
Height ...	...	5 feet 3 inches.
Complexion ...	...	Not very dark.
Native place .	...	Village of Sreekhando, pergunnah Dheyan, in the district of Burdwan.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 5th April 1875.—Under the provisions of Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act VIII of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to sanction the formation of two special sub-districts as hereinafter described, viz :—

(1.) A new special sub-district comprising the strip of land situated in the districts of Rajshahye and Bogra, required for the lower section of the Northern Bengal State Railway from its terminus on the Ganges to a place called Hillee, in thana Panchbibi, in Bogra.

(2.) Another special sub-district comprising the strip of land taken up for the upper section of the said railway, situated in the districts of Dinagepore, Rungpore, and Julpigoree.

Under Section 6 of the Act, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint Baboo Harris Chunder Banerjea and Baboo Gopal Chunder Dass, Deputy Collectors deputed to take up lands for the above railway, to be the Sub-Registrars of the lower and upper sections respectively. For the purposes of the Registration Act and Rules, they will be subordinate to the Registrar of each district in which their sub-districts lie, so far as the registration of documents relating to lands lying within such district is concerned.

This notification shall take effect on and from the 15th April 1875.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 3rd April 1875.—It is hereby notified for general information that under Section 5, Act VI (B.C.) of 1868 (The District Towns' Act), the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased *to declare, with effect from 1st April 1875, the following* to be the boundaries of the town of Beauleah, in supersession of those specified in the Government notification of the 15th March 1869:—

On the south, the left bank of the Pudma.

On the east—*1st*, a line running directly south from the pucca pillar at the end of the Tallimari embankment to the river-bank; and, *2ndly*, a line running north-east from the same pillar along the old Surdah road to where it bifurcates with the Nattore road; thence a line along the Nattore road up to a banian-tree east of the pucca building formerly used as Mr. Gallois' cutcherry in Ramchunderpore; thence a line along a footpath which strikes off to the north, skirting Lal Behary's house, and joins the Seroil kutcha road and continues to Seebmahal.

On the north: from this point the northern boundary follows another footpath to the Nowhatta road near the Government distillery; thence it follows the Nowhatta road as far as the south-east corner of Golab Saha's tank, then passes along the southern border of this tank, and continues along a footpath, which strikes the Kadirgunge road immediately south of Doolar Saha's tank. It then follows the Hetumkhan and Fakeerpara roads to the Lukhipore metalled road, which road is then the boundary up to its junction with the main road near the Mission Church. The main road then forms the boundary as far as a large mango-tree about 12 chains west of the circuit-house.

On the west, a line running directly south from this mango-tree to the Government embankment south of the cutcherries; thence along the retired embankment to the place where it joins the Godagaree road near Kodalkatee Ferry Ghât, and thence to a wooden post fixed about 2 chains west of the ghât.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 5th April 1875.—Under Sections 2 and 5 of (the District Towns') Act VI (B.C.) of 1868, it is hereby notified that from the 1st April 1875 the provisions of the Act shall be in force in the town and bazar of Madaripore, with the circumjacent villages noted on the margin in the district of Furreedpore. The town so constituted is bounded—

Chur Madaripore, including pergunnah Madaripore and Madaripore Bazar.	4. Koolpuddi.
2. Rajnagur or Eojungur.	5. Tur Magoorna.
3. Amirabad.	6. Luckigunge.
	7. Khagdi, with Dálbazar.
	8. Rasti.

On the north by the village Hazrapore.

On the south by the villages Ghatmanjee, Geodi, Thantali, Kookrail, Harikumari. Soonder Bati, Mamarakdi, Gurkhan, and Brahmindi.

On the east by the river Areal Khan.

On the west by the village Pootea and river Koomar.

Under Section 21 of the Act, it is hereby declared that the estimates to be prepared for the town under Sections 14 and 15 of the Act shall be prepared soon as possible for the current municipal year, and that the assessment to be made under the provisions of the Act shall, in the said town, first take effect from the 1st April 1875.

Under Section 41, the Sub-Divisional Officer of Madaripore is appointed to be a permanent member and Chairman of the Town Committee of the town.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 29th March 1875.—Under Sections 2 and 5 of the District Towns' Act, VI (B.C.) of 1868, it is hereby notified that from the 1st of April 1875 the provisions of the Act will be in force in the town of Chyebassa, in the District of Singbhoom, within the limits specified below: —

On the West, the Rora River;
,, East, the village of Dombysai;
,, North, Dilcamarcha and the Rora River; and
,, South, Colonel Davies' mango grove and the village of Nimdi.

2. Under Section 21 of the Act, it is hereby declared that the estimates to be prepared for the town under Sections 14 and 15 shall be prepared for the year 1875-76, and the assessment to be made under the Act shall take effect from the 1st April next.

3. Under Section 41, the Deputy Commissioner is hereby appointed to be a permanent Member and Chairman of the Town Committee.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 30th March 1875.—In supersession of the orders contained in the Government Notification dated the 17th September 1864, defining the boundaries of the town of Monghyr for the purposes of Act III of 1864, it is hereby notified that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to revise these boundaries as follows:—The town shall be bounded on the north by the old bed of the Ganges known as the Sota Buchouli; on the south by the southern boundaries of the villages Mohuddipur, Hussanganj, Inglis, Adampur, and Chuck Fatma (all of which are included within the municipality); on the east by the eastern boundaries of villages Mirzapur, Sandalpur, Chuck Haji Sobhan, Churamba, Sarmatpur, and Bakchapra (all of which are included within the municipality); and on the west by the river Ganges.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 7th April 1875.

No. 109.—*Transfers.*—Mr. J. C. G. Keddie, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, from the Patna District to the First Calcutta Division.

Mr. C. A. Mills, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, from the First Calcutta Division to the Darjeeling Division.

The 8th April 1875.

No. 110.—*Notification.*—The services of Mr. L. O'Toole, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, attached to the Dinagepore Special Division, who was deputed to Bengal for relief works, are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, Public Works Department, with effect from the 15th March 1875.

The 9th April 1875.

No. 111.—*Posting.*—Baboos Haran Chunder Banerjee and Kally Prosono Mookerjee, Probationary Assistant Engineers, Third Grade, are posted to the Presidency Circle, as a temporary arrangement.

The 10th April 1875.

No. 112.—*Leave of Absence.*—Mr. S. A. Stewart, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, Officiating Executive Engineer, Second Calcutta Division, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate, under Section 7, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 113.—*Appointment.*—Mr. A. F. Watson, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, Officiating Executive Engineer, Third Calcutta Division, to officiate as Executive Engineer, Second Calcutta Division, in addition to his own duties, until further orders.

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 114.—*Notification.*—The Darjeeling and Julpigoree District, Public Works District, charge is abolished with effect from the 1st current, and the following revised arrangement is made in lieu thereof:—

The Districts of Darjeeling and Julpigoree will be formed into a Public Works Executive charge, to be designated the Darjeeling Division, with head-quarters at Kurseong.

No. 115.—*Appointment.*—Mr. A. H. Tyndall, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, Darjeeling and Julpigoree District, to be Executive Engineer of the Darjeeling Division.

No. 116.—*Postings.*—The following Assistant Engineers and Upper Subordinates, now attached to the Darjeeling and Julpigoree District, are posted to the Darjeeling Division:—

Mr. C. A. Mills	... ...	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
„ W. M. Vivian	... ...	Apprentice „
„ J. Caldwell	... ...	Supervisor, 1st Grade.
Serjeant D. Dallas	... ...	„ 2nd „
Lance-Corporal R. Higgins	...	Overseer, 1st „
Baboo Gunnesham Banerjee	...	„ 1st „
„ Hurry Mohun Saniel	...	„ 3rd „

No. 117.—*Notification.*—Mr. W. Barnfather, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, Special Superintending Engineer, assumed charge of the Bhagulpore and Dinagepore Special Division of Superintendence on the 7th April 1875, afternoon.

No. 118.—*Leave of Absence.*—Mr. L. R. Roberts, Executive Engineer, First Grade, late Special Superintending Engineer, late Dinagepore and Rungpore Special Division, is allowed leave for thirty days preparatory to proceeding to Europe on leave on medical certificate.

No. 119.—Baboo Gopaul Chunder Mookerjee, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, Dinagepore Division, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Supplement F, Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 120.—*Appointment.*—Mr. J. F. Mackenzie, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, attached to the Dinagepore Division, to officiate as Executive Engineer during the absence of Baboo Gopaul Chunder Mookerjee, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, or until further orders.

No. 121.—*Transfer.*—Mr. J. A. Campbell, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, from the Sonthal Pergunnahs to the 24-Pergunnahs District.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 122.—*Transfer.*—Mr. R. A. Oldham, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, Officiating Executive Engineer, Backergunge and Furreedpore District, who was temporarily transferred from the Irrigation to the Provincial Branch, is re-transferred to that Branch.

No. 123.—*Notification.*—The Backergunge and Furreedpore Public Works District charge is abolished, and the following revised arrangement is made in lieu thereof:—

The Districts of Furreedpore and Backergunge will be formed into a Public Works Executive charge, to be designated the Backergunge Division, with Head-Quarters at Burrisaul.

No. 124.—*Appointment.*—Mr. J. Patterson, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Officiating Executive Engineer, Jessore District, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Backergunge Division as a temporary arrangement.

No. 125.—*Posting.*—Baboos Ramessur Ghosal and Hurry Mohun Roy, Overseers, 2nd and 3rd Grades, attached to the Backergunge and Furreedpore Districts, are posted to the Backergunge Division.

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Colonel*, R.E.,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D.

IRRIGATION.

ESTABLISHMENT—NOTIFICATION.

Dated 12th April 1875.

No. 144.—*Notifications.*—In modification of the orders marginally noted, Mr. C. Kriens, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, Balasore Survey Division, availed himself of the three months' special leave to study the native languages on the 1st instant.

Notification No. 136, dated 2nd instant.

No. 145.—With reference to the orders marginally noted, Mr. W. G. L Cotton, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, made over charge of the Lower Gunduck Division to Mr. E. T. Sealy, Temporary Assistant Engineer, First Grade, on the afternoon of the 22nd March 1875.

Notification No. 101, dated 18th March 1875.

No. 146.—*Transfers.*—Sheik Muzuroolah, Sub-Overseer, First Grade, from the Western Sone Survey to the Buxar Division, which he joined on the afternoon of the 26th ultimo.

No. 147.—Mr. T. R. Buxton, Supervisor, Second Grade, from the Mahanuddy to the Balasore Survey Division, which he joined on the afternoon of the 25th March 1875.

No. 148.—*Notification.*—With reference to the orders marginally noted, Captain J. M. Heywood, R.E., Executive Engineer, First Grade, made over charge of the Arrah Division to Lieutenant A. D. Macarthur, R.E., Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, on the forenoon of the 5th instant.

Notification No. 109, dated 15th March 1875.

No. 149.—*Leave.*—Baboo Joteermoy Dutt, Sub-Overseer, First Grade, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division, is granted leave on medical certificate for three months, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 25th February 1875.

G. A. SEARLE, *Lt.-Col.*, S.C.,
for Jt.-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P.W.D., Irrigation Branch.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2803, *dated Alipore, the 7th April* 1875.—Mr. C. F. Manson received charge of the Nya Doomka Jail from Mr. W. M. Smith on the forenoon of the 30th March 1875.

G. M. BOWIE, *Major,*
Offg. Inspector-General of Jails, L.P.

HIGH COURT NOTICES.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

ALL Pleaders and Attorneys who have been enrolled as Vakeels of the High Court, under Section 9 of the Letters Patent of the 28th December 1865, are hereby required to make a return to the Court, in the form given below, on or before the 15th April 1875.

Name of Vakeel.	Address.	Employment on 1st April 1875.

By order, &c.,
The 23rd March 1875. W M. SOUTTAR, *Registrar.*

Sheriff's Office, the 10th April 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Criminal Sessions of the year 1875, of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court-house, in the Town of Calcutta, on Wednesday, the fifth day of May next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Session be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Session be then and there to prosecute.

DEGUMBER MITTER, *Sheriff.*

সরিফ আফিস সন ১৮৭৫ সাল ১০ আপ্রিল।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার ফোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্ত্য জন্য আগামি সন ১৮৭৫ সালের ৫ই মে বুধবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাই কোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৭৫ সালের চতুর্থ ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্দ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি।

DEGUMBER MITTER, *Sheriff.*

NOTIFICATIONS.

UNDER Section 14, Act XI of 1865, notice is hereby given that, subject to the orders of Government, the Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Narrail will sit again in that Court on the dates mentioned below:—

Tuesday, the 20th April 1875.
Wednesday, the 21st ditto.
Thursday, the 22nd ditto.

JOHN WESTON, *Judge.*

NARRAIL COURT OF SMALL CAUSES, the 6th April 1875.

TREASURY NOTICE.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR MR. C. N. BANERJEE has been placed in charge of the Shahabad Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

D. G. BANERJEE, *Personal Asst. to Commr., for Offg. Commr.*

PATNA COMMR.'S OFFICE, BANKIPORE, the 31st March 1875.

EDUCATIONAL NOTICES.

Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

THE undermentioned Candidates have passed the Medical Examinations :—

SECOND L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Basu, Chandrabhushan	Calcutta Medical College.
Chattopadhyay, Phakirchandra	Ditto.
Das, Ramkumar	Ditto.
„ Sivkrishna	Ditto.
Datta, Hiralal	Ditto.
Ghosh, Avinaschandra	Ditto.
„ Rakhaldas	Ditto.
Gupta, Devendranath	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Kalidas	Ditto.
„ Kaliprasanna	Ditto.
„ Matilal	Ditto.
Ray, Joguesvar	Ditto.
Saha, Asokkrishna...	Ditto.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1. Sarkar, Natavar	Calcutta Medical College.
2. Das, Manmohan	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopadhyay, Amritalal	Calcutta Medical College.
De, Devendranath	Ditto.
Fry, J. S.	Ditto.
Mitra, Mahendranath	Ditto.
Rudra, Bhagvatichandra	Ditto.

FIRST L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Wajid	Calcutta Medical College.
Basu, Chandrabhushan	Ditto.
„ Suryyanarayan	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Baikuntanath	Ditto.
Bisvas, Mahendranath	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Adharnath	Ditto.
„ Paresnath	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Khirodchandra	Ditto.
Dadar Baksh	Ditto.
Das, Amarnath	Ditto.
„ Amritalal...	Ditto.
Datta, Dinanath, I	Ditto.
De, Prasannakumar	Ditto.
Ghosh, Jogendranath	Ditto.
„ Nandalal	Ditto.
„ Syamapada...	Ditto.
Gupta, Bipinvihari	Ditto.
Haldar, Nityachandra	Ditto.
Jansz, R.	Ditto.
Majumdar, Pratapchandra	Ditto.
Mitra, Nityagopal	Ditto.
Ray, Sastivar	Ditto.
Sarkar, Baradáprasád	Ditto.
„ Gangagovinda	Ditto.
Sen, Girischandra	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	Ditto.
„ Syamacharan	Ditto.
Sinha, Sasibhushan	Ditto.
Tillaimuttu, J. C.	Ditto.
Van Geyzel, W. C.	Ditto.

SENATE HOUSE, the 7th April 1875. J. SUTCLIFFE, *Registrar.*

Award of Minor and Vernacular Scholarships in the Rajsahi Circle.

Ditrict.	No.	Name of Scholar.	Minor or Vernacular.	Value of scholarship.	Tenable for how long.
				Rs.	
Rajsahi ...	1	Prasannakumar Poddar ...	Minor ...	5	2
Ditto ...	2	Shashikumar Poddar ...	ditto ...	5	2
Ditto ...	3	Kaylash Chandra Sarkar ...	ditto ...	5	2
Ditto ...	4	Krisha Sundar Sarkar ..	Vernacular	4	4
Ditto ...	5	Madhab Chandra Daha ...	ditto ...	4	4
Ditto ...	6	Kalinath Maitra ...	ditto ...	4	4
Ditto ...	7	Shashinath Ghattak ...	ditto ..	4	4
Mursidabad ...	1	Durgacharan Sen ...	Minor ...	5	2
Ditto ...	2	Jagat Krishna Sarkar ...	ditto ...	5	2
Ditto ...	3	Krishnalal Datta ...	ditto ...	5	2
Ditto ...	4	Gangadas Shaha ...	Vernacular	4	4
Ditto ...	5	Umesh Chandra Bisvas ...	ditto ...	4	4
Ditto ...	6	Benwarilal Nag ...	ditto ...	4	4
Ditto ...	7	Ganesh Chandra Pramanik ...	ditto ...	4	4
Ditto ...	8	Bepinbehari Mahara ...	ditto ...	4	4
Ditto ...	9	Mahendra Narain Mittra ...	ditto ...	4	4
Pabna ...	1	Dwarkanath Chakravarti ...	Minor ...	5	2
Ditto ...	2	Shitaprasanna Ray ...	ditto ...	5	2
Ditto ...	3	Matilal Das ...	ditto ...	5	2
Ditto ...	4	Mahesh Chandra Lahiri ...	ditto ...	5	2
Ditto ...	5	Shitanath Adhikari ...	Vernacular	4	4
Ditto ...	6	Kaylash Chandra Ray ...	ditto ...	4	4
Ditto ...	7	Ram Charan Khan ...	ditto ...	4	4
Ditto ...	8	Banamali Lahiri ...	ditto ...	4	4
Ditto ...	9	Bepin Chandra Pal ...	ditto ...	4	4
Ditto ...	10	Banesh Chandra Sarkar ...	ditto ...	4	4
Ditto ...	11	Mahesh Chandra Chackravarti ...	ditto ...	4	4
Ditto ..	12	Jagat Chandra Mandal ...	ditto ...	4	4
Ditto ...	13	Janmejay Haldar ...	ditto ...	4	4
Ditto ...	14	Ahamedullah Mandal ...	ditto ...	4	4
Rangpur ...	1	Durgakanta Das ...	Minor ...	5	2
Ditto ...	2	Khijiruddin ...	ditto ...	5	2
Ditto ...	3	Kumadikanta Chatterji ...	ditto ...	5	2
Ditto ...	4	Gurucharan Ghosh ...	ditto ...	5	2
Ditto ...	5	Narain Chakravarti ...	Vernacular	4	4
Ditto ...	6	Pearilal Maitra ...	ditto ...	4	4
Ditto ...	7	Jogesh Chandra Das ...	ditto ...	4	4
Ditto ...	8	Asrafulla ...	ditto ...	4	4
Ditto ...	9	Girish Chandra Datta ...	ditto ...	4	4
Ditto ...	10	Abdul Jabar ...	ditto ...	4	4
Ditto ...	11	Kaylash Chandra Das ...	ditto ...	4	4
Malda ...	1	Bedesi Bisvas ...	ditto ...	4	4
Ditto ...	2	Bhiku Khan ...	ditto ...	4	4
Ditto ...	3	Adyanath Sinha ...	ditto ...	4	4
Ditto ...	4	Gabinda Chandra Ghosh ...	Minor ...	5	
Bagra ...	1	Ram Chandra Majumdar ...	ditto	5	
Ditto ...	2	Nilmani Datta ...	Vernaculars	4	4
Ditto ...	3	Keramutulla Sarkar .	ditto ...	4	4
Ditto ...	4	Naibulla Sarkar ...	ditto ..	4	4
Jalpaiguri .	1	Mayzuddin ...	ditto ...	4	4
Dinagepur ...	1	Taranbandhu Bhattacharji ..	ditto ...	4	4
Ditto ..	2	Gabindaprosad Mittra ...	ditto ...	4	4
Ditto ...	3	Hridaynath Majumdar ...	ditto ...	4	4
Ditto ...	4	Kailash Chunder Das ..	ditto . .	4	4
Ditto ...	5	Braja Nundan Sarkar ..	ditto ...	4	4

BHOODEB MOOKERJEE, *Inspector of Schools, Rajsahi Circle.*

Is hereby given that the ensuing Half-yearly Examination of Junior Civilians, Deputy Magistrates, &c., employed in the Patna Division, will be held at Bankipore on Monday, the 26th instant. D. G. BANERJEA, *Personal Asstt. to Commr.*

PATNA COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, the 10th April 1875.

Revised Notification.

IT is hereby notified that at the ensuing Half-yearly Examination of Junior Civilians, Deputy Magistrates, &c., commencing on Monday, the 26th instant, four Local Examination Committees will sit in this division, viz. at the Presidency for Officers staying in Calcutta or employed in the 24-Pergunnahs; at Kishnaghur for those employed in Nuddea; at Berhampore for those employed in Moorshedabad; and at Jessore Sudder Station for those employed in Jessore.

By order,

SREENAUTH GHOSE, *Personal Asst. to Commr.*

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the Circular dated 17th ultimo, issued from this office to importers and exporters, it is hereby notified that in terms of the Government order on the subject, the '*real* value' to be declared in Bills of Entry and Shipping Bills is "the wholesale market rate of the day."

J. D. MACLEAN, *Offg. Collector of Customs.*

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE, the 30th March 1875.

OPIUM NOTIFICATION.

No. 356B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1873-74, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Wednesday, the 5th May 1875, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,750 chests, viz.—

	Chests
Behar Opium	2,150
Benares "	1,600
Total	3,750

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 16th November 1874, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 10th and 20th May 1875 respectively; that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Monday, the 10th May 1875, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Thursday, the 20th May 1875.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

DATES.		Behar, about Chests.	Benares, about Chests.	Total, about Chests.
On or about Friday, 4th June	1875 ...	2,150	1,600	3,750
On or about Wednesday, 7th July	" ...	2,150	1,600	3,750
On or about Thursday, 5th August	" ...	2,150	1,600	3,750
On or about Monday, 6th September	" ...	2,150	1,600	3,750
On or about Friday, 1st October	" ...	2,150	1,600	3,750
On or about Thursday, 4th November	" ...	2,150	1,600	3,750
On or about Friday, 3rd December	" ...	2,150	1,600	3,750
	Total ...	15,050	11,200	26,250

By order of the Member in charge,

W. H. GRIMLEY, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., FORT WILLIAM, the 29th March 1875.

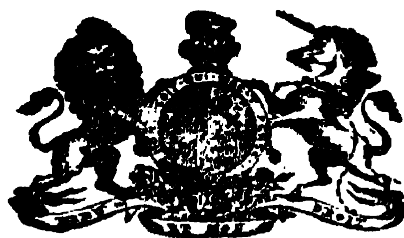
Statement showing the importation of Salt (private property) in bond and afloat on the River Hooghly, subject to Customs duty, on the 1st April 1875.

	Government Golahs.	Private Golahs.	Afloat.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool Punga ...	8,51,621	...	4,18,736	12,70,357
French Kurkutch ...	10,254	...	......	10,254
Italian Punga ...	40,130	...	......	40,130
Italian Kurkutch ...	39,498	...	......	39,498
Malabar Kurkutch ...	30,550	...	5,804	36,354
Bombay Kurkutch ...	2,73,880	...	10,640	2,84,520
Madras Kurkutch ...	66,720	...	......	66,720
Arabian and Persian Gulfs Kurkutch and Muscat Rock ...	1,17,518	...	......	1,17,518
Total ...	14,30,171	...	4,35,180	18,65,351

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE, the 9th April 1875.

T. B. LANE, *Offg. Collector of Customs.*



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1875.

PART II.

Advertisements.

[N.B.—Advertisements, Notices, &c., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette cannot be received after Noon on Monday.]

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of land, no longer required by the Government, situated in the district of Sonthal Pergunnahs, will be put up to sale at the Assistant Commissioner's Office at Rajmehal, at noon, on Tuesday, the 20th April 1875, corresponding with 8th Bysack 1282, *B.S.*

The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions :—

1st.—If the amount of purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceeds Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plots will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidders.

4th.—The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt of the orders of the Collector confirming the sales. But such possession shall be liable to be disturbed in case the final sanction of the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge should not be accorded to the proceedings.

Consecutive Lot Number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which the land is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate area in beeghas and acres. B.	C.	C.	A.	R.	P.	Land excluded from sale from each lot. Reasons for exclusion.	A.	R.	P.	Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundaries of lot.
197	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Pergunnah Chetowleah, Mouzahs Hurchunpore and Hureepore.	196	West ...	13	16	8	4	2	11	...	...			Commences on 1,150 feet of mile 196, and terminates on 3,350 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By nullah. South—By ditto. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
198	ditto ...	ditto ...	196	East ..	10	5	0	3	1	22	...	......			Commences on 1,700 feet of mile 196, and terminates on 3,350 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By Nullah. South—By fencing of Rajmehal branch line. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
199	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chetowleah, Mouzah Hureepore.	196	West ...	12	3	12	4	0	5	..	.....			Commences on 3,500 feet of mile 196, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 196, as per plan. South—By village road adjoining nullah. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
200	ditto ...	ditto ...	196	East ...	12	11	8	4	0	25	Retained by Railway Company, occupied by nullah and roads.	1 0 1	1 1 3	23 24 7	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 196, as per plan. South—By village road adjoining nullah. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
201	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chetowleah, Mouzahs Hureepore and Pandreeah.	197	West ..	11	9	8	3	3	7	......	......			Commences at the end of mile 196, as per plan, and terminates on 1,760 feet of mile 197.	North—By southern boundary of lot 203. South—By end of mile 196, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
202	ditto ...	ditto ...	197	East ...	11	10	8	3	3	10	......	......			ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 204. South—By end of mile 196, as per plan. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.

203	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chewtoleah. Mouzah Pandreea.	197	West ...	13 18 8	4 2 16	....	......	Commences on 1,760 feet of mile 197, and terminates on 1,760 feet of mile 197.	North—By southern boundary of lot 205. South—By northern boundary of lot 201. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
204	ditto ...	ditto ...	197	East ...	12 2 0	4 0 0	......	.....	ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot 206. South—By northern boundary of lot 202. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
205	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chewtoleah. Mouzahs Paudreeah and Kusmachuck.	197	West ...	11 15 0	3 3 22	......	......	Commences on 3,520 feet of mile 197, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 197, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 203. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
206	ditto ..	ditto ..	197	East	12 3 0	4 0 3	Occupied by roads and nullah.	0 1 7	ditto ..	North—By end of mile 197, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 204. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
207	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chewtoleah. Mouzah Kusmachuck.	198	West .	8 10 0	2 3 10	.... ..	.....	Commences at the end of mile 197, as per plan, and terminates on 1,900 feet of mile 198.	North—By southern boundary of lot 209. South—By end of mile 197, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
208	ditto ...	ditto ..	198	East .	9 17 0	3 1 1	...	......	Commences at the end of mile 197, as per plan, and terminates on 2,050 feet of mile 198.	North—By southern boundary of lot 210. South—By end of mile 197, as per plan. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
209	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chewtoleah. Mouzah Kendua.	198	West ...	20 5 0	6 2 31	......	......	Commences on 1,800 feet of mile 198, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 198, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 207. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
210	ditto ..	ditto ..	198	East ..	22 0 0	7 1 4	......	......	Commences on 2,000 feet of mile 198, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 198, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 208. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
211	ditto ..	ditto ..	199	West ..	11 9 0	3 3 6	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 198, as per plan, and terminates on 1,825 feet of mile 199.	North—By Nullah. South—By end of mile 198, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
212	ditto ..	ditto ..	199	East ...	11 9 0	3 3 6	......	......	ditto ...	North—By Nullah. South—By end of mile 198, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.

Consecutive Lot Number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which the land is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate area in beeghas and acres.		Land excluded from sale from each lot.		Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundaries of lot.
					B. C. C.	A. R. P.	Reasons for exclusion.	A. R. P.		
213	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Pergunnah Chetowleah, Mouzah Subdhara.	199	West ...	20 19 0	6 3 28	......	......	Commences on 1,875 feet of mile 199, and terminates on 4.650 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By southern boundary of lot 215. South—By nullah. East—By railway fencing. West—By jagheer land.
214	ditto ...	ditto ...	199	East ..	21 4 0	7 0 1	......	......	ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 216. South—By nullah. East—By jagheer land. West—By railway fencing.
215	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chetowleah, Mouzah Gossaintolla.	199	West ...	6 11 8	2 0 28	......	......	Commences on 4,650 feet of mile 199, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 199, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 213. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
216	ditto ...	ditto ..	199	East ...	6 1 8	2 0 1	......	......	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 199, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 214. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
217	ditto ...	ditto ...	200	West ...	9 6 0	3 0 12	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 199, as per plan, and terminates on 1,260 feet of mile 200.	North—By southern boundary of lot 219. South—By end of mile 199, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
218	ditto ..	ditto ..	200	East ...	9 4 4	3 0 7	......	......	ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 220. South—By end of mile 199, as per plan. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
219	ditto ...	ditto .	200	West ...	11 7 0	3 3 1	......	......	Commences on 1,260 feet of mile 200, and terminates on 3.185 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By village road. South—By northern boundary of lot 217. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
220	ditto ...	ditto .	200	East ...	10 19 0	3 2 19	......	......	ditto ...	North—By village road South—By northern boundary of lot 218. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
221	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chetowleah. Mouzahs Gossaintolla and Bunwarcekole.	200	West ...	9 14 0	3 0 33	......	......	Commences on 3,205 feet of mile 200, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 200, as per plan. South—By village road. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.

222	ditto ...	ditto ...	200	East ...	9	13	12	3	0	32	......	......	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 200, as per plan. South—By village road. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
223	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chetowleah, Mouzah Bunwaree-kole.	201	West ...	11	3	8	3	2	31	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 220, as per plan, and terminates on 2,550 feet of mile 201.	North—By railway level crossing. South—By end of mile 200, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
224	ditto ...	ditto ...	201	East ...	10	6	12	3	1	27	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway level crossing South—By end of mile 200, as per plan. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
225	ditto ...	Pergunnah Chetowleah. Mouzahs Bunwaree-kole and Mankari.	201	West ...	12	17	8	4	1	1	......	......	Commences on 2,580 feet of mile 201, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 201, as per plan. South—By railway level crossing. East—By railway fencing. West—Partly by zemindary land and partly by Khas Mehal.
226	ditto ...	ditto ...	201	East ...	10	11	4	3	1	39	Occupied by roads and nullahs.	0 0 34	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 201, as per plan. South—By railway level crossing. East—By zemindary land and Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
227	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe. Mouzahs Mankari, Hurinkole, and Khyr-bonni.	202	West ...	15	2	0	4	3	39	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 201, as per plan, and terminates on 3,110 feet of mile 202.	North—By nullah. South—By end of mile 201, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By ditto.
228	ditto ...	ditto ...	202	East ...	15	0	0	4	3	33	......	......	ditto	North—By nullah. South—By end of mile 201, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
229	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe. Mouzahs Khyrbonnai and Doodhakole.	202	West ...	5	8	0	1	3	6	......	......	Commences on 3,160 feet of mile 202, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 202, as per plan. South—By nullah. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
230	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Doodhakole.	202	East ...	0	13	0	0	0	35	......	......	Commences on 4,830 feet of mile 202, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 202, as per plan. South—By class C land. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
231	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe. Mouzahs Doodhakole and Nowaghatta.	203	West ...	15	0	0	4	3	33	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 202, as per plan, and terminates on 2,900 feet of mile 203.	North—By southern boundary of lot 233. South—By end of mile 202, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.

Consecutive Lot Number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which the land is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate area in beeghas and acres. B. C. C.	A. R. P.	Land excluded from sale from each lot. Reasons for exclusion.	A. R. P.	Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundaries of lot.
232	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Pergunnah Dominikoe. Mouzahs Doodhakole and Nowaghatta.	203	East	15 0 0	4 3 33	......	.....	Commences at the end of mile 202, as per plan, and terminates on 2,900 feet of mile 203.	North—By southern boundary of lot 231. South—By end of mile 202, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
233	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Nowaghatta.	203	West ..	33 11 0	11 0 15	......	......	Commences on 2,900 feet of mile 203, and terminates at the end of same as per plan.	North—By end of mile 203, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 231. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
234	ditto ...	ditto ...	203	East ...	32 0 0	10 2 13	......	......	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 203, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 232. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
235	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe. Mouzahs Nowaghatta and Killabonna.	204	West ..	16 6 0	5 1 22	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 203, as per plan, and terminates on 2,320 feet of mile 204.	North—By southern boundary of lot 237. South—By end of mile 203, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
236	ditto ...	ditto ..	204	East ...	16 6 0	5 1 22	......	......	ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 238. South—By end of mile 203, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
237	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Killabonna.	204	West ...	10 5 12	3 1 24	......	......	Commences on 2,320 feet of mile 204, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 204, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 235. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
238	ditto ...	ditto ...	204	East ...	10 6 12	3 1 27	......	......	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 204, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 236. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
239	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe. Mouzahs Keilabonna and Bheknapole.	205	West ...	14 17 0	4 3 26	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 204, as per plan, and terminates on 2,660 feet of mile 205.	North—By southern boundary of lot 241. South—By end of mile 204, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
240	ditto ...	ditto ...	205	East ...	14 13 0	4 3 15	......	......	ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 242. South—By end of mile 204, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.

241	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Tettorgunja.	205	West ...	14 9 0	4 3 4	......	......	Commences on 2,660 feet of mile 205, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 205, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 239. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
242	ditto ...	ditto ..	205	East ...	14 3 8	4 2 30	......	......	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 205, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 240. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
243	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Tettorgunja and Harinkoie.	206	West ..	6 11 9	2 0 28	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 205, as per plan, and terminates on 2,050 feet of mile 206.	North—By nullah. South—By end of mile 205, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
244	ditto ...	ditto ..	206	East ..	6 12 0	2 0 29	......	......	ditto ...	North—By nullah. South By end of mile 205, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
245	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Harinkole.	206	West ...	5 18 0	1 3 32	......	......	Commences on 2,100 feet of mile 206, and terminates on 3,980 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By nullah. South—By ditto. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
246	ditto ..	ditto .	206	East ..	5 18 0	1 3 32	......	......	ditto ...	North—By nullah. South—By ditto. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
247	ditto	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Cholal and Harinkole.	206	West ...	7 0 0	2 1 10	......	......	Commences on 4,000 feet of mile 206, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 206, as per plan. South—By nullah. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
248	ditto ...	ditto .	206	East ...	7 0 0	2 1 10	Occupied by nullah	1 2 0	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 206, as per plan. South—By nullah. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
249	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Harinkole.	207	West ...	18 13 12	6 0 29	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 206, as per plan, and terminates on 2,550 feet of mile 207.	North—By southern boundary of lot 251. South—By end of mile 208, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
250	ditto ...	ditto .	207	East ..	18 18 8	6 1 1	......	......	ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 252. South—By end of mile 206, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate West—By railway fencing

Consecutive Lot Number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which the land is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate area in beeghas and acres. B. C. C.	A. R. P.	Land excluded from sale from each lot. Reasons for exclusion.	A. R. P.	Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundaries of lot.
251	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Gowalbud.	207	West	21 6 4	8 0 6	......	......	Commences on 2,550 feet of mile 207, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 207, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 249. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
252	ditto ...	ditto ...	207	East ..	25 4 8	8 1 14	......	......	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 207 as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 250. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
253	ditto ...	ditto ...	208	West ..	17 2 8	5 2 26	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 207, as per plan, and terminates on 2,550 feet of mile 208.	North—By southern boundary of lot 255. South—By end of mile 207, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
254	ditto ...	ditto ...	208	East ...	17 0 4	5 2 20	......	......	ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 256. South—By end of mile 207, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
255	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Gowalbud and Mehindipore.	208	West ..	16 8 4	5 1 28	......	......	Commences on 2,550 feet of mile 208, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 208, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 253. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
256	ditto ...	ditto ...	208	East ...	16 7 12	5 1 27	......	......	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 208, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 254. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
257	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Mohendipore and Kulleanpore.	209	West ..	3 1 0	1 0 1	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 208, as per plan, and terminates on 1075 feet of mile 209.	North—By railway class C land. South—By end of mile 20 , as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
258	ditto ...	ditto ...	209	East ...	5 7 0	1 3 3	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 208, as per plan, and terminates on 1,950 feet of mile 209.	North—By southern boundary of lot 260. South—By end of mile 208, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
259	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Kulleanpore.	209	West ..	4 12 0	1 2 3	......	......	Commences on 1,950 feet of mile 209, and terminates on 3,450 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By southern boundary of lot 261. South—By railway class land. East—By railway fancing West—By Government Khas Estate.

260	ditto ...	ditto ..	209	East ..	4 15 0	1 2 11	......	......	ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 262. South—By northern boundary of lot 258. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
261	ditto ...	ditto ...	209	West ...	9 15 0	3 0 36	......	......	Commences on 3,450 feet of mile 209, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 209, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 259. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
262	ditto ...	ditto ...	209	East ..	9 15 0	3 0 36	......	......	ditto ..	North—By end of mile 209, as per plan. South—By southern boundary of lot 260. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
263	ditto ...	ditto ...	210	West ..	21 9 0	7 0 15	.....	......	Commences at the end of mile 209, as per plan, and terminates on 3,050 feet of mile 210.	North—By Maharajpore Station lands. South—By end of mile 209, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
264	ditto ...	ditto ...	210	East ...	20 12 8	6 3 11	... ..	......	ditto ...	North—By land retained by the Railway Company. South—By end of mile 209, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
265	ditto ..	ditto ...	210	West ...	4 18 4	1 2 20	. ...	... ..	Commences on 4,610 feet of mile 210, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 210, as per plan. South—By Maharajpore Station land. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
266	d tto ..	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Maharajpore.	210	East ..	5 3 8	1 2 34	Retained by Railway Company.	2 1 33	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 210, as per plan. South—By land retained by the Railway Company. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
267	ditto ..	Pergunnah Jumme, Mouzah Godabare.	211	West .	16 18 12	5 2 16	......	... .	Commences at the end of mile 210, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 211.	North—By southern boundary of lot 269. South—By end of mile 210, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land
268	ditto ..	ditto	211	East ...	16 19 8	5 2 18	......	......	ditto ..	North—By southern boundary of lot 270. South—By end of mile 210, as per plan. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
269	ditto ...	ditto ...	211	West ...	13 4 8	4 1 10	.. ...	. . . .	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 211, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan	North—By end of mile 211, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 267. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.

Consecutive Lot Number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah	Number of mile on which the land is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate area in beeghas and acres. B. C. C.	A. R. P.	Land excluded from sale from each lot. Reasons for exclusion.	A. R. P.	Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundaries of lot
270	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Pergunnah Jumonie, Mouzah Godahare.	211	East ...	13 5 4	4 1 22	......	......	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 211, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 211, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 268. West—By zemindary land. East—By railway fencing.
271	ditto ..	ditto ...	212	West ...	14 13 0	4 3 15	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 211, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 212.	North—By southern boundary of lot 273. South—By end of mile 211, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
272	ditto ...	ditto ...	212	East ...	14 15 8	4 3 22	......	......	ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 274. South—By end of mile 211, as per plan. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
273	ditto ...	ditto ...	212	West ...	20 1 0	6 2 20	......	......	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 212, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 212, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 271. East—By railway fencing. West—By zemindary land.
274	ditto ...	ditto ...	212	East ...	19 13 12	6 2 1	......	......	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 212, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 272. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway fencing.
275	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Bamkole and Ammadee.	213	West ...	23 2 8	7 2 23	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 212, as per plan, and terminates on 2,900 feet of mile 213.	North—By class C land and southern boundary of lot 277. South—By end of mile 212, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
276	ditto ...	ditto ...	213	East ..	19 19 8	6 2 17	......	......	ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 278. South—By end of mile 212, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
277	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Ammadee and Bhugiamaree.	213	West ...	11 0 0	3 2 22	......	......	Commences on 2,900 feet of mile 213 and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 213, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 275. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.

278	ditto ...	ditto ..	213	East .	15 7 12	5 0 14	Occupied by level crossing.	0 0 18	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 213, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 276. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
279	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Bhugiamare.	214	West ...	14 2 0	4 2 26	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 213 as per plan, and terminates on 3,050 feet of mile 214.	North—By southern boundary of lot 281. South—By end of mile 213, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
280	ditto ...	ditto ...	214	East ...	14 3 6	4 2 29	......	......	ditto ..	North—By southern boundary of lot 282. South—By end of mile 213, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
281	ditto ...	ditto ..	214	West ...	16 18 8	5 2 15	......	......	Commences on 3,050 feet of mile 214, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 214, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 279. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
282	ditto ..	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Bhugiamare and Hutheagurh.	214	East ...	12 15 0	4 0 35	......	......	Commences on 3,050 feet of mile 214, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 214, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 279. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
283	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Bhugiamare and Jumoni.	215	West ..	8 9 4	2 3 8	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 214, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 215.	North—By southern boundary of lot 285. South—By end of mile 214, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
284	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Hutheagurh and Jumoni.	215	East ..	8 8 12	2 3 7	......	......	ditto ...	North—By southern boundary of lot 286. South—By end of mile 214, as per plan. East—By Government Khan Estate. West—By railway fencing.
285	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Jumoni.	215	West ..	11 10 8	3 3 10	......	......	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 215, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 215, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 283. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
286	ditto ...	ditto ...	215	East .	11 10 8	3 3 10	......	......	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 215, as per plan. South—By northern boundary of lot 284. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
287	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Jumoni and Munsaye.	216	West ...	10 16 4	3 2 12	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 215, as per plan, and terminates on 2,700 feet of mile 216.	North—By railway level crossing. South—By end of mile 215, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.

Consecutive Lot Number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which the land is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate area in beeghas and acres. B. C. C.	A. R. P.	Land excluded from sale from each lot. Reasons for exclusion.	A. R. P.	Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundaries of lot.
288	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Jumoni and Munsaye.	216	East	10 15 8	3 2 10	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 215, as per plan, and terminates on 2,700 feet of mile 216.	North—By railway level crossing. South—By end of mile 215, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
289	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe. Mouzah Munsaye.	216	West ...	8 12 0	2 3 15	......	......	Commences on 2,730 feet of mile 216, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 216, as per plan. South—By railway level crossing. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
290	ditto ...	ditto ...	216	East ...	8 4 8	2 2 35	......	......	ditto ...	North—By end of mile 216, as per plan. South—By railway level crossing. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
291	ditto ..	ditto ..	217	West ...	14 5 0	4 2 34	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 216, as per plan, and terminates on 2,250, feet of mile 217.	North—By nullah. South—By end of mile 216, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
292	ditto ...	ditto ...	217	East ...	14 6 4	4 2 37	......	......	ditto ...	North—By nullah. South—By end of mile 216, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
293	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe. Mouzah Jernabaree.	217	West ..	18 0 0	5 3 32	......	......	Commences on 2,420 feet of mile 217, and terminates on 5,260 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By village road. South—By nullah. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
294	ditto ...	ditto ...	217	East ...	21 2 0	6 3 36	Occupied by nullah and road.	0 3 0	ditto ...	North—By village road. South—By nullah. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.
295	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Jernabaree, Kubootoorkhoobree, and Punchghur.	218	West ..	11 17 0	3 3 27	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 217, as per plan, and terminates on 3,230 feet of mile 218.	North—By nullah. South—By end of mile 217, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government Khas Estate.
296	ditto ...	ditto ...	218	East ...	12 11 0	4 0 24	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 217, as per plan, and terminates on 3,330 feet of mile 218.	North—By nullah. South—By end of mile 217, as per plan. East—By Government Khas Estate. West—By railway fencing.

297	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Punchghur and Kellabaree.	218	West ...	6 15 4	2 0 38	......	......	Commences on 3,260 feet of mile 218, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 219, as per plan. South—By nullah. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government khas estate.
298	ditto ...	ditto ...	218	East ...	7 8 4	2 1 32	......	......	Commences on 3,360 feet of mile 218, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By end of mile 218, as per plan. South—By nullah. East—By Government khas estate. West—By railway fencing.
299	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Kellabaree.	219	West ...	8 16 4	2 3 26	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 218, as per plan, and terminates on 1,570 feet of mile 219.	North—By land retained at Sahebgunge station. South—By end of mile 218, as per plan. East—By railway fencing. West—By Government khas estate.
300	ditto ...	ditto ...	219	East ...	8 14 4	2 3 21	Retained by Railway Company.	6 3 36	ditto ...	North—By land retained by Railway Company, at Sahebgunge station. South—By end of mile 218, as per plan. East—By Government khas estate. West—By railway fencing.
301	ditto ...	ditto ...	220	South ...	15 10 0	5 0 20	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 219, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 220.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By end of mile 219, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 303.
302	ditto ...	ditto ...	220	North ...	15 3 4	5 0 2	......	......	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 219, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 304.
303	ditto ...	ditto ..	220	South ...	11 0 0	3 2 22	......	......	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 220, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By western boundary of lot 301. West—By end of mile 220, as per plan.
304	ditto ...	ditto ..	220	North ...	10 12 0	3 2 1	Occupied by nullah.	0 0 5	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 302. West—By end of mile 220, as per plan.
305	ditto ...	ditto ...	221	South ...	17 7 8	5 2 39	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 220, as per plan, and terminates on 3,750 feet of mile 221.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By end of mile 220, as per plan. West—By nullah.
306	ditto ...	ditto ...	221	North ...	17 7 8	5 2 39	......	......	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 220, as per plan. West—By nullah.

Consecutive Lot Number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which the land is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate area in beeghas and acres. B. C. C.	A. R. P.	Land excluded from sale from each lot. Reasons for exclusion.	A. R. P.	Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundaries of lot.
307	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Kellabaree.	221	South ..	6 15 0	2 0 37	......	......	Commences on 3,780 feet of mile 221, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By nullah. West—By end of mile 221, as per plan.
308	ditto ...	ditto ...	221	North ...	6 15 0	2 0 37	......	......	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By nullah. West—By end of mile 221, as per plan.
309	ditto ...	ditto ...	222	South ...	13 17 6	4 2 14	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 221, as per plan, and terminates on 2,800 feet of mile 222.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By end of mile 221, as per plan. West—By over bridge road.
310	ditto ...	ditto ...	222	North ...	13 11 6	4 1 38	......	......	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 221, as per plan. West—By over bridge road.
311	ditto ...	ditto ...	222	South ..	8 10 0	2 3 10	......	......	Commences on 2,830 feet of mile 222, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By over bridge road. West—By end of mile 222, as per plan.
312	ditto ...	ditto ...	222	North ...	8 10 0	2 3 10	......	......	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By over bridge road. West—By end of mile 222, as per plan.
313	ditto ...	ditto ...	223	South ...	11 7 0	3 3 0	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 222, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 223.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By end of mile 222, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 315.
314	ditto ...	ditto ...	223	North ...	11 10 0	3 3 8	......	......	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 222, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 316.
315	ditto ...	ditto ...	223	South ...	12 0 0	3 3 35	......	......	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 223, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By eastern boundary of lot 313. West—By end of mile 223, as per plan.

316	ditto ...	ditto ...	223	North ...	12 0 0	3 3 35	......	......	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 314. West—By end of mile 223, as per plan.
317	ditto ...	ditto ...	224	South ..	23 0 0	7 2 17	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 223, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 224.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By end of mile 223, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 319.
318	ditto ...	ditto ...	224	North ...	22 0 0	7 1 4	......	......	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 223, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 320.
319	ditto ...	ditto ...	224	South ...	16 0 0	5 1 6	......	......	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 224, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By western boundary of lot 317. West—By end of mile 224, as per plan.
320	ditto ...	ditto ...	224	North ...	15 12 6	5 0 26	......	......	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 318. West—By end of mile 224, as per plan.
321	ditto ...	ditto ...	225	South ...	12 0 0	3 3 35	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 224, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 225.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By end of mile 224, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 323.
322	ditto ...	ditto ...	225	North ...	12 0 0	3 3 35	......	......	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 224, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 324.
323	ditto ...	ditto ...	225	South ...	8 0 0	2 2 23	......	.....	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 225, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By western boundary of lot 321. West—By end of mile 225, as per plan.
324	ditto ...	ditto ..	225	North ...	7 16 0	2 2 13	......	......	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 322. West—By end of mile 225, as per plan.
325	ditto ...	ditto ...	226	South ...	38 5 0	12 2 23	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 225, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 226.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By end of mile 225, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 327.

Consecutive Lot Number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which the land is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate area in Beeghas and Acres. B. C. C.	A. R. P.	Land excluded from sale from each lot. Reasons for exclusion.	A. R. P.	Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundaries of lot.
326	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Keliabaree.	226	North ...	26 12 0	8 3 7	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 325, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 226.	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 225, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 328.
327	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Bamkolah.	226	South ...	34 2 8	11 1 5	......	......	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 226, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By western boundary of lot 325. West—By end of mile 226, as per plan.
328	ditto ...	ditto ...	226	North ...	18 15 0	6 0 32	......	......	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 326. West—By end of mile 226, as per plan.
329	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Bamkolah, Lakarbida, and Mirza Chowkee.	227	South ...	14 10 0	4 3 7	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 226, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 227.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By end of mile 226, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 331.
330	ditto ...	ditto ...	227	North ...	13 2 0	4 1 13	......	......	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 226, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 332.
331	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Mirza Chowkee and Tithurea.	227	South ...	17 12 0	5 3 11	......	......	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 227, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By western boundary of lot 329. West—By end of mile 227, as per plan.
332	ditto ...	ditto ...	227	East ...	17 12 0	5 3 11	......	......	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 330. West—By end of mile 227, as per plan.
333	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Tithurea and Burthulla.	228	South ..	14 2 8	4 2 27	...	......	Commences at the end of mile 227, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 228.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By end of mile 227, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 335.

334	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzahs Tithurea and Burthulla.	228	North ...	14	12	8	4	3	14	......	... ..	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 227, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 336.
335	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe, Mouzah Burthulla.	228	South ...	10	0	0	3	1	9	......	......	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 228, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By western boundary of lot 333. West—By end of mile 228, as per plan.
336	ditto ...	ditto ...	228	North ...	13	18	0	4	2	15	......	.. ...	ditto ...	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 334. West—By end of mile 228, as per plan.
337	ditto ...	Pergunnah Dominikoe. Mouzahs Gopalgunge and Shahabad.	229	South ...	6	8	4	2	0	19	......	.. ...	Commences at the end of mile 228, as per plan, and terminates on 2,300 feet of mile 229.	North—By railway fencing. South—By Government khas estate. East—By end of mile 228, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of district Bhagulpore.
338	ditto .	ditto ..	229	North ...	6	15	4	2	0	38	. .	.. ...	Commences at the end of mile 228, as per plan and terminates on 2,400 feet of mile 229.	North—By Government khas estate. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 228, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of district Bhagulpore.

MONGHYR, RAILWAY DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, the 9th February 1875.

W. HEYSHAM, *Railway Deputy Collector.*

নিলামের ইশ্‌তিহার।

এতদ্দ্বারা সংবাদ দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে জিলা সাঁওতাল পরগনার মধ্যবর্ত্তী নিম্নলিখিত ভূমি গবর্ণমেন্টের আর আবশ্যক না থাকা প্রযুক্ত এক্ষণে ঐ জমির শ্রীযুক্ত সরকার বাহাদুরের মালিকি স্বত্ব নিম্নলিখিত নিয়মানুসারে সন ১৮৭৫ সালের ২০ এপ্রেল মোতাবেক বাঙ্গালা সন ১২৮২ সালের ৮ বৈশাখ বেলা মধ্যাহ্নের সময় মোকাম রাজমহালের শ্রীযুক্ত আসিষ্টাণ্ট কমিশানর সাহেবের কাছারিতে বিক্রয় হইবেক। ঐ সকল ভূমির খরিদারগণ নিম্নলিখিত নিয়মাধীন হইবেন।

১। এক শত টাকার অনধিক পণ হইলে সেই সমুদয় টাকা তৎক্ষণাৎ দিতে হইবেক।

২। এক শত টাকার অধিক পণ হইলে ডাক পণের চারি অংশের একাংশ তৎক্ষণাৎ দিতে হইবেক, বিক্রয়ের দিবস এক দিন ধরিয়া গণনা করিলে বিক্রয়ের পঞ্চদশ দিনের মধ্যাহ্নকালে কিম্বা সেই দিবস বন্দের দিন হইলে তৎপরে প্রথম যে দিন কাছারি খোলা হয় সেই দিবস মধ্যাহ্নকালে যদি অবশিষ্ট দাখিল না হয় তবে বিক্রয় রহিত ও গচ্ছিত টাকা গবর্ণমেণ্টে জব্দ হইবে, ও প্রথম স্থলীয় বিক্রয়ের ন্যায় পুনর্ব্বার বিজ্ঞাপন প্রকাশ করণ পূর্ব্বক ঐ ক্রটীকারি ক্রেতার ঝুঁকিতে সেই মহাল পুনর্ব্বায় বিক্রয় হইবেক।

৩। ঐ জমি সকল সর্ব্ব উচ্চ ডাককারিকে নিষ্কর বিক্রয় করা যাইবে।

৪। শ্রীযুক্ত কালেক্টর সাহেব নিলাম মঞ্জুর করিলে ক্রেতাদিগকে দখল দেওয়া যাইবেক কিন্তু মহামান্য রেবিনিউ বোর্ডের শ্রীযুক্ত মেম্বর ইনচার্য্য বাহাদুরের অমত হইলে দখল অনড় ও বলবৎ থাকিবে না।

তফসিল লাট নম্বর	জিলার নাম	মৌজা ও পরগনার নাম	মাইল নম্বর	রেলওয়ের কোন পার্শ্বে জমির অবস্থিতি	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমাণ		প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নীলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া হইয়াছে		লাটের আরম্ভ ও শেষ	জমির বাউণ্ডরী।
					বিঃ কাঃ ছঃ	এঃ রূঃ পোঃ	কি জন্য বাদ দেওয়া হইল	এঃ রূঃ পোঃ		
১৯৭	সাঁওতাল পরগনা	মৌজে হরচরণপুর ও হরিপুর পং চাটুলীয়া	১৯৬	পশ্চিম	১৩ ৬১ ।।	৪ ২ ১১	... ...	... ...	১৯৬ মাইলের ১১৭০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৩২১০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ— ঐ পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
১৯৮	ঐ	ঐ ..	১৯৬	পূর্ব্ব ...	১০ ।০ ০	৩ ১ ২২	... ...	... ...	১৯৬ মাইলের ১৭০০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৩৩৫০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—রাজমহাল ব্রাঞ্চ লাইনের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।

১৯৯	ঐ	মৌজে হরিপুর পং চাটুলীয়া	১৯৬	পশ্চিম	১২ /৩ ৸৹	৪ ০ ৫	... ...	... ...	১৯৬ মাইলের ৩৫০০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—১৯৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—নালার ধারের গ্রামে যাইবার রাস্তা। পুর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
২০০	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৯৬	পুর্ব্ব ...	১২ ।।১ ।।০	৪ ০ ২৫	রেলওয়ে কোম্পানির রাখিত জমি নালা ও রাস্তা...	১ ১ ২৩ ০ ১ ২৫	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—১৯৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—নালার ধারে গ্রামে যাইবার রাস্তা। পুর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২০১	ঐ	মৌজে হরিপুর ও পানডুয়া পং চাটুলীয়া	১৯৭	পশ্চিম	১১ ৪ ।।০	৩ ৩ ৭	... ...	... ...	১৯৬ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ১৯৭ মাইলের ১৭৬০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২০৩ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৯৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পুর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
২০২	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৯৭	পুর্ব্ব ...	১১ ।।০ ।।০	৩ ৩ ১০	... ...	... ...	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২০৪ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৯৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পুর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২০৩	ঐ	মৌজে পানডুয়া পং চাটুলীয়া	১৯৭	পশ্চিম	১৩ ৸৩ ।।০	৫ ২ ১৬	... ...	... ...	১৯৭ মাইলের ১৭৮ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৩৫২০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২০৫ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২০১ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পুর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি
২০৪	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৯৭	পুর্ব্ব ...	১২ /২ ০	৪ ০ ০	... ...	... ...	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২০৬ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২০২ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পুর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২০৫	ঐ	মৌজে পানডুয়া ও কসমাচক পং চাটুলীয়া	১৯৭	পশ্চিম	১১ ৸ ০	৩ ৩ ২২	...	...	১৯৭ মাইলের ৩৫২০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—১৯৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২০৩ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পুর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।

তপসিলের লাট নম্বর	জিলার নাম	মৌজা ও পরগনার নাম	মাইল নম্বর	রেলওয়ের কোন পার্শ্বে জমির অবস্থিতি	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমাণ বিঃ	কাঃ	ছঃ	এঃ	রুঃ	পোঃ	প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নীলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া হইয়াছে — কি জন্য বাদ দেওয়া হইল	এঃ	রুঃ	পোঃ	লাটের আরম্ভ ও শেষ	জমির বাউণ্ডরী।
২০৬	সাঁওতাল পরগনা	মৌজে পানডুয়া ও কসমাচক পং চাটুলীয়া	১৯৭	পূর্ব্ব ...	১২	/৩	০	৪	০	৩	রাস্তা ও নালা	০	১	৭	১৯৭ মাইলের ৩১২০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—১৯৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২০৬ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া
২০৭	ঐ	মৌজে কসমাচক পং চাটুলীয়া	১৯৮	পশ্চিম	৮	।।০	০	২	৩	১০	...	০	০	০	১৯৭ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ১৯৮ মাইলের ১৯০০ ফুট মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২০৯ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৯৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
২০৮	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৯৮	পূর্ব্ব ...	৯	৸১	০	৩	১	১	...	০	০	০	১৯৭ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ১৯৮ মাইলের ২০১০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২১০ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৯৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২০৯	ঐ	মৌজে কেনডুয়া পং চাটুলীয়া	১৯৮	পশ্চিম	২০	০	০	৬	২	৩১	...	০	০	০	১৯৮ মাইলের ১৮০০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—১৯৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২০৭ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২১০	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৯৮	পূর্ব্ব ...	১২/	০	০	৭	১	৪	...	০	০	০	১৯৮ মাইলের ২০০০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—১৯৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২০৮ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।

২১১	ঐ	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৯৯	পশ্চিম	১১।৪ ০	৩	৩	৬	...	...	০	০	০	১৯৮ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ১৯৯ মাইলের ১৮২৫ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—১৯৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২১২	ঐ	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৯৯	পূর্ব্ব ...	১।৪ ০	৩	৩	৬	...	...	০	০	০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—১৯৮নং মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২১৩	ঐ	মৌজে সবধারা পং চাটুলীয়া		১৯৯	পশ্চিম	২০।৬৪ ০	৬	৩	১৮	...	...	০	০	০	১৯৯ মাইলের ১৮৭৫ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—২১৫ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—নালা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জায়গীর জমি।
২১৪	ঐ	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৯৯	পূর্ব্ব ...	২১/।০	৭	০	১	..	...	০	০	০	ঐ ঐ	উত্তর—২১৬ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—নালা। পূর্ব্ব—জায়গীর জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২১৫	ঐ	মৌজে গোসাঞীটোলা পং চাটুলীয়া		১৯৯	পশ্চিম	৬।১।.০	২	০	১৮	..	...	০	০	০	১৯৯ মাইলের ৪৭৫০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—১৯৯ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২১৩ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
২১৬	ঐ	ঐ	ঐ ...	১৯৯	পূর্ব্ব ...	৬/।।	১	০	১	..	...	০	০	০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—১৯৯ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২১৪ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমী। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২১৭	ঐ	ঐ	ঐ ...	২০০	পশ্চিম	৯।১ ০	৩	০	১২	...	...	০	০	০	১৯৯ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২০০ মাইলের ১২৬০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—২১৯ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৯৯ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।

জমির লাট নম্বর	জিলার নাম	মৌজা ও পরগনার নাম	মাইল নম্বর	রেলওয়ের কোন পার্শ্বে জমির অবস্থিতি	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমাণ		প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নীলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া হইয়াছে		লাটের আরম্ভ ও শেষ	জমির বাউণ্ডরী।
					বিঃ কাঃ ছঃ	এঃ রুঃ পোঃ	কি জন্য বাদ দেওয়া হইল	এঃ রুঃ পোঃ		
২১৮	সাঁওতালপরগনা	মৌজে গোসাঞী-টোলা পং চাটুলীয়া	২০০	পুর্ব্ব ...	৯ ৫/ ।০	৩ ০ ৭	...	০ ০ ০	১৯৯ মাইলের শেষহইতে ২০০ মাইলের ১২৬০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২২০ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৯৯ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পুর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২১৯	ঐ	ঐ ঐ	২০০	পশ্চিম	১১ ।। ০	৩ ৩ ১	...	০ ০ ০	২০০ মাইলের ১২৬০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৩১৮০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—রাস্তা। দক্ষিণ—২১৭ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
২২০	ঐ	ঐ ...	২০০	পুর্ব্ব .	১১ ৸৫ ০	৩ ২ ১৯	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—রাস্তা। দক্ষিণ—২১৮ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পুর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২২১	ঐ	মৌজে গোসাঞী-টোলা ও বনওয়ারি কোল পং চাটুলীয়া	২০০	পশ্চিম	৯ ।৪ ০	৩ ০ ৩১	...	০ ০ ০	২০০ মাইলের ৩২০৫ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২০০ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—রাস্তা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
২২২	ঐ	ঐ ঐ	২০০	পুর্ব্ব ...	৯ ।।৩ ৸	৩ ০ ৩১	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর ২০০ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—রাস্তা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২২৩	ঐ	মৌজে বনওয়ারি কোল পং চাটুলীয়া	২০১	পশ্চিম	১১ ⁄৩ ।	৩ ২ ৩১	...	০ ০ ০	২০১ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২০১ মাইলের ২৭৫০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—রেলওয়ে লেভেল কোরসীং। দক্ষিণ—২০০ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।

২২৪	ঐ	ঐ ঐ ...	২০১	পূর্ব্ব ...	১০ ।১ ৸০	৩ ১ ২৭	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের লেভেল কোরসীং। দক্ষিণ—২০০ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২২৫	ঐ	মৌজে বনওয়ারি কোল ও মানকোণী পং চাটুলীয়া	২০১	পশ্চিম	১২ ৸৴ । ০	৪ ১ ১	...	...	০ ০ ০	২০১ মাইলের ২৫৮০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—২০১ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের লেভেল কোরসীং। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—কতক অংশ জমিদারি জমি ও কতক অংশ খাষ মহালের জমি।
২২৬	ঐ	ঐ ঐ ...	২০১	পূর্ব্ব ...	১০ । ১ ।০	৩ ১ ৩৯	রাস্তা ও নালা ...		০ ০ ৩৪	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২০১ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ে লেভেল কোরসীং। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি ও গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মাহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২২৭	ঐ	মৌজে মানকোণী ও হরিণ কোল ও খিরবোনা পং দামিনীকো	২০২	পশ্চিম	১৷/ ২ ০	৪ ৩ ৩৯	...	...	০ ০ ০	২০১ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২০২ মাইলের ৩১১০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—২০১ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২২৮	ঐ	ঐ ঐ ...	২০২	পূর্ব্ব ...	১৫/ ০ ০	৪ ৩ ৩১	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—২০১ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২২৯	ঐ	মৌজে খিরবোনা ও দুধাকোল পং দামিনীকো	২০২	পশ্চিম	৫ ।৩ ০	১ ৩ ৬	...	...	০ ০ ০	২০২ মাইলের ৩১১০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—২০২ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—নালা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৩০	ঐ	মৌজে দুধাকোল পং ঐ	২০২	পূর্ব্ব ...	০ ।৩ ০	০ ০ ৩৫	...	...	০ ০ ০	২০২ মাইলের ৪৮৩০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—২০২ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—সি ক্লাশ জমি। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৩১	ঐ	মৌজে দুধাকোল ও নওয়াঘাটা পং ঐ	২০৩	পশ্চিম	১৫/ ০ ০	৪ ৩ ৩১	...	...	০ ০ ০	২০২ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২০৩ মাইলের ২৯০০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—২০৩ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২০২ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।

তরতিব লাট নম্বর	জিলার নাম	মৌজা ও পরগণার নাম	মাইল নম্বর	রেলওয়ের কোন দিকে জমির অবস্থিতি	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমাণ		প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নীলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া হইয়াছে		লাটের আরম্ভ ও শেষ	জমির বাউণ্ডরী।
					বিঃ কাঃ ছঃ	এঃ রুঃ পোঃ	কি জন্য বাদ দেওয়া হইল	এঃ রুঃ পোঃ		
২৩২	সাঁওতাল পরগনা	মৌজে নওয়াঘাটা ও ঢুধাকোল পঃ দামিনীকো	২০৩	পূর্ব্ব ...	১২/০ ০	৪ ৩ ৩	... ...	০ ০ ০	২০২ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২০৩ মাইলের ২৯০০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২৩৪ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২০২ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৩৩	ঐ	মৌজে নওয়াঘাটা পঃ ঐ	২০৩	পশ্চিম	৩৩ ॥১ ০	১১ ০ ১৫	... ...	০ ০ ০	২০২ মাইলের ২৯০০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২০৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৩১ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৩৪	ঐ	মৌজে নওয়াঘাটা পঃ ঐ	২০৩	পূর্ব্ব ...	৩২/ ০ ০	১০ ২ ১৩	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২০৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৩২ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৩৫	ঐ	মৌজে নওয়াঘাটা ও কেল্লাবনা পঃ দামিনীকো	২০৪	পশ্চিম	১৬ ।১ ০	৫ ১ ২২	... ...	০ ০ ০	২০৩ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২০৪ মাইলের ২৩২০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২৩৭ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২০৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৩৬	ঐ	ঐ ঐ ...	২০৪	পূর্ব্ব ...	১৬ ।১ ০	৫ ১ ২২	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২৩৮ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২০৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৩৭	ঐ	মৌজে কেল্লাবনা পঃ দামিনীকো	২০৪	পশ্চিম	১০ ।০ ৬	৩ ১ ২৪	... ...	০ ০ ০	২০৪ মাইলের ২৩২০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—২০৪ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৩৫ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।

২৩৮	ঐ	ঐ	২০৪	পূর্ব্ব …	১০ ।১ ৸	৩ ১ ২৭	…	…	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ …	উত্তর—২০৪ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৩৬ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৩৯	ঐ	মৌজে কেল্লাবনা ও ভিকনাপোল পং দামিনীকো	২০৫	পশ্চিম	১৪ ৸২ ০	৪ ৩ ২৬	…	…	০ ০ ০	২০৪ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২০৫ মাইলের ২৬৬০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২৪১ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২০৪ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৪০	ঐ	ঐ …	২০৫	পূর্ব্ব …	১৪ ।।৩ ০	৪ ৩ ১৫	…	…	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ …	উত্তর—২৪২ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২০৪ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া
২৪১	ঐ	মৌজে টিটরগঞ্জ পং দামিনীকো	২০৫	পশ্চিম	১৪ ।৪ ০	৪ ৩ ৪	…	…	০ ০ ০	২০৫ মাইলের ২৬৬০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২০৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৩৯ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৪২	ঐ	ঐ …	২০৫	পূর্ব্ব …	১৫ /৩ ০	৪ ২ ৩০	…	…	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ …	উত্তর—২০৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৪০ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৪৩	ঐ	মৌজে টিটরগঞ্জ ও হরিণকোল পরগনে দামিনীকো	২০৬	পশ্চিম	৬ ॥১ ॥/	২ ০ ১৮	…	…	০ ০ ০	২০৫ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২০৬ মাইলের ২০৫০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—২০৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৪৪	ঐ	ঐ …	২০৬	পূর্ব্ব …	৬ ॥২ ০	২ ০ ২৯	…	…	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ …	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—২০৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৪৫	ঐ	মৌজে হরিণকোল পরগনে দামিনীকো	২০৬	পশ্চিম	৫ ৸৩ ০	১ ৩ ৩২	…	…	০ ০ ০	২০৬ মাইলের ২১০০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৩৯৮০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—ঐ পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।

তপশিলের লাট নম্বর	জিলার নাম	মৌজা ও পরগনার নাম	মাইল নম্বর	রেলওয়ের কোন পার্শ্বে জমির অবস্থিতি	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমাণ		প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নীলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া হইয়াছে		লাটের আরম্ভ ও শেষ	জমির বাউণ্ডরী।
					বিঃ কাঃ ছঃ	এঃ রুঃ পোঃ	কি জন্য বাদ দেওয়া হইল	এঃ রুঃ পোঃ		
২৪৬	সাঁওতাল পরগনা	মৌজে হরিণকোল পং দামিনীকো	২০৬	পূর্ব্ব ...	৫ ৬৩ ০	১ ৩ ৩২	... ...	০ ০ ০	২০৬ মাইলের ২১০০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৩৯৮০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—নালা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৪৭	ঐ	মৌজে চোকাল ও হরিণকোল পং দামিনীকো	২০৬	পশ্চিম	৭/ ০ ০	২ ১ ১০	... ...	০ ০ ০	২০৬ মাইলের ৪০০০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২০৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—নালা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল
২৪৮	ঐ	ঐ	২০৬	পূর্ব্ব ...	৭/ ০ ০	২ ১ ১০	নালা ...	১ ২ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২০৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—নালা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৪৯	ঐ	মৌজে হরিণ কোল পরগনে দামিনীকো	২০৭	পশ্চিম	১৮ ।।৩ ৬	৬ ০ ২৯	... ...	০ ০ ০	২০৬ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২০৭ মাইলের ২৫১০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২৫১ মাইল লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২০৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৫০	ঐ	ঐ ...	২০৭	পূর্ব্ব ...	১৮ ৬৩।।	৬ ১ ১	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২৫২ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২০৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৫১	ঐ	গোয়ালবাদ পরগনে দামিনীকো	২০৭	পশ্চিম	২৪ ।১ ।	৮ ০ ৬	... ...	০ ০ ০	২০৭ মাইলের ২৫৫০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২০৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৪৯ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল।

২৫২	ঐ	ঐ ...	২০৭	পূর্ব্ব ...	২৫ /৪ ॥	৮ ১ ১৫	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২০৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৫০ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৫৩	ঐ	ঐ ...	২০৮	পশ্চিম	১৭ /২ ॥	৫ ২ ২৬	...	...	০ ০ ০	২০৭ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২০৮ মাইলের ২৫৫০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২৫৫ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২০৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৫৪	ঐ	ঐ ...	২০৮	পূর্ব্ব ...	১৭ /০ ।০	৫ ২ ২০	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২৫৬ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২০৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৫৫	ঐ	মৌজে গোয়ালাবাদ ও মহিন্দীপুর পরগনে দামিনীকো	২০৮	পশ্চিম	১৬ ।০ ।০	৫ ১ ২৮	...	...	০ ০ ০	২০৮ মাইলের ২৫৫০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২০৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৫৩ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৫৬	ঐ	ঐ ..	২০৮	পূর্ব্ব ...	১৬ ।২ ৸০	৫ ১ ২৭	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২০৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৫৪ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৫৭	ঐ	মৌজে মহিন্দীপুর ও কলীয়ানপুর পরগনে দামিনীকো	২০৯	পশ্চিম	৩ /১ ০	১ ০ ১	ঐ	...	০ ০ ০	২০৮ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২০৯ মাইলের ১০৭৫ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের সিঃ ক্লাস জমি। দক্ষিণ—২০৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৫৮	ঐ	ঐ ...	২০৯	পূর্ব্ব ...	৫ ।২ ০	১ ৩ ৩	...	...	০ ০ ০	২০৮ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২০৯ মাইলের ১৯৫০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—২৬০ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২০৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৫৯	ঐ	মৌজে কলীয়ানপুর পরগনে দামিনীকো	২০৯	পশ্চিম	৪ ।২ ০	১ ২ ৩	...	...	০ ০ ০	২০৯ মাইলের ১৯৫০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৩৪৫০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২৬১ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের সিঃ ক্লাস জমি। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল।

তফসিল লাট নম্বর	জিলার নাম	মৌজা ও পরগনার নাম	মাইল নম্বর	রেলওয়ের কোন পার্শ্বে জমি অবস্থিত	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমাণ		প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নীলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া হইয়াছে		লাটের আরম্ভ ও শেষ	জমির বাউণ্ডরী।
					বিঃ কাঃ ছঃ	এঃ রুঃ পোঃ	কি জন্য বাদ দেওয়া হইল	এঃ রুঃ পোঃ		
২৬০	সাঁওতাল পরগনা	মৌজে বলীয়ানপুর পং দামিনীকো	২০৯	পূর্ব্ব ...	৪ ৶০ ০	১ ২ ১১	... ...	০ ০ ০	২০৯ মাইলের ১৯৫০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৩৪৫০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২৬২ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—১৫৮ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৬১	ঐ	ঐ ..	২০৯	পশ্চিম	৯ ৸০ ০	৩ ০ ৩৬	... ...	০ ০ ০	২০৯ মাইলের ৩৪৫০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২০৯ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৫৯ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমান। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৬২	ঐ	ঐ ..	২০৯	পূর্ব্ব ...	৯ ৸০ ০	৩ ০ ৩৬	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২০৯ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৬০ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৬৩	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১০	পশ্চিম	২১ ।৪ ০	৭ ০ ১৫	... ...	০ ০ ০	২০৯ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২১০ মাইলের ৩০৫০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—মহারাজপুর ষ্টেশনের জমি। দক্ষিণ—২০৯ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৬৪	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১০	পূর্ব্ব ...	২০ ।।২ ।।	৬ ৩ ১১	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—রেলওয়ে কোম্পানির রাখিত জমি। দক্ষিণ—২০৯ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৬৫	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১০	পশ্চিম	৪ ৸৩ ।	১ ২ ২০	... ...	০ ০ ০	২১০ মাইলের ৪১১০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২১০ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—মহারাজপুর ষ্টেশনের জমি। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।

২৬৬	ঐ	মৌজে মহারাজপুর পরগনে দামিনীকো	২১০	পূর্ব্ব ..	৫ /৩ ॥০	১ ২ ৩৪	রেলওয়ে কোম্পানির রাখিত জমি	২,১,৩৩	ঐ	ঐ ...	উত্তর—২১০ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের কোম্পানির রাখিত জমি। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৬৭	ঐ	মৌজে গোদাহেই পঃ যমুনী	২১১	পশ্চিম	১৬ ৸৩ ৸	৫ ২ ১৬	...	... ০ ০ ০	২১০ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২১১ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা		উত্তর—২৬৯ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২১০ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
২৬৮	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১১	পূর্ব্ব ..	১৬ ৸৪ ॥	৫ ২ ১৮	...	... ০ ০ ০	ঐ	ঐ ...	উত্তর—২৭০ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২১০ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৬৯	ঐ	ঐ ..	২১১	পশ্চিম	১৩ /৪ ॥	৪ ১ ১৯	...	... ০ ০ ০	২১১ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা		উত্তর—২১১ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৬৭ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
২৭০	ঐ	ঐ ..	২১১	পূর্ব্ব ...	১৩ ।০ ।	৪ ১ ২২	...	... ০ ০ ০	ঐ	ঐ ...	উত্তর—২১১ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৬৮ নং লাটের উত্তর সাধানা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৭১	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১২	পশ্চিম	১৪ ।৩ ০	৪ ৩ ১৫	...	... ০ ০ ০	২১১ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২১২ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা		উত্তর—২৭৩ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২১১ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
২৭২	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১২	পূর্ব্ব ..	১৪ ৸০ ।	৪ ৩ ২২	...	... ০ ০ ০	ঐ	ঐ ...	উত্তর—২৭৪ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২১১ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারী জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।

প্রত্যেক লাটের নম্বর	জিলার নাম	মৌজা ও পরগনার নাম	মাইল নম্বর	রেলওয়ের কোন পার্শ্বে জমির অবস্থিতি	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমাণ		প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নীলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া হইয়াছে		লাটের আরম্ভ ও শেষ	জমির বাউণ্ডরী।
					বিঃ কাঃ ছঃ	এঃ রূঃ পোঃ	কি জন্য বাদ দেওয়া হইল	এঃ রূঃ পোঃ		
২৭৩	সাঁওতাল পরগনা	মৌজে গোদাহেল পং যমুনী	২১১	পশ্চিম	১০ /১ ০	৬ ২ ২০	... ...	০ ০ ০	২১১ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২১১ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৭১ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—জমিদারি জমি।
২৭৪	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১২	পূর্ব্ব	৯ ।।১ ৸	৬ ২ ১	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২১২ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৭২ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—জমিদারি জমি। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ে তারের বেড়া।
২৭৫	ঐ	মৌজে বাঁমকোল ও আমাড়ি পং দামিনীকো	২১৩	পশ্চিম	১৩ /১ ।।	৭ ২ ১১	... ...	০ ০ ০	২১২ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২১৩ মাইলের ২৯০০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—সীঃ কেলাসের জমি ও ২৭৭ নং লাটের দক্ষিণসীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২১২ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৭৬	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১৩	পূর্ব্ব ..	১৯ ৶৪ ।।	৬ ২ ১৭	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২৭৮ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২১২ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৭৭	ঐ	মৌজে আমদী ও ভগীয়ামারি পং দামিনীকো	২১৩	পশ্চিম	১১ /০ ০	৩ ২ ২১	... ...	০ ০ ০	২১৩ মাইলের ২৯০০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—২১৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৭৫ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৭৮	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১৩	পূর্ব্ব ..	১৫ ।২ ৸	৫ ০ ১৪	লেভেল কোরসীং	০ ০ ১৮	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২১৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৭৬ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।

২৭৯	ঐ	মৌজে ভগীয়ামারী পরগনে দামিনীকো	২১৪	পশ্চিম	১৫	৴২	০	৪	২	২৬	...	...	০	০	০	২১৩ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২১৪ মাইলের ৩০১০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—২৮১ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২১৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৮০	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১৪	পূর্ব্ব ...	১৪	৴৩	০	৪	২	২৯	...	...	০	০	০	ঐ ঐ ..	উত্তর—২৮২ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২১৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৮১	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১৪	পশ্চিম	১৬	৸৩	।	৫	১	১৫	...	...	০	০	০	২১৪ মাইলের ৩০১০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—২১৪ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৭৯ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্টখাষ মহাল।
২৮২	ঐ	মৌজে ভগীয়ামারী ও কটীয়াঘর পরগনে দামিনীকো	২১৫	পূর্ব্ব ...	১১	৸০	০	৪	০	৩৫	...	...	০	০	০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—২১৪ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৮০ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৮৩	ঐ	মৌজে ভগীয়ামারি ও যমুনি পরগনে দামিনীকো	২১৫	পশ্চিম	৮	।৪	।	২	৩	৮	...	...	০	০	০	২১৪ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২১৫ মাইলের ১৬৫০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—২৮৫ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২১৪ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৮৪	ঐ	মৌজে কোটীয়াঘর ও যমুনি পরগনে দামিনীকো	২১৫	পূর্ব্ব ...	৮	।৩	৸	২	৩	৭	...	...	০	০	০	ঐ ঐ ..	উত্তর—২৮৬ নং লাটের দক্ষিণ সীমানা। দক্ষিণ—২১৪ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৮৫	ঐ	মৌজে যমুনি পরগনে ঐ	২১৫	পশ্চিম	১১	॥০	।	৩	৩	১০	...	...	০	০	০	২১৫ মাইলের ১৬৫০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—২১৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৮৩ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৮৬	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১৫	পূর্ব্ব	১১	॥০	।	৩	৩	১০	...	...	০	০	০	২১৫ মাইলের ১৬৪০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—২১৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—২৮৪ নং লাটের উত্তর সীমানা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।

তফসিলের লাট নম্বর	জিলার নাম	মৌজা ও পরগনার নাম	মাইল নম্বর	রেলওয়ের কোন পার্শ্বে জমির অবস্থিতি	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমাণ		প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নীলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া গিয়াছে		লাটের আরম্ভ ও শেষ	জমির বাউণ্ডরী।
					বিঃ কাঃ ছঃ	এঃ রূঃ পোঃ	কি জন্য বাদ দেওয়া হইল	এঃ রূঃ পোঃ		
২৮৭	সাঁওতাল পরগনা	মৌজে যমুনি ও সমানই পং দামিনীকো	২১৬	পশ্চিম	১০ ৸১ ।	৩ ২ ১২	... ...	০ ০ ০	২১৫ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২১৬ মাইলের ২৭০০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—রেলওয়ে লেভেল কোরসীং। দক্ষিণ—২১৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৮৮	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১৬	পূর্ব্ব ...	১০ ৸ ॥	৩ ২ ১০	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ	উত্তর—রেলওয়ে লেভেল কোরসীং। দক্ষিণ—২১৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৮৯	ঐ	মৌজে মনসাই পং দামিনীকো	২১৬	পশ্চিম	৮ ।২ ০	২ ৩ ১৫	... ...	০ ০ ০	২১৬ মাইলের ২৭৩০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—২১৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ে লেভেল কোরসীং। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৯০	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১৬	পূর্ব্ব ...	৮ /৪ ॥	২ ২ ৩৫	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ	উত্তর—২১৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ে লেভেল কোরসীং। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৯১	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১৭	পশ্চিম	১৪ ।০ ০	৪ ২ ৩২	... ...	০ ০ ০	২১৬ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২১৭ মাইলের ২২৬০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—২১৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৯২	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১৭	পূর্ব্ব ...	১৪ ।১ ।	৪ ২ ৩৭	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—২১৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।

২৯৩	ঐ	মৌজে ভেকুয়াবাড়ি পরগণে দামিনীকো	২১৭	পশ্চিম	১৮	/৫	০	২	১	৩১	... ...	০	০	০	২১৭ মাইলের ২৪২০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের ৫২৮০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—রাস্তা। দক্ষিণ—নালা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৯৪	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১৭	পূর্ব্ব ...	১১	/১	০	৬	১	১৬	নালা ও রাস্তা	০	১	০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—রাস্তা। দক্ষিণ—নালা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৯৫	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১৮	পশ্চিম	১১	৸১	০	৩	৩	২৭	... ...	০	০	০	২১৭ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২১৮ মাইলের ১১৩০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—২১৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল
২৯৬	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১৮	পূর্ব্ব	১১	।১	০	৪	০	২৪	... ...	০	০	০	২১৭ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২১৮ মাইলের ২৩১০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—নালা। দক্ষিণ—২১৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া
২৯৭	ঐ	মৌজে পাঁচঘর ও কেল্লাবাড়ি পরগণে দামিনীকো	২১৮	পশ্চিম	৬	৸০	১০	১	০	১৮	... ...	০	০	০	২১৮ মাইলের ৩২৬০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—২১৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—নালা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
২৯৮	ঐ	ঐ	২১৮	পূর্ব্ব ...	৭	।১	০	১	১	৩২	... ...	০	০	০	২১৮ মাইলের ৩১৬০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—২১৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। দক্ষিণ—নালা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া।
২৯৯	ঐ	মৌজে কেল্লাবাড়ি প° দামিনীকো	২১৯	পশ্চিম	৮	৸৹	০	১	৩	১৬	... ...	০	০	০	২১৮ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২১৯ মাইলের ১৫৭০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—সাহেবগঞ্জ ষ্টেসনে রেলওয়ে কোম্পানির রাখিত জমি। দক্ষিণ—২১৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পশ্চিম—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল।
৩০০	ঐ	ঐ ...	২১৯	পূর্ব্ব ...	৮	।৪	০	১	৩	১	রেলওয়ে কোম্পানির রাখিত জমী	৬	৩	৩৬	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—সাহেবগঞ্জ ষ্টেসনে রেলওয়ে কোম্পানির রাখিত জমি। দক্ষিণ—২১৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পূর্ব্ব—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পশ্চিম—রেলওয়ে তারের বেড়া।

তফসিলের লাটের নম্বর	জিলার নাম	মৌজা ও পরগনার নাম	মাইল নম্বর	রেলওয়ের কোন দিকে জমির অবস্থিতি	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমাণ		প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নীলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া হইয়াছে		লাটের আরম্ভ ও শেষ	জমির বাউণ্ডারী।
					বিঃ কাঃ ছঃ	এঃ রুঃ পোঃ	কি জন্য বাদ দেওয়া হইল	এঃ রুঃ পোঃ		
৩০১	সাঁওতাল পরগনা	মৌজে কেল্লাবাড়ি পরগনে দামিনী-কো	২২০	দক্ষিণ	৭ ।।০ ০	৫ ০ ২০	. .	০ ০ ০	২১৯ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২২০ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাস মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—২১৯ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—৩০৩ নং লাটের পূর্ব্ব সীমানা।
৩০২	ঐ	ঐ ...	২২০	উত্তর	১৫ /৩ ।০	৫ ০ ২	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাস মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—২১৯ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—৩০৪ নং লাটের পূর্ব্ব সীমানা।
৩০৩	ঐ	ঐ ...	২২০	দক্ষিণ	১১/ ০ ০	৩ ২ ২২	... ...	০ ০ ০	২২০ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাস মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—৩০১ নং লাটের পশ্চিম সীমানা। পশ্চিম—২২০ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩০৪	ঐ	ঐ ...	২২০	উত্তর	১০ ; ২ ০	৩ ১ ১	নালা ...	০ ০ ৭	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাস মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—৩০২ নং লাটের পশ্চিম সীমানা। পশ্চিম—২২০ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩০৫	ঐ	ঐ ...	২২১	দক্ষিণ	১৭ ।২ ।০	৭ ১ ১৯	... ...	০ ০ ০	২২০ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২২১ মাইলের ৩২২০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাস মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—২২০ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—নালা।
৩০৬	ঐ	ঐ ...	২২১	উত্তর	১৭ ২ ।।০	৫ ১ ৩৯	... ..	১ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাস মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—২২০ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—নালা।

৩০৭	ঐ	ঐ	...	২২১	দক্ষিণ	২ ৬৭০	১ ০ ৩১	...	...	০ ০ ০	২২১ মাইলের ৩৭৮০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—নালা। পশ্চিম—২২১ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩০৮	ঐ	ঐ	...	২২১	উত্তর	২ ৬০০	১ ০ ৩১	...		০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—নাল। পশ্চিম—২২১ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩০৯	ঐ	ঐ	...	২২২	দক্ষিণ	১২ ৮২ ।✓	৪ ২ ১৪	...	...	০ ০ ০	২২১ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২২২ মাইলের ২৮০০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—২২২ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—রাস্তা।
৩১০	ঐ	ঐ	...	২২২	উত্তর	১২ ।১।০	৪ ১ ৩	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—২২২ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—রাস্তা।
৩১১	ঐ	মৌজে কেল্লাবাড়ি পরগনে দামিনীকে।		২২২	দক্ষিণ	৮ ।০ ০	২ ৩ [illegible]	...	...	০ ০ ০	২২২ মাইলের ২৮০০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—রাস্তা। পশ্চিম—২২২ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩১২	ঐ	ঐ		২২২	উত্তর	৮ ।০ ০	২ ৩ ১৫	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—রাস্তা। পশ্চিম—২২২ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩১৩	ঐ	ঐ	...	২২৩	দক্ষিণ	১১ ।২ ০	৩ ৩ ০	...	...	০ ০ ০	২২২ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২২৩ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—২২৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—৩১৫ নং লাটের পূর্ব্ব সীমানা।
৩১৪	ঐ	ঐ	...	২২৩	উত্তর	১১ ।০ ০	৩ ৩ ৮	...	...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—২২৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—৩১৬নং লাটের পূর্ব্ব সীমানা।

তরহির লাট নম্বর	জেলার নাম	মৌজা ও পরগনার নাম	মাইল নম্বর	রেলওয়ের কোন পার্শ্বে জমি অবস্থিত	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমাণ বিঃ কাঃ ছঃ গঃ কঃ পোঃ	প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নীলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া হইয়াছে — কি জন্য বাদ দেওয়া হইল	প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নীলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া হইয়াছে — গঃ কঃ পোঃ	লাটের আরম্ভ ও শেষ	জমির বাউণ্ডরী।
৩১৫	সাঁওতাল পরগনা	মৌজে কেল্লাবাড়ি পং দামিনীকো ...	২২৩	দক্ষিণ	১১/ ০ ০ ১ ২ ৩৷	... ...	০ ০ ০	২৩ মাইলের ১৬২০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—৩১৩ নং লাটের পশ্চিম সীমানা। পশ্চিম—২২৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩১৬	ঐ	ঐ ...	২২৩	উত্তর	১/ ০ ০ ০ ৩ ১১	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—৩১৫ নং লাটের পশ্চিম সীমানা। পশ্চিম—২২৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩১৭	ঐ	ঐ ...	২২৪	দক্ষিণ	২১/ ০ ০ ৭ ১ ৭	... ...	০ ০ ০	২২৩ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২২৪ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—২২৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—৩১৯ নং লাটের পূর্ব্ব সীমানা।
৩১৮	ঐ	ঐ ...	২২৪	উত্তর	২১/ ০ ০ ৭ ১ ২	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—২২৩ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—৩২০ নং লাটের পূর্ব্ব সীমানা।
৩১৯	ঐ	ঐ ...	২২৫	দক্ষিণ	১১/ ০ ০ ২ ১ ৬	...	০ ০ ০	২২৪ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—৩১৭ নং লাটের পশ্চিম সীমানা। পশ্চিম—২২৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩২০	ঐ	ঐ ...	২২৫	উত্তর	২ ০ ০ ৭ ০ ১৬	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—৩১৮ নং লাটের পশ্চিম সীমানা। পশ্চিম—২২৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।

৩১১	ঐ	ঐ	...	২২৫	দক্ষিণ	১/	০	০	৩ ১ ৩১	...	...	০	০	০	২২৪ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২২৫ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—২২৪ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—৩১৩ নং লাটের পূর্ব্ব সীমানা।
৩১২	ঐ	ঐ	...	২২৫	উত্তর	১/	০	০	৩ ১ ৩১	...	...	০	০	০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—২২৪ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—৩১৪ নং লাটের পূর্ব্ব সীমানা।
৩১৩	ঐ	ঐ	...	২২৫	দক্ষিণ	৮/	০	০	১ ১ ২৩	...	...	০	০	০	২২৫ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—৩২১ নং লাটের পশ্চিম সীমানা। পশ্চিম—২২৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩১৪	ঐ	ঐ	...	২২৫	উত্তর	৭	৸	০	১ ১ ১৩	...	...	০	০	০	ঐ ঐ	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—৩২২ নং লাটের পশ্চিম সীমানা। পশ্চিম—২২৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩১৫	ঐ	ঐ	...	২২৬	দক্ষিণ	৩৮	।০	০	১২ ২ ১১	...	...	০	০	০	২২৫ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২২৬ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—২২৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—৩১৭ নং লাটের পূর্ব্ব সীমানা।
৩১৬	ঐ	ঐ	...	২২৬	উত্তর ...	২৬	।০	০	৮ ৩ ৭	...	...	০	০	০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—২২৫ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—৩১৮ নং লাটের পূর্ব্ব সীমানা
৩১৭	ঐ	মৌজে বাঁশাকোলা পরগণে দামিনিকো	...	২২৬	দক্ষিণ	৪	/১	[illegible]	১ ১ ১	...	...	০	০	০	২২৬ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—৩১৫ নং লাটের পশ্চিম সীমানা। পশ্চিম—২২৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩১৮	ঐ	ঐ	...	২২৬	উত্তর ...	১৮	৸০	০	৬ ০ ১১	...	...	০	০	০	ঐ ঐ ...	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—৩১৬ নং লাটের পশ্চিম সীমানা। পশ্চিম—২২৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।

তপশিলের লাট নম্বর	জিলার নাম	মৌজা ও পরগনার নাম	মাইল নম্বর	রেলওয়ের কোন পার্শ্বে জমির অবস্থিতি	জমির ন্যূনাধিক পরিমাণ		প্রত্যেক লাটের যে জমি নীলাম হইতে বাদ দেওয়া হইয়াছে		লাটের আরম্ভ ও শেষ	জমির বাউণ্ডারী
					বিঃ কাঃ ছঃ	এঃ রঃ পোঃ	কি জন্য বাদ দেওয়া হইল	এঃ রঃ পোঃ		
৩২৯	সাঁওতাল পরগনা	মৌজে বাঁশকোলা, লেকারবিডা ও মুক্তাচৌকী পং দামিনীকো	২২৭	দক্ষিণ	১৪ ।।০ ০	৪ ৩ ৭	... ...	০ ০ ০	২২৬ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২২৭ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—২২৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—৩৩১ নং লাটের পূর্ব্ব সীমানা।
৩৩০	ঐ	ঐ ...	২২৭	উত্তর	১৩ ./২ ০	৪ ১ ১৩	... ...	০ ০ ০	২২৬ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২২৭ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—২২৬ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—৩৩২ নং লাটের পূর্ব্ব সীমানা।
৩৩১	ঐ	মৌজে মুক্তাচৌকী ও টিথুরিয়া পং দামিনীকো	২২৭	দক্ষিণ	১৭ ।।২ ০	৫ ৩ ১১	... ...	০ ০ ০	২২৭ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—৩২৯ নং লাটের পশ্চিম সীমানা। পশ্চিম—২২৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩৩২	ঐ	ঐ ...	২২৭	উত্তর	১৭ ।।২ ০	৫ ৩ ১১	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মুহাল দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—৩৩০ নং লাটের পশ্চিম সীমানা। পশ্চিম—২২৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩৩৩	ঐ	মৌজে টিথুরিয়া ও বরথুলা পং দামিনীকো	২২৮	দক্ষিণ	১৪ ./২ ।।	৪ ২ ২৭	... ...	০ ০ ০	২২৭ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২২৮ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—২২৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—৩৩৫ নং লাটের পশ্চিম সীমানা।
৩৩৪	ঐ	ঐ ...	২২৮	উত্তর	১৫ ।।২ ।	৪ ৩ ১৪	... ...	০ ০ ০	ঐ ঐ	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেণ্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—২২৭ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—৩৩৬ নং লাটের পূর্ব্ব সীমানা।

৩৩৫	ঐ	মৌজে বরখুলা পরগনে দামিনীকো	২২৮	দক্ষিণ	১০/	০	০	৩	১	৯	...	...	০	০	০	২২৮ মাইলের ২৬৪০ ফুট হইতে ঐ মাইলের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—৩৩৩ নং লাটের পশ্চিম সীমানা। পশ্চিম—২২৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩৩৬	ঐ	ঐ ঐ	২২৮	উত্তর ...	১৩	৸৩	০	৪	২	১৫	...	...	০	০	০	ঐ ঐ	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—৩৩৪ নং লাটের পশ্চিম সীমানা। পশ্চিম—২২৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা।
৩৩৭	ঐ	মৌজে গোপালগঞ্জ ও সাহাবাদ পরগনে দামিনীকো	২২৯	দক্ষিণ	৬	।৩	।০	২	০	১৯	...	..	০	০	০	২২৮ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২২৯ মাইলের ২৩০০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। দক্ষিণ—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। পূর্ব্ব—২২৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—জিলা ভাগলপুরের পূর্ব্ব সীমানা।
৩৩৮	ঐ	ঐ ঐ	২২৯	উত্তর ...	৬	৸০	।০	১	০	৩৮	...	...	০	০	০	২২৮ মাইলের শেষ হইতে ২২৯ মাইলের ২৬০০ ফুট পর্য্যন্ত মোতাবেক নকশা।	উত্তর—গবর্ণমেন্ট খাষ মহাল। দক্ষিণ—রেলওয়ের তারের বেড়া। পূর্ব্ব—২২৮ মাইল সরাসর মোতাবেক নকশা। পশ্চিম—জিলা ভাগলপুরের পূর্ব্ব সীমানা।

W. HEYSHAM,
Railway Deputy Collector.

MONGHYR, RAILWAY DEPUTY COLLR.'s OFFICE,
The 9th February 1875.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Beerbhoom will be put up to public auction and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on Thursday, the 20th May 1875, corresponding with 7th Joishto 1282, B.S., for arrears of revenue, Rs. 25-3-11, and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th March 1875 :—

No. on the rent-roll.	Class.	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	The nature of the demand for which the estate is to be sold.	Proprietors.	Government revenue		REMARKS.
						Rs. A. P.	
237	1st Class	Lot Kantori, Pergunnah Toynoojal.	Arrears of revenue, Rs. 25-3-11.	Raja Ram Ranjan Chuckerbutty, Tincowry Roy, Gopi Bullobh Chuckerbutty, Chhacowry Chunder Chuckerbutty, Benimadhub Chuckerbutty, Ramkrishna Chuckerbutty, Sheikh Jasimuddin, Sheikh Bedar Bukht, and Ishan Chunder Sen.	Sudder jummah for the entire mehal .	1,486 11 0	The rights and interests of the proprietors in the estate except those of the person mentioned in the foregoing column, will be sold.
					That exclusive of the separate share of Rajah Ram Ranjan Chuckerbutty..	659 1 10	
					Is Rs. ...	827 9 2	

R. D. HIME, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the district of Bogra will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 13th day of May 1875 for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1875 :—

FIRST CLASS ESTATE.

No. of Mehal.	Name of Mehal.	Name of Proprietor.	Sadar Jama.	Arrear for which the mehal is to be sold.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Present No. 177 ... Former No. 176 .	Mouza Shukarmooye and others, in Pergunnah Apail.	Krishna Kant Sharma Roy.	1,621 5 4	639 0 0

BOGRA COLLECTORATE, the 5th April 1875. C. MAGRATH, *Offg. Collector.*

Notice.

THE undermentioned Estate, or lot of waste lands in Chittagong, will be put up to public sale at the office of the Collector of that district on Tuesday, the 20th day of April 1875, at noon, for arrears of interest payable by the 15th May 1874 and balance of purchase-money, agreeably to Section 6, Act XI of 1859, on account and at the risk of the defaulter.

No. of lot.	Name of defaulting proprietor.	Thana in which situated.	Area in acres.	Arrears of interest money.	Balance of purchase-money.	REMARKS.
				Rs	Rs.	
97	Durga Mohun Roy .	Patia ..	708	52	520	

T. M. KIRKWOOD, *Offg. Collector.*

Port Commissioners' Office.

As required by Section 53, Act V (B.C.) of 1870, notice is hereby given that the accounts of the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta for the half-year ending 31st March 1875 will be audited at the office of the said Commissioners, No 7, Commercial Buildings, on Saturday, the 17th April 1875.

The 6th April 1875. (153—1) W. D. BRUCE, *Vice-Chairman.*

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following Packages, landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned ships, have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act:—

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	No., Mark, and Description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1875.			
April 9th ...	10 Cases, X X D, or no mark ...	Order ...	S. S. Statesman.
,, 9th ...	2 Wheels, F G C ...	,, ...	Ditto.
,, 9th ...	1 Cask [H] ...	,, ...	Ditto.
,, 9th ...	226 Packages machinery, M M C...	,, ...	Ditto.
,, 9th ...	1 Cask, K. T &. Co. ...	,, ...	Ditto.
,, 9th ...	1 Case [L] ...	K. Bullen & Co. ...	Ditto.
,, 9th ...	24 Cases [R. D. & Co.] ...	Order ...	Ditto.
,, 9th ...	66 Cakes of Spelter, R J & N, or [R B W] ..	,, ...	Ditto.
,, 9th ...	137 Broken pieces of spelter, R J N or [R B W] ...	,, ...	Ditto.
,, 9th ...	7 Cases [S K C] ...	,, ...	Ditto.
,, 9th ...	1 Sample Parcel, F Harley & Co. ..	Addressed ...	Ditto.
,, 9th ...	1 Sample Truss, K. Bullen & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 9th ...	1 Sample Truss [D B S] ...	Order ...	Ditto.
,, 9th ...	1 Sample Parcel [G S H] [G G V] ...	,, ...	Ditto.
,, 9th ...	1 Sample Parcel [H], or P J, Peel Jacob & Co. ...	Addressed ...	Ditto.
,, 6th ...	1 Cask [A] ...	Order ...	Ship Alexandra.
,, 6th ...	1 Bar Iron no mark, or IX in white ...	,, ...	Ditto.
,, 10th ...	1 Case [255] A. B. & Co. ...	Order ...	S. S. Eldorado.
,, 10th ...	1 Case, =190= ...	,, ...	Ditto.
,, 10th ...	2 Cases, =416= ..	,, ...	Ditto.
,, 10th ...	2 Cases, =304= ...	,, ...	Ditto.
,, 10th ...	10 Cases, A D S ...	,, ...	Ditto.
,, 10th ...	3 Cases, C. Bonluois, Esq. ...	Addressed ...	Ditto.
,, 10th ...	20 Cases, B & S, or H H J ...	Order ...	Ditto.
,, 10th ...	4 Packages, B C D ...	,, ...	Ditto.
,, 10th ...	1 Case, D. B. Baine, Esq., Oudh and Rohilkund Ry., Benares	Addressed ...	Ditto.
,, 10th ...	33 Casks [J. Co., O S Y] ...	Order ...	Ditto.
,, 10th ...	1 Case [18] C ...	,, ...	Ditto.
,, 10th ...	7 Cases, C F & Co. ...	,, ...	Ditto.
,, 10th ...	6 Cases, C B C ...	,, ...	Ditto.
,, 10th ...	1 Case [C B] S B ...	,, ...	Ditto.
,, 10th ...	1 Case C P & Co., Z 5, or [X] [X] ...	,, ...	Ditto.
,, 10th ..	5 Casks [D D] B B ...	,, ...	Ditto.
,, 10th ...	3 Packages [D] D D ...	,, ...	Ditto.
,, 10th ...	5 Cases, Dr. Dundas, Port Blair...	Addressed ...	Ditto.
,, 10th ...	1 Cask, D U C ...	Order ...	Ditto.
,, 10th ...	1 Package [D. T. & Co.] ...	,, ...	Ditto.
,, 10th ...	1 Case [131] E D J ...	,, ...	Ditto.
,, 10th ...	1 Case, E. T. & Co. ...	E. Thomson & Co. ...	Ditto.
,, 10th ...	1 Bale [F] ...	J. N. Fleming & Co.	Ditto.
,, 10th ...	4 Cases, F L C ...	Kisto Mohun Banerjee .	Ditto.
,, 10th ...	1 Case [F L C] P G L ...	Order ...	Ditto.
,, 10th ...	1 Case, G M D ...	,, ...	Ditto.
,, 10th ...	72 Cases, H H J ...	,, ...	Ditto.
,, 10th ...	1 Case, [H. & Co.] ...	,, ...	Ditto.
,, 10th ...	4 Cases [H C G] L C ...	,, ...	Ditto.
,, 10th ...	15 Packages, R P ...	,, ...	Ditto.
,, 10th ...	1 Bundle Wire, G T D I ...	,, ...	Ditto.

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	No., Mark, and Description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1875.			
April 10th ...	61 Cases [J P S] L H ...	Order ...	S. S. Eldorado.
" 10th ...	2 Cases, J J C ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 10th ...	13 Packages, J N F C ...	J. Nicol Fleming & Co. ...	Ditto.
" 10th ...	1 Bale, J N F [No. 1] S B ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 10th ...	1 Case [J N F] J & H G ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 10th ...	1 Bundle [J N F] ...	Order	Ditto.
" 10th ...	10 Cases [J M S] ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 10th ...	2 Cases [J J C] ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 10th ...	1 Case, J. L. Lyell, Allahabad ...	Addressed ...	Ditto.
" 10th ...	1 Case [45] M. C. & Co. ...	Order ...	Ditto.
" 10th ...	22 Cases [M] Murray & Co., Lucknow ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 10th ...	1 Case [M. S. & Co.] F. T. B. & Co. ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 10th ...	5 Packages [M] ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 10th ...	1 Case ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 10th ...	1 Case [210] M. C. & Co. ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 10th ...	1 Case [38] M. C. & Co. ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 10th ...	8 Cases, M. C. & Co., B D & D S D ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 10th ...	10 Kegs, M B S ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 10th ...	1 Case [27] M. C. & Co. ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 10th ...	11 Cases [N] ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 10th ...	3 Cases [P] S & Co. ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 10th ...	28 Cases [P] ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 10th ...	1 Case, Mrs. Perren ...	Addressed ...	Ditto.
" 10th ...	1 Case [P S] F. T. B. & Co. ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 10th ...	1 Case, 10 R. K. M. & Co. ...	Order ...	Ditto.
" 10th ...	43 Casks [R D. & Co.] ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 10th ...	14 Casks, S. S. & Co. ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 10th ...	7 Bales, S. & Co. ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 10th ...	6 Cases [S. P. & Co.] C & B ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 10th ...	9 Cases, S P D ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 10th ...	34 Cases, W H J ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 10th ...	22 Packages, W C S ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 10th ...	1 Case, W C D [161] W. H. & Co. ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 10th ...	1 Case, B R [160] W H & Co.	" ...	Ditto.
" 10th ...	38 Cases [W B] A ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 10th ...	1 Case [W C M] ...	" ...	Ditto.

D. SCOTT, *Vice-Chairman.*

CALCUTTA, the 10th April 1875. (158—1)

Notice.

List of Unclaimed Packages on the Custom House Wharf.

Mark or Number of Packages	Ships.
1 Case, M S & S, Calcutta ...	Asia.
1 Bag, S V K ...	Baghdad.
5 Bags, no mark ...	Ditto.
1 Parcel, Lockenath Ramsarun Dass, Delhi, India ...	Mongolia.
1 Case, E, S L C-108, Calcutta ...	Ditto.
1 Case, Arthur Whitten, Barrackpore, India ...	Bokhara.
9 Iron Rails, no mark ...	Cathay.
2 Cases, [J & Co.] 12-13, J W J, Calcutta ...	Ditto.
1 Case, T A ...	Ditto.
1 Parcel, Major Bernard, 31st Regiment P. N. I., Mooltan, India,	Pekin.
1 Case, J. Greenburg, care of Sander Smidt, German Consul, Calcutta. ...	Mirzapore.
1 Case, T S G ...	China.

N.B.—The above will be sold if not cleared within the 30th April 1875.

J. D. MACLEAN, *Offg. Collector of Customs.*

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS, the 10th April 1875.

Monthly Statement of Traffic passed through the Circular and Eastern Canals from 1st to 31st March 1875.

		Calcutta Canals.			Tolly's Nullah.		
		Bamunghatta.	Chitpore.	Rajah's Khal.	Samookpotta.	Russa.	Khiderpore.
Charcoal	Number of boats		215				128
	Maundage by canal measurement		2,23,725				86,975
	„ of cargo by estimate		1,08,950				77,205
Wood Coal	Number of boats	8			7	1	
	Maundage by canal measurement	700			1,375	100	
	„ of cargo by estimate	320			500	50	
Piece-Goods, Native Produce	Number of boats						
	Maundage by canal measurement						
	„ of cargo by estimat						
Piece-Goods, Imported Fabrics.	Number of boats						1
	Maundage by canal measurement						275
	„ of cargo by estimate						p. bale 6
Hides	Number of boats	26	2		1		
	Maundage by canal measurement	2,325	850		350		
	„ of cargo by estimate	p. h. 9,120	p. h. 400		p. h. 400		
Cotton	Number of boats		3				
	Maundage by canal measurement		575				
	„ of cargo by estimate		p. b. 100				
Castor-Seed	Number of boats				2		
	Maundage by canal measurement				2,175		
	„ of cargo by estimate				800		
Castor Oil	Number of boats						
	Maundage by canal measurement						
	„ of cargo by estimate						
Indigo	Number of boats						
	Maundage by canal measurement						
	„ of cargo by estimate						
Jaggery	Number of boats	125	4		67	2	36
	Maundage by canal measurement	45,150	1,325		12,350	725	2,900
	„ of cargo by estimate	23,215	650		4,915	238	1,018
Jute	Number of boats	295			30	5	
	Maundage by canal measurement	2,33,250			53,300	3,675	
	„ of cargo by estimate	p. b. 1,27,470			p. b. 27,501	p. b. 1,800	
Lime	Number of boats	90	5				1
	Maundage by canal measurement	97,975	4,950				50
	„ of cargo by estimate	72,680	2,850				25
Mustard-Seed	Number of boats	96	1		10		1
	Maundage by canal measurement	57,225	250		5,025		25
	„ of cargo by estimate	29,810	100		2,075		10
Mustard-Seed Oil	Number of boats		3				
	Maundage by canal measurement		300				
	„ of cargo by estimate		150				
Salt	Number of boats		727				139
	Maundage by canal measurement		4,27,825				1,03,850
	„ of cargo by estimate		1,59,330				61,070
Sugar	Number of boats	112			3		
	Maundage by canal measurement	31,150			425		
	„ of cargo by estimate	71,054			225		
Tobacco	Number of boats	10			1		4
	Maundage by canal measurement	8,050			1,500		500
	„ of cargo by estimate	3,400			650		120
Linseed	Number of boats	140			12		
	Maundage by canal measurement	46,800			21,100		
	„ of cargo by estimate	24,054			10,050		
Paddy	Number of boats	51			269		
	Maundage by canal measurement	25,525			50,825		
	„ of cargo by estimate	11,155			22,470		
Pulse	Number of boats	41			14		
	Maundage by canal measurement	25,575			3,527		
	„ of cargo by estimate	14,207			1,500		
Peas	Number of boats	6					
	Maundage by canal measurement	1,200					
	„ of cargo by estimate	470					
Rice	Number of boats	1,126			147	379	
	Maundage by canal measurement	8,42,975			58,757	11,900	
	„ of cargo by estimate	3,53,156			26,557	3,925	
Wheat	Number of boats	10			1		
	Maundage by canal measurement	7,325			1,700		
	„ of cargo by estimate	4,425			800		
Lentil	Number of boats	1					
	Maundage by canal measurement	1,600					
	„ of cargo by estimate	800					
Grain	Number of boats	4					
	Maundage by canal measurement	1,800					
	„ of cargo by estimate	1,900					
Sundries	Number of boats	2,608	1,579	30	711	601	1,383
	Maundage by canal measurement	2,83,800	4,04,860	1,100	1,02,525	25,175	1,95,225
	„ of cargo by estimate						
Spices, Peppers	Number of boats						
	Maundage by canal measurement						
	„ of cargo by estimate						
Miscellaneous Vegetable Produce.	Number of boats	93	28				4
	Maundage by canal measurement	2,250	3,075				300
	„ of cargo by estimate	830	1,474				75
Shellac and other Dyes	Number of boats	4					
	Maundage by canal measurement	2,900					
	„ of cargo by estimate	1,300					
Timber	Number of boats		1				1
	Maundage by canal measurement		250				1,000
	„ of cargo by estimate		n. of t. 14				n. of t. 14
Brass and Brass Work	Number of boats	2					
	Maundage by canal measurement	100					
	„ of cargo by estimate	27					
Other Metals	Number of boats		7				
	Maundage by canal measurement		3,375				
	„ of cargo by estimate		1,400				
Ghee	Number of boats	29					
	Maundage by canal measurement	8,950					
	„ of cargo by estimate	4,005					
Silk and Silk Goods	Number of boats						
	Maundage by canal measurement						
	„ of cargo by estimate						
Cotton Goods	Number of boats						
	Maundage by canal measurement						
	„ of cargo by estimate						
Gunnies	Number of boats	63					
	Maundage by canal measurement	48,300					
	„ of cargo by estimate	23,975					
Saltpetre	Number of boats	16			1		
	Maundage by canal measurement	11,175			1,200		
	„ of cargo by estimate	5,250			800		
Horns	Number of boats						
	Maundage by canal measurement						
	„ of cargo by estimate						
Firewood	Number of boats	936			430		
	Maundage by canal measurement	7,01,875			1,22,150		
	„ of cargo by estimate	4,54,800			60,308		
Fish	Number of boats	365			46		125
	Maundage by canal measurement	53,175			9,000		16,300
	„ of cargo by estimate	6,420			2,570		4,318
Betelnut	Number of boats	46			27		2
	Maundage by canal measurement	29,675			20,525		2,100
	„ of cargo by estimate	13,410			7,275		800

[illegible] the 7th April 1875.

J. A. WINDLE, *Offg. Collector and Supervisor, Calcutta Canals.*

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
7805	L/15 72636	5	The Officiating Post-Master-General, Punjab.
7806	L/45 00378	10	The Officiating Post-Master-General, Bengal.
7807	L/46 99641	50	Jankey Nath Shaw.
7808	L/48 33996	20	Jodu Nath Bhattacharjee.
	,, 33998	20	
7809	L/60 74149	100	The Officiating District Superintendent, Julpigoree.
7812	A/88 80274	1,000	The Assistant Magistrate, Monghyr.
7815	L/34 29672	10	G. D. Dangerfield.
7816	L/70 52807	50	C. L. Rickers.
	,, 52808	50	
	,, 52809	50	
	,, 22238	50	
	,, 22239	50	
	,, 22240	50	
	L/17 32763	5	
7822	L/47 73030	20	Messrs. G. F. Kellner & Co.
	,, 73039	20	
	,, 83003	20	
	L/48 27652	20	
	L/47 99575	20	
	L/44 36868	10	
	L/42 63416	10	
	,, 85116	10	
7825	L/57 06793	1,000	The Offg. Chief Pay Master, E. I. Railway.
	A/69 89489	500	
	,, 86061	500	
	,, 86577	500	
	,, 86729	500	
	L/61 40203	100	
	,, 12857	100	
	,, 39356	100	
	,, 37296	100	
	,, 44537	100	
	,, 01375	100	
	L/46 66686	50	
	L/61 04395	50	
	,, 00463	50	
	,, 11739	50	
	L/19 88221	50	
	L/56 85648	100	
	,, 85496	100	
	,, 67968	100	
	,, 63078	100	
7824	A/88 85732	1,000	Ramprotap.
7836	A/65 82799	1,000	Lukaramull and Gunda Mull.
7847	L/51 10752	100	Captain C. G. Shepherd.
	,, 10753	100	
	L/40 95269	50	
	,, 95270	50	
	,, 95271	50	
	L/47 60649	20	
	,, 60650	20	
	,, 60651	20	
	L/42 78788	10	
7848	L/42 88823	10	Shama Churn Banerjee.
7850	L/66 06485	50	Aughore Nath Haldar.
7851	L/40 46367	10	The Post-Master General, N. W. P.
7852	L/66 12305	50	J. J. Cassedy.

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
7856	L/49 44333	50	Shaik Habbeeb, merchant.
7857	L/20 28214	5	Komola Prosunno Ball.
	,, 28216	5	
	,, 28218	5	
	,, 28219	5	
	,, 28220	5	
	,, 23221	5	
	,, 28222	5	
	,, 28223	5	
	,, 28224	5	
	,, 28225	5	
	,, 28226	5	
	,, 28227	5	
	,, 28229	5	
	,, 28228	5	
7858	L/45 69897	10	R. B. McPhun.
7861	L/40 90445	10	Ramsagor Mitira.
7878	L/51 70528	100	G. E. Ives, Inspector.
7879	,, 31433	100	Dabee Sahoy Misser.
	,, 31434	100	
7880	L/71 80232	5	Koylas Chundra Das Gupta.
	,, 80231	5	
	L/42 80812	10	
	,, 80811	10	

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
7801	L/37 30177	20	Poorna Chunder Lahorie.
	,, 30178		
7802	L/40 61182	20	Hury Churn Sein.
	,, 61181	20	
	,, 61180	20	
7803	L/47 81085	20	T. H. Oakes.
	L/26 42420	5	
7809	A/88 98859	1,000	The Officiating District Superintendent, Julpigoree.
	A/87 80806	500	
	,, 80819	500	
	L/51 28742	100	
	,, 29258	100	
	,, 33706	100	
	,, 38429	100	
	L/56 77616	100	
	L/61 11958	100	
	,, 11959	100	
	,, 11960	100	
	,, 23313	100	
7810	A/7 79320	10	Aubinas Chunder Sein.
	,, 79319		
7811	A/6 29850	10	Kally Comul Banerjee.
	,, 99094		
7813	L/17 20209	5	Hem Chunder Banerjee.
	,, 20223		
7814	L/75 59205	5	Shama Chura Dass.
	,, 59207		
7817	A/80 91499	10	Kally Kisto Dhur.
	,, 91197		
	A/51 33248	20	
	,, 32247		
	A/7 76029	10	
	A/8 06933		
7818	A/46 41916	20	Kalka Singh.
7820	L/1 41639	5	Mohes Chunder Chuckerbutty.
	,, 41641	5	
7821	L/46 47539	20	The Offg. Post-Master Genl., Bengal.
7826	L/40 17105	5	Rojone Kant Niogi.
7827	L/10 70769	50	Duriana Mull, Bholaram.
	,, 70779		
	,, 70784	50	
	,, 70774		

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
7828	L/17 41561	5	Bissumbhur Chunder.
	,, 41543		
7829	L/57 92233	20	Brudjo Mohun Dutt.
	,, 92243	20	
7830	L/[illegible] 11216	20	Messrs. Nicholls & Co.
7831	L/1 97371	10	Mohim Shaik.
	,, 97369		
7833	L/17 20525	5	Buldeo Das, Ram Rutton.
	L/8 11180	10	
	L/19 98774	50	
	L/58 82896	100	
7834	L/39 11255	10	Mokbool Rohoman.
	,, 11252		
7835	L/33 03088	10	Nobodip Chunder Dutt.
	,, 03087		
7838	A/67 79238	10	Mool Chund, Hurrek Chund.
	,, 79239		
7839	L/46 40626	20	Lal Behari Bysack.
7840	L/37 77635	20	Chundra Coomer Das.
7841	L/15 88120	5	Shoshee Comol Das.
	,, 88118		
7842	L/11 24802	...	Huro Coomer Mookerjee.
7843	L/12 56756	20	Gopaul Chunder Lahore.
	,, 56755		
	L/6 18319	5	
	,, 18393		
	L/11 06317	5	
	,, 06316		
7844	L/16 31817	5	Kali Mohun Sen.
7845	A/62 48446	10	Shib Chunder Bose.
7846	L/5 99567	10	P. N. Mathewson.
7853	L/40 12108	10	Surrut Chunder Chuckerbutty.
	L/[illegible] 79275	10	
7854	L/13 74006	20	H. G. Bailey.
7855	L/4 13508	10	Teeluk Dharee Pershad.
7859	L/13 98318	20	F. R. Lloyd, M.C.S.
	L/4 36521	10	
7860	L/46 47234	20	Rash Behary Seal.
	,, 47235		
7862	L/50 85419	100	Jegroo Meerda.
	L/49 61030	50	
	L/60 85418	100	
	L/45 86309	20	
	,, 11052	20	
7863	L/56 63310	20	Anna W. Foggo.
	,, 63311	20	
7864	L/42 81641	10	Nundo Lal Dey.
	L/11 88271	5	
7865	L/46 41122	20	Issan Chundra Banerjee.
	,, 41123	20	
7866	L/41 61268	10	Jugmohun Lal.
	,, 61272		
7867	L/45 87318	20	Abdool Currim.
	L/40 74397	10	
7868	A/60 92555	10	Sham Lal Das.
7869	L/6 89071	5	Ghanesham Das.
	,, 89073		
	A/7 17889	10	
	,, 17847		
	L/24 38444	20	
	,, 38142		
7870	L/55 00019	1,000	Obhoy Churn Bagchee.
	,, 01543	1,000	
	,, 07163	1,000	
7871	L/15 11320	20	Debee Prosad.
7872	L/20 86210	10	Nobeen Chunder Boral.

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of claimant.
7873	,, 57757	10	Doorga Das Das.
	A/97 16913	10	
7874	A/99 00494	20	Abinash Chunder Sen.
	,, 00492		
7875	L/16 30117	5	Triloko Nath Singhe.
	,, 30118	5	
7876	L/39 46986	10	Boicunto Nath Sen.
	,, 46989		
7877	L/6 61149	10	Mothv Lal Ghose.
	A/95 44945		

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
The 13th April 1875.

L. BERKELEY,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Wanted

A TRANSLATOR for the Gya Judge's Court. Salary Rs. 100 per mensem.

None need apply who has not thorough knowledge of English and Urdu.

Applications, with copies of testimonials (not original), will be received by the Judge up to the 30th current.

T. B. BIGNOLD, *Offg. Judge of Gya.*

Wanted

A HEAD MASTER for the Mozufferpur Society School. Salary is Rs. 50 per mensem.

A Surveying Master for the above school. The applicant should know Surveying, Engineering, &c., and English; preference will be given to a passed candidate. Salary is Rs. 40 per mensem.

A Second Master for the above school is required. The applicant should possess a fair knowledge of Arabic and Persian and Mathematics. Salary is Rs. 30 per mensem.

Applications will be received by the Secretary to the Behar Scientific Society School at Mozufferpur up to 30th April 1875.

MOZUFFERPUR, the 8th April 1875.

T. DALTON, *Secretary.*

Wanted

A Clerk for the Road Fund Department of this District. Salary Rs. 30 a month.

None need apply who do not know accounts well.

Candidates are required to submit as soon as possible, their applications with copies of testimonials to the undersigned.

BOGRA, the 9th April 1875.

C. F. MAGRATH, *Offg. Magistrate.*

Notification.

THE Head Clerkship of the Baulial Small Cause Court has fallen vacant.

Candidates are hereby invited to apply to the undersigned, with copies of their testimonials, on or before the 1st May next. None need apply who has not a practical knowledge of the business of the Courts. The pay of the post is Rs 75. Preference should be given to the candidate who had served as Head Clerk in any Small Cause Court, but has been thrown out of employ, or whose pay has been reduced by the recent revision of establishment.

BAULIAH SMALL CAUSE COURT, the 8th April 1875.

JUDONATH MULLICK, *Judge.*

Bhagirutty River.

Weekly Water Report, showing the Least Depth of Water in the Bhagirutty River, for the week ending Friday, the 9th April 1875.

Names of Places, &c.	Least depth of water Ft.	In.	REMARKS
Entrance below Chourasia	3	6	
Thence to Noorpore junction, 6 miles ...	3	0	
Thence to Jungipore, 9 miles ..	3	0	
From Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles	2	6	
From Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles	2	3	
From Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles	2	6	Boats drawing 2¼ feet can pass throughout the river without any difficulty.

Height of water on gauge at Berhampore on the 12th April 1875, above zero, 1 foot 6¼ inches.

T. H. WICKES, C.E., *Exe Engr., Nuddea Rivers Division.*

BERHAMPORE, the 12th April 1875.

High Court Notices.

TO BE SOLD PURSUANT to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in suit No. 40 of 1873 (wherein Amy Grob Bennett is Plaintiff and Robert Starling Staunton is Defendant), dated the Twenty-third day of July, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, by the Registrar of the said High Court, in his Sale-room, on the middle floor of the Court-house, on Thursday, the Fifteenth day of April, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, at the hour of Three o'clock in the afternoon, all that 14-16th (the whole into 16-16th being considered as divided) of and in all these undermentioned several parcels of Land collectively known as the Grob Concern, or Tea Garden, and a like Share in the Property, immovable and movable, appertaining thereto, that is to say—

In all those Waste Lands in Mouzah Deprapar in Zillah Seebsaugor, Upper Assam, estimated to contain one thousand and sixty-eight acres (of which three hundred acres, or thereabouts, are under cultivation of Tea), and which lands are now generally called and known as "Dessoie," and are held under a Pottah granted by the Deputy Commissioner of Zillah Seebsaugor out of the Deputy Commissioner's Office, and dated Twenty-eighth day of December, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, for Ninety-nine years, from the First day of March, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, subject to the payment of certain rent or revenue to Government, and to the observance of certain rules and performance of certain covenants and conditions therein contained. Also, in all those other Waste Lands comprising four hundred acres, more or less, and known as lot 54, situate, lying, and being at Mouzah Obbypore, Barasallee, in the Province of Assam and District of Seebsaugor, and which are now commonly called and known as "Sonari" (and of which one hundred and sixty acres, or thereabouts, are under cultivation of Tea), and are held under a Conveyance granted by the Secretary of State for India through the Officiating Deputy Commissioner out of the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Seebsaugor, dated Twenty-seventh day of April, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, subject to certain terms and conditions therein stated. Also, in all those other Waste Lands comprising nine hundred and seventeen acres, more or less, and known as lot 23, situate, lying, and being at Mouzah Obbypore, Barasallee, in the District of Seebsaugor, in the Province of Assam, and which are now commonly called and known as "Kanoo," and of which about ninety-three acres are under cultivation of Tea, and are held under a Conveyance granted by the said Secretary of State, through the Officiating Deputy Commissioner out of the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Seebsaugor, also dated Twenty-seventh day of April, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, subject to certain terms and conditions therein stated. Also, in all these other Waste Lands situate, lying, and being about fourteen miles North of Jyepore, in the District of Seebsaugor, in Upper Assam, estimated to contain about sixty-seven acres, all under cultivation of Tea, and which are now called and known as "Barasallee," and are held under certain Rent-paying Pottahs, or Documents in the nature of Pottahs, subject to payment of the rent reserved and the conditions mentioned therein.

Together with all the Estate and Interest of John Melchior Grob, deceased, of and in 14-16th the parts or shares, the whole into 16-16th parts or shares being considered as divided, of and in all plantations and Tea or other Gardens upon the said lands hereinbefore described or any part thereof respectively, and of and in all Messuages, Tenements, Dwelling and other Houses, Bungalows, Stables, Godowns, Sheds, Buildings, Erections, Fixtures, Engines, Steam-Engines and Boilers, fixed and movable Machinery, Apparatus, Tools, Implements, and Utensils of every kind upon or belonging to the said lands, Tea Gardens, and Premises, or any of them or any part thereof, and of and in all Elephants, Horses, Bullocks, Buffaloes, Carts, Carriages, Boats, vessels, Boxes, Tea, Lead, Stores, Wares, Chattels, Live and Dead Stock, and Merchandize in, upon, or belonging to the said lands, Plantations, Gardens, Hereditaments, and Premises, appertaining thereto, and of and in all Tea Trees, Plants, Seedlings, Tea ungathered and manufactured, or which may have been gathered and may be in process of manufacture for the present season of One thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, that is to say, from the first of January last, and of and in all Tea Seed Crops growing and to be grown on the said lands or any of the same, and all benefit of and in all contracts or agreements for labour or hire of coolies and others in respect of such Lands, Gardens, and Premises, and every or any part thereof, and also of and in all balances, debts, rents, sum and sums of money, dennah and pownah, and accounts as taken, struck, and estimated as on and from the first day of January, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

The whole or entire 16-16th of the above-mentioned Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, Premises, and Property movable and immovable, stands and is now mortgaged to the Agra Bank, Limited, and the said sale by the Registrar will be subject to the said mortgage and to the payment by the purchaser of all monies due thereunder to the said Bank, and subject to the rights of the parties as declared by the said decree.

Three out of the four parcels of Land above-mentioned were formerly comprised in larger grants which were subsequently reduced, and large quantities of land given up to Government, leaving the quantities above-mentioned in the possession of the owners of the Grob Tea Gardens. Such muniments of title as relate to the said Grants of Land are in the custody of the Agra Bank as such mortgagee as aforesaid.

Intending purchasers will be permitted to inspect such muniments of title at the office of Messrs. Chauntrell, Knowles, and Roberts, the Solicitors of the said Bank.

The Conditions upon which the said 14-16th Share of the said Property or Concern will be sold will be open to inspection at the Registrar's Office in the High Court, and at Mr. Paliologus' Office on and after the First day of April next, and the same will be produced at the time of sale. For further particulars apply to Mr. Nicholas Paliologus, the plaintiff's Solicitor, No. 2, Garstins' Buildings, Calcutta.

R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar.*

HIGH COURT, ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION, 20th March 1875. (130—4)

PURSUANT TO A DECREE of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Original Civil Jurisdiction, in a suit No. 120 of 1873, wherein Suttya Lall Shaw and others are plaintiffs and Mokoondo Moorary Shaw and others are defendants, and dated the 25th day of February 1874, the creditors of Janardun Shaw, late of Calcutta, who died in the month of March 1871, are, on or before the 24th day of April 1875, to come in and prove their debts or claims before the Honorable Mr. Justice Pontifex, one of the Judges of the said Court at the Court-house, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree. Saturday, the 1st day of May 1875, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the said Court-house is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the said claims.

R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar.*

HIGH COURT, O. O. C. JURISDICTION, the 22nd March 1875. (133—4)

TO BE PEREMTORILY SOLD by the Registrar of the High Court in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, pursuant to a decretal order of the said court, bearing date the twentieth day of February one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, made in the suit No. 411 of 1874 [wherein Seth Arratoon Apear, Thomas Arratoon Apear, and Alexander Arratoon Apear, all of Calcutta, are the plaintiffs, and Anundololl Doss and Nundololl Doss, both of Sobha Bazar, in the town of Calcutta, zemindars, and Janokeynauth Roy of Durmahatta, in the town of Calcutta, and Grees Chunder Ghose, are the defendants], at the Registrar's sale-room, in the Court-house, on Saturday, the seventeenth day of April next, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, viz.—

LOT 1.—All that upper-roomed brick built messuage tenement or dwelling-house, together with the piece or parcel of land or ground thereunto belonging and upon part whereof the same is erected and built, containing by estimation three beeghas and twelve cottahs, situate in and being No. 2, Little Russel Street, in the town of Calcutta, and bounded on the north by the house and land No. 3 in the said street at present in the occupation of Mrs. Louisa Box, on the south by Harrington Street, on the east by the tenanted house and land known as No. 11, Harrington Street, belonging to the estate of Ramkistno Dass, and on the west by Little Russel Street.

LOT 2.—All that upper-roomed brick built messuage tenement or dwelling-house, with the piece or parcel of land or ground thereunto belonging, and on part whereof the same is erected and built, containing by estimation two beeghas, situate, lying and being at and known as No. 11, Harrington Street, in Calcutta, aforesaid, and bounded on the north by the tenanted house of Mr Joseph E. Judah, on the south by Harrington Street aforesaid, on the east by the tenanted house belonging to , and on the west by the lastly described house and premises No. 2, Little Russel Street.

LOT 3.—All that lower-roomed brick built messuage tenement or dwelling-house, with the piece or parcel of land or ground thereunto belonging and on part whereof the same is erected and built, containing by estimation eight cottahs, situate, lying and being in and known as No. 13, formerly No. 11, Grant's Lane, and which are now bounded on the north by the house No. 8, Grant's Lane, belonging to Koonjobehary Shaw, and the house No. 7, Grant's Lane, belonging to Juggut Chunder Day Sircar, and occupied by Nolitmohun Doss as a jute godown, on the south and east by Grant's Lane, and on the west by the No. 14, Grant's Lane, belonging to Rajkistno Mitter.

The Conditions of Sale are published below. The Abstract of Title may be inspected at the office of the Registrar of the High Court.

R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar*

A. CARAPIET, *Plaintiffs' Attorney.* (135—2)

Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Company

WILL sell at 1 P.M., on Friday next, the 16th April current, to the highest bidders, in the Exchange Commercial Sale-rooms, the following goods, recovered from the wreck of the *City of Edinburgh*, viz.:—

3 Cases Hardware.	27 Bundles of Rod Iron.
1 Case Perforated Zinc Sheets.	1 Cask of Toys.
4 Rolls of Lead.	1 Case of Clocks
10 Casks of Shot.	35 Casks of Iron Nails.
2 Casks of Glassware.	

(160—1)

Howrah Mills Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 8, New China Bazar Street, on Saturday, the 24th of April 1875, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering certain alterations and additions advised by Counsel in the Company's Articles of Association.

By order of the Directors,

ERNSTHAUSEN AND OESTERLEY, *Managing Agents and Secretaries.*

CALCUTTA, the 6th April 1875. (148—3)

Oriental Jute Manufacturing Company, "Limited."

Notice of Call.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Call of Ten Rupees per share, on the Contributory Shares of this Company (being the fourth and last call), has been made, and is to be paid to the undersigned at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Bankshall Street, on Monday, the 26th April 1875.

By order of the Directors,

R. MACALLISTER AND CO., *Managing Agents.*

4, BANKSHALL STREET, the 3rd April 1875. (144—*f.n.*)

Cocheela Tea Company, "Limited."

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 104, Clive Street, on Thursday, the 15th proximo, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following Resolution passed at the Ordinary General Meeting held on the 30th March 1875, viz.—

"That the 26th Article of Association be altered by striking out the words 'representing not less than one-fourth of all the issued shares of the Company' and by inserting the word 'five' between the words 'quorum of' and the word 'members.'"

(142—3) BORRADAILE, SCHILLER AND CO., *Managing Agents.*

Cutlecherra Tea Company, "Limited."

The Fourth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 12, Mission Row, on Wednesday, the 21st day of April 1875, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report and Accounts for the year ending 31st December last, declaring a Dividend, and transacting such other business as may be brought forward.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company are closed for 15 days from date, and its duly audited Accounts and Books are now open for the inspection of Shareholders.

CALCUTTA, the 6th April 1875. (151—3) BEGG, DUNLOP & CO., *Secretaries.*

Port Canning Hotel Company.

IN LIQUIDATION.

A MEETING of Shareholders is hereby convened for Tuesday, the 18th May 1875, at 4 P.M., at the office, No. 30, Strand, for the purpose of receiving and passing the final account of the liquidation.

(155—1) S. H. ROBINSON, *Liquidator.*

Bengal Tea Company, "Limited."

A CALL of Rs. 10 (ten) per share on the Contributory Shares of this Company has been made, and is to be paid to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China on the 1st July 1875.

By order of the Directors,

A. H. BLECHYNDEN, *Secretary.*

Labour Transport Company, "Limited."

AN *ad-interim* dividend of Rs. 15 per fully paid up share, and 12 annas per contributary share, has been declared payable on the 1st May next.

A. SAUBOLLE, *Acting Managing Director.*

MR. A. SAUBOLLE will act as Managing Director, with full powers, during my temporary absence.

(161—1) T. H. BENNERTZ, *Managing Director, Labour Transport Compy., "Ld."*

Notice.

DURRUNG TEA COMPANY, "LIMITED."

THE Twenty first Half-yearly General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Fairlie Place, on Tuesday, the 30th instant, at noon.

By order of the Directors.

CALCUTTA, the 2nd April 1875. (154—1) SCHOENE, KILBURN AND CO., *Secretaries.*

Zemindary and Landed Properties.

FOR sale at 12 noon, on Tuesday, the 11th of May 1875, in the Exchange Commercial Sale Rooms, Calcutta (unless privately disposed of), under instructions from the Proprietors, the valuable and well-known Estates called Morrellgunge, the property of Messrs. Morrell and Lightfoot,

Comprising—

	Bghs.	Cots.	Chts.
Lot No. 1 of Khowlea, Burrisaul, containing about	12,545	19	12
,, 2 ditto ditto ditto	41,992	0	0
,, 3 ditto ditto ditto	26,179	15	3
,, 4 ditto ditto ditto	44,286	0	0
,, 223, situated on the Bhudder River and Choonkooree Khall ...	24,913	0	0
The above lots are held under the Rules of September 1853.			
Baree Khallee, *alias* Fukir Tuckir, adjoining Morrellgunge, under the Waste Land Settlement Rules...	4,483	12	12
Batibooneah	2,229	9	8
A small plot of land in the Sub-District Station of Khoolna.			
A ditto ditto ditto near ditto.			
Several small plots near Morrellgunge, of which full particulars will be given on or before date of sale.			
All the above properties are situated in the District of Jessore, also the Abads Hultoa	17,065	11	11
Ditto Sonakhallee	10,780	17	0
Total ...	1,84,476	5	14

These Estates are situated in the District of Backergunge, and adjoin the well-known Government Estate Tooshkhalle, of which they formerly formed a part.

All the above Estates can either be sold separately or in one lot.

For particulars as to title apply to Messrs. Berners, Sanderson & Upton, and for further particulars of the properties apply to Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. (159—4)

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 6th April 1875.

LIABILITIES.				Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' capital, paid-up				2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				16,05,245	13	1
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	Rs. 1,29,74,538	1	5	3,12,07,749	1	4
General Treasury Balance at Branches ..	,, 1,82,33,210	15	11			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				2,20,11,503	14	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.				11,99,063	13	2
Sundries				7,39,089	0	7
Total ...				7,87,63,251	10	7

ASSETS.				Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities				1,64,35,902	3	4
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches				75,20,664	0	0
Accounts of credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches				47,95,598	13	4
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches				1,96,18,208	15	2
Dead Stock				10,81,310	15	7
Stamps .. .				2,969	0	0
Balances with other banks ..				4,67,320	2	7
Sundries				23,131	3	2
Bullion				44,752	5	3
				4,99,99,857	10	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ..	Rs. 1,09,17,493	8	1	2,87,63,394	0	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	,, 1,78,45,901	8	1			
Total ...				7,87,63,251	10	7

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 8th April 1875.

J. GORDON,
Chief Accountant & Deputy Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

(156—1)

Rates of Subscription to the Calcutta Gazette

FROM 1ST JANUARY 1872.

Payable in advance.

For one year without postage	Rs. 15	0	0
Ditto with postage	,, 20	0	0

When Postage Stamps are remitted in payment of subscription, half an anna in the rupee should be added for discount.

Central Provinces' Gazetteer.

EDITION OF 1870 IN ONE VOL.

A LIMITED number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to—

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING, *Bombay,*
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK & CO., *Calcutta,* or
SUPDT., CHIEF COMMR.'S OFFICE, *Nagpur.*

Publications for Sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

The Bengal Administration Report for 1873-74. Price ... Rs. 4 0 0
The Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73. ,, ... ,, 7 8 0
Map of Bengal, 1873, price, if taken with the Report ... ,, 1 0 0
Ditto, separately ... ... ,, 2 0 0

Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872. By H. Beverley, Esq., C.S., Registrar General of Bengal ... ... Rs. 10 0 0

Rules for the Sale of Waste Lands. Price 4 *annas*.

Act VII (B.C.) of 1873 (Labor Districts Emigration), the Government Resolution thereon, and the Rules and Forms under the Act, bound up together in pamphlet form, 8 annas per copy, or, including postage ... ... Rs. 0 10 0
Ditto ditto in Bengali, 8 as. per copy, or including postage 0 10 0

Papers Regarding the Tea Industry in Bengal. Price Rs. 3.

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Jute in Bengal, and on Indian Fibres available for the Manufacture of Paper, with map. By HEM CHUNDER KERR, Deputy Magistrate on special duty. Price ... ... Rs. 8 0 0

A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History, and its Commerce. (Second Edition, Revised and Corrected). By J. WESTLAND, ESQ., C.S., late Magistrate and Collector of Jessore. Price ... ... Rs. 3 0 0

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burmah, and on the Upper Brahmapooter. Price ... ... Rs. 5 0 0

Selections from Divisional and District Annual Administration Reports, 1872-73, with the Government Resolutions on them. Price ... ... Rs. 5 0 0

Progressive Colloquial Exercises in the Lushai Dialect of the Dzo or Kuki Language With Vocabularies and Popular Tales (notated). By Captain THOMAS HERBERT LEWIN, B.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hills. Price ... ... Rs. 6 0 0

Selections from the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, 1871 *to* 1874. Price ... ... Rs. 2 8 0

Report on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, &c., in Indian and Australian Snake-poisoning, and the Physiological, Chemical, and Microscopical Nature of Snake-Poisons. By the Commission appointed to investigate the subject. Price ... ... Rs. 3 0 0

A Manual of Family Medicine for India. By W. J. Moore, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; Fellow of the University of Bombay; Surgeon Major H. M. Indian Medical Service, Bombay Establishment; Surgeon to the Rajpootana Political Agency; and Superintendent-General of Dispensaries and Vaccination for Rajpootana. Price:

To Government Officers (except those mentioned below), and to the Public at large .. Rs. 4 0 0
To all officers employed in the Forest, Customs, Opium, Surveys, Public Works, and other Government Departments, who are in receipt of salaries under Rs 500 per mensem; but in such cases a certificate to be furnished declaring that the book is required only for the personal use of the Officer ... ... Rs 3 0 0

Rules for the Guidance of Officers in the Opium Department. *Published by authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.* Price ... ... Rs 3 0 0

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to the 1st of April 1875. Price Rs. 3, postage 8 ans.

Apply to E. M. LEWIS, Bengal Secretariat Press, 28, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

For Sale.

AT the Meteorological Office, No. 22, Chowringhee, the following official publications:—

Meteorological Report of	1867	..	Rs.	0	12	per copy.
Ditto ditto	1868	..	,,	1	8	,,
Ditto ditto	1869	..	,,	2	4	,,
Ditto ditto	1870	..	,,	2	6	,,
Ditto ditto	1871	..	,,	2	8	..
Ditto ditto	1872	..	,,	3	0	
Ditto ditto	1873	..	,,	3	0	
Administration Report of	1870-71	..	,,	0	4	
Ditto ditto	1871-72	..	,,	0	4	
Ditto ditto	1872-73	..	,,	0	4	
Ditto ditto	1873-74	..	,,	0	4	
A table of the average monthly and annual rainfall at 98 Stations in Northern India		..	,,	0	4	,,

are also to be obtained at the same prices at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., ... Place.

HENRY F. BLANFORD, *Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.*

22nd September 1873.

☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent, Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street. No orders can be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamp for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

Books required on the public service are only supplied when authorized by the Department under whose orders they are published.

A Manual of Family Medicine for India. By W. J. Moore, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; Fellow of the University of Bombay · Surgeon-Major, Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service, Bombay Establishment; Surgeon to the Rajpootana Political Agency; and Superintendent-General of Dispensaries and Vaccination for Rajpootana. *Price*—

To Government officers (except those mentioned below) and to the public at large. *Rs.* 4.

To all officers employed in the Forest, Customs, Opium, Surveys, Public Works, and other Government Departments, who are in receipt of salaries under Rs. 500 per mensem, on a certificate being furnished declaring that the book is to be purchased only for the personal use of the officer. *Rs.* 3.

Packing and postage, per copy, 10 *annas.*

Just published.

Army List—New Number.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is appended the Civil Service Gradation List, corrected up to 1st April 1875. *Price Rs.* 4; *packing and postage,* 8 *annas.*

Public Works Department Classified List, corrected up to 1st October 1874. *Price, Rs.* 2; *packing and postage,* 4 *annas.*

Rules for the Qualification, Admission, and Enrolment of Pleaders and Mooktears in Mofussil Courts. *Price* 4 *annas; by post,* 5 *annas.*

Rules for Admission of Vakeels in the High Court. *Price* 4 *annas; by post,* 5 *annas.*

New authorized edition corrected up to 1st December 1873; royal 8vo., limp covers, with every alternate page blank for entering notes and alterations.

The Civil Pension Code. *Price, Re.* 1-4; *packing and postage,* 4 *as.*
The Civil Leave Code. *Price, Re.* 1; *packing and postage,* 3 *as.*
The Acting Allowance Code. *Price, As.* 8; *packing and postage,* 2 *as.; or*
The Three Codes bound in one vol. *Price, Rs.* 2-8; *packing and postage,* 8 *as.*

A Report on the Expedition to Western Yunan *viâ* Bhamo. By John Anderson, M.D., Medical Officer and Naturalist to the Expedition. *Price Rs.* 8; *packing and postage,* 14 *annas.*

Report of the Commissioners appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the Origin, Nature &c., of Indian Cattle Plagues. With Appendices. Calcutta, 1871. Fol. pp. xxx and 999, with Maps. *Price Rs.* 10; *packing and postage, Rs.* 2.

Selections from Unpublished Records of Government for the years 1748 to 1767 inclusive. Relating mainly to the social condition of Bengal. With a Map of Calcutta in 1784. By the Rev. J. Long, Member of the Government Record Commission. *Price Rs.* 5; *packing and postage* 1 *Re. extra.*

Selections from Calcutta Gazettes of the years 1816 to 1823 inclusive, showing the political and social condition of the English in India upwards of fifty years ago. By Hugh David Sandeman, C.S., Accountant-General, Bengal, and Member of the Record Commission. *Volume I, Rs.* 3, *and Volumes II, III, IV, and V, at Rs.* 5 *each; packing and postage Re.* 1 *extra.*

Revised (Indian) Army Regulations, Regulations and Orders for the Army of the Bengal Presidency. Published by authority. Royal 8vo., cloth boards. *Price, Rs.* 4; *packing and postage, Re.* 1. *Interleaved copy, Rs* 5; *packing and postage, Re.* 1-12.

Book of Forms referred to in the above. Foolscap folio, enclosed in stiff covers. *Price Rs.* 2; *packing and postage, Re.* 1-8

The Thanatophidia of India, being a description of the venomous snakes of the Indian Peninsula, with an account of the influence of their poison on life, and a series of experiments. By J. Fayrer, M.D., C.S.I., F.R.S.E., Honorary Physician to the Queen, Surgeon-Major Her Majesty's Bengal Army, Professor of Surgery and Senior Surgeon in the Calcutta Medical College and its Hospital, Fellow of the University of Calcutta, and late President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. *Price Rs.* 80 *per copy; packing and postage, Rs* 2-4.

The older Statutes in force in India, edited, with Notes and an Index, by Whitley Stokes, Esq. *Price Rs.* 6; *packing and postage,* 3 *annas.*

A collection of Statutes relating to India passed between the years 1855 and 1870, both inclusive, being a Supplement to the Law relating to India and the East India Company, fifth edition, edited, with an Index to the Statutes relating to India not expressly repealed in August 1867, by Whitley Stokes, Esq. *Price Rs.* 10; *packing and postage,* 12 *annas.*

Vocabulary of Ordnance Stores, for adoption throughout British India: prepared, under the orders of the Government of India, by Ensign J. Tanner, Deputy Assistant Commissary, Bengal Ordnance Department, and rated in the Office of the Examiner of Ordnance Accounts, Fort William. *Price Rs.* 6; *packing and postage, Re.* 1-8 *extra.*

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 14th April 1875.

Battye, D.
Berrington, E
Bright, A.
Cassidy, Mrs.
Clarke, Hon'ble Sir A.
Clarke, Lady.
Corbett Miss T.
Harrison, J. H. C.
Henly, J. C.
Henriques, Mrs.
Holland, H.
Hughes, A. B.
Johnson, E. C.
Jones, Mrs.
Joseph, C.
Kings, Mrs. E.
Lawrence, R. W.
Lucas & Co., A.
Lynch, Miss B.
Maugill, H.
McGuiness, J.
McNeema, J.
Mills, H. F.
Moncrieff, Miss.
Pickford, C. E.
Scharartiz, Mrs.
Sebille, S. and Co.
Smith, Surgeon-Major S.
Smyth, G.
St. Clair, Miss A.
Stewart, G.
Thacker, J. G. A.
Townsend, E. S.
Warren, Thomas.
Watson, William.

"Letters marked Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Alexander, Hon. C.
Anderson, R.
Bainbridge, F. C.
Barbase, W. C.
Brewster, J.
Bunnester. C. H.
Chisam, W.
Cumming, W.
Davis, E. C.
DeBono. L. L. D.
Dougall, J., Dr. F. R. C. P. E.
Editor, "National Budget."
Elworthy, F.
Fernandez, J. F.
Glover, Rev. F. R. A.
Graham. C.
Greig, J.
Grinshaw, N.
Herrick, G. H.
Hill, H H.
Hobbhouse, Mr.
Hogendorp, Baron.
Holl, C.
Holmes, Miss E.
Hoskin, T.
Jones, Miss.
Jones, J. J.
Lamm, S.
Latham, C.
Levie, D.
Luigi, G.
M. DeL. Madame.
McLean, W.
McNicol, J.
Mendonea, J.
Money, E. M.
Morris, A. B., Dr.
O'Donoghue, C. R.
Oates, A. J., Mrs.
Palmer, A. H.
Pepys, Hon. F.
Fearse, A. J., Mrs.
Perra, T. R.
Pinckney, R. R.
Rainey, J. R.
Ralphs, H. J.
Rayson, P.
Rea, Mrs. W.
Rhoades, A. H.
Reid. E. B.
Roberts, H.
Shearman, J., Driver.
Southorn, R.
Stephen, C.
Temple, G. W.
Templer, G.
Tuson, E.
Verner, H. H.
Wade, A. R.
Waits, F.
Whyte, J. B.
Wells, W. S.
Wilberforce, H.
Wilson, E. A. H.
Wolfers, L.
Wright, A.
Young, F. W.

M. PERCY, *Offg. Post-Master.*

INSOLVENT NOTICES.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

IN the matter of COLLY DOSS DOSS, NURSING PERSAUD DOSS, WOOMA CHURN DOSS, JUGESSUR DOSS AND SURBESSUR DOSS, Insolvents.

On Saturday, the 3rd day of April instant, it was ordered that the matters of the Petition of the said Insolvents be heard on Tuesday, the 1st day of June next, and that the said Insolvents do then attend to be examined before the said Court

H. H. Remfry, *Attorney.*

IN the matter of BERTHOLD HENRY HUCHTING, an Insolvent.

On Thursday, the 25th day of March last, it was ordered that the matters of the Petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 1st day of June next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Dignam and Robinson, *Attorneys.*

IN the matter of ANTHONY PEREIRA, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 3rd day of April instant, it was ordered that the matters of the Petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 1st day of June next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

IN the matter of ANNA AMELIA SMYTH, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 23rd day of March last, it was ordered that Tuesday, the 4th day of May next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent be discharged personally, as well as to her after-acquired property, from all liabilities for debts, claims, and demands of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of her Petition for relief.

J. Heeble, *Attorney.*
Chief Clerk's Office, the 6th day of April 1875.

IN the matter of KISTOMOHUN SIRCAR, *alias* KISTOCHUNDER SIRCAR, an Insolvent.

Notice that an application for an *ad-interim* protection order has been this day made by the said insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Tuesday, the 20th day of April instant, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ *"Any creditor of the said Insolvent, desirous of opposing such application, must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.*

Insolvent in person.

IN the matter of ROBERT BARTLETT, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 6th day of April instant, by an order of this Court, the said insolvent was adjudged entitled to his personal discharge under the Act XI Vic., Chap. XXI, as to all persons named in his Schedule as Creditors, or claiming to be Creditors, respectively.

Orr and Harriss, *Attorneys.*

IN the matter of TOOLSEEDASS NUNDY, BOLLYCHAND NUNDY and LOKENAUTH NUNDY, Insolvents.

Notice that an application for an *ad-interim* protection order has been this day made by the said insolvents, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Tuesday, the 20th day of April instant, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ *"Any creditor of the said Insolvents, desirous of opposing such application, must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid."*

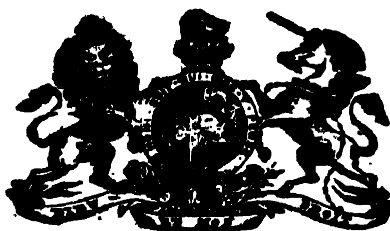
Swinhoe, Law & Co., *Attorneys.*

IN the matter of TOOLSEEDASS NUNDY, BOLLY CHAND NUNDY, and LOKENAUTH NUNDY, Insolvents.

On Wednesday, the 7th day of April, instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvents be heard on Tuesday, the 1st day of June next, and that the said insolvents do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Swinhoe, Law & Co., *Attorneys.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 13th day of April 1875.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1875.

PART IV.

Bills of the Bengal Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 3rd April 1875, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon in one month:—

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Municipal affairs of Calcutta.

CONTENTS.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Municipal affairs of Calcutta.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the municipal affairs of the Town of Calcutta; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1875."

Commencement.

It shall come into force on the first day of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, which date is hereinafter referred to as the commencement of this Act.

Enactments repealed.

2. The enactments specified in the ninth schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof.

This repeal shall not revive any office, authority, or thing abolished by any such enactment, or affect the validity of any thing done or suffered, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued before the commencement of this Act.

And all rules prescribed, assessments, valuations, measurements, divisions, and appointments made, powers conferred, and notifications published under any such enactment, and all other rules (if any) now in force and relating to the matters hereinafter dealt with, shall (so far as they are consistent with this Act) be deemed to have been respectively prescribed, made, conferred, and published hereunder.

And all references made to any such enactment shall, as far as may be practicable, be deemed to be made to this Act.

And all proceedings now pending, which may have been commenced under any such enactment, shall be deemed to be commenced under this Act.

Interpretation clause.

3. In this Act—unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Animal" means a horse, pony, or mule.

"Bazar" means any place of trade, where there is a collection of shops and warehouses, and any place where a market is held.

"Carriage" means any wheeled vehicle with springs.

"Cart" means any cart, hackery, or wheeled vehicle without springs.

"Chapter" means Chapter of this Act.

"Commissioner of Police" means the officer so styled and appointed under section four of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866.

"Court of Small Causes" means the Court of Small Causes for the time being established by law in Calcutta.

"House" includes any hut, building, or shed.

"Immovable property" and "land" respectively mean land, benefits to arise out of land, anything attached to the earth, or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth.

"Movable property" means property of every description, except immovable property.

"Local Government" means the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the time being, or the person acting in that capacity.

"Owner" includes—

(a) the person entitled for the time being to receive the rent of the land in respect of which the word is used;

(b) an agent of such person;

(c) a trustee for such person;

But no such agent or trustee shall be liable to do anything required by this Act to be done by the owner, nor shall he be subject to any fine for omitting to do such thing, unless he have sufficient funds in his hands, as such agent or trustee, to do such thing.

"Police Force" means the Police Force as constituted under section eight of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866.

"Railway" includes a tramway.

"Schedule" means schedule annexed to this Act.

"Section" means section of this Act.

"Street" means any road, street, square, court, alley, or passage, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way, and also the roadway over any public bridge or causeway, and also the footway attached to any street, public bridge or causeway within the Town.

"The Justices" means the Corporation of "the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta."

"The Town" includes all places within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, but not

(a) Fort William;

(b) Esplanade; or

(c) Coolie Bazar, now called Hastings, except such portion as is bounded on the north by Clyde Row, on the south by Tolly's Nullah, on the east by the road leading from Kidderpore bridge to Clyde Row, and on the west by the Strand Road.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.

PART I.—*Of the Constitution of the Corporation and Municipal Fund.*

Corporation of the Justices.

4. All Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, and such other Justices of the Peace for Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, resident in Calcutta, as the Local Government may from time to time by order published in the *Calcutta Gazette* appoint in that behalf shall, by the name of "the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta," be a body corporate, and have perpetual succession and a common seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued.

5. All property, movable and immovable, and all interest of whatsoever nature and kind therein, now vested in or held in trust for the Justices, with all rights of whatsoever description now used, enjoyed, or possessed by the Justices, shall become vested in the Justices for the purposes of this Act.

Property to vest in Justices for the purposes of this Act.

6. All sums received by the Justices, and all fines levied under this Act, and all sums which may be assigned by the Government for the purposes of conservancy or improvement in the Town, shall constitute a fund, which shall be called the Municipal Fund of Calcutta, and shall, together with all property which may become vested in the Justices, be under their control, and shall be applied by them as trustees for the purposes of this Act, and for such other purposes as the Justices, with the sanction of the Local Government, may direct.

Municipal Fund.

PART II.—*Of the Officers of the Corporation.*

7. The Local Government shall from time to time appoint one of the said Justices of the Peace to be Chairman of the Justices.

Appointment and removal of Chairman of the Justices.

Such Chairman shall be removeable from office by the Local Government if his removal be recommended by a resolution in favor of which not less than two-thirds of the Justices of the Peace present at a special general meeting of the Justices shall have voted, but not otherwise.

8. The Justices, at a special general meeting to be held for that purpose, may from time to time appoint a proper person to be Vice-Chairman of the Justices.

Nomination and appointment of Vice-Chairman.

Such appointment shall be subject to the approval of the Local Government.

9. The Justices may, at a special general meeting, from time to time, appoint proper persons, for such period as they may think fit, to the several offices of Secretary, of Engineer, of Surveyor, of Health Officer, of Collector of Taxes, and of Assessor, for the Town.

Appointment of Secretary, Engineer, Surveyor, Health Officer, Collector of Taxes, and Assessor.

Every person so appointed, and also the Vice-Chairman, shall, in all things, be under the immediate orders of the Chairman, and shall perform such duties as shall be assigned by him, and may be removed by the Justices by a resolution in favor of which not less than two-thirds of the Justices of the Peace present at a special general meeting shall have voted, and another person may be appointed in his place.

10. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall reside within the Town, and each of them shall devote his whole time to the duties of his office; and no Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall have or engage in any other profession, trade, or business whatsoever:

Chairman and Vice-Chairman to reside in Calcutta and not to engage in any other profession or trade.

Provided that—

(*a*) Any Civil or Military Officer in the service of the Government may hold the office of Chairman or Vice-Chairman, so long as such Officer shall fill no other appointment:

(*b*) The Chairman may also hold the office of Commissioner of Police, or of Commissioner as interpreted in section one of Bengal Act No. V of 1870 (*to appoint Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta*):

(*c*) The Chairman may also be a member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

11. The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman respectively, may receive such allowances out of the Municipal Fund as shall be, from time to time, fixed by the Justices at a special general meeting.

Allowances of Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

Such allowance shall not exceed—

(*a*) for the Chairman three thousand rupees a month (exclusive of house-rent, which may or may not in the discretion of the Justices be allowed):

(*b*) for the Vice-Chairman twelve hundred rupees a month.

12. Every Secretary, Engineer, Surveyor, Health Officer, Collector of Taxes, and Assessor, appointed as hereinbefore provided, may receive such allowance out of the Municipal Fund as shall be from time to time fixed by the Justices at a special general meeting.

Salaries of Secretary, Engineer, &c.

13. The Chairman may from time to time appoint all such Overseers, Clerks, Subordinate Officers, and servants, as he shall think necessary and proper to assist in carrying out this Act, and may from time to time remove any of such persons and appoint others in their place;

Appointment and remuneration of Overseers, Clerks, and Subordinate Officers.

and may, with the sanction of the Justices at a special general meeting, pay out of the Municipal Fund such allowances to the said persons respectively, or, in case of absence on leave, such portion thereof as he shall think reasonable.

But no person shall be appointed to, or removed from, any office the monthly salary of which exceeds two hundred rupees, without the sanction of the Justices at a meeting.

14. The Justices may at a special meeting with the sanction of the Local Government. grant such leave of absence to the Chairman or any Officer appointed under sections 8 and 9, and may make such arrangements for the carrying on the duties of his office during his absence on leave as shall to them seem proper.

Justices to grant leave of absence, &c., with sanction of Government.

In any case in which leave of absence shall be granted to the Chairman, the Local Government shall appoint one of the Justices of the Peace to act as Chairman in his place, or shall make such other arrangements for carrying on the duties of the office as to it shall seem proper.

Any person appointed under this section to act for the Chairman or any other Officer shall, while so acting, have all the powers and be liable to all the restrictions, limitations, and provisions, which the Chairman or other Officer for whom he may be appointed to act would, under this Act, have or be liable to.

15. In any case in which leave of absence shall be granted under the last preceding section, the Justices may at a special meeting, with the sanction of the Local Government, out of the Municipal Fund, pay to the Chairman or other Officer aforesaid such allowance during absence on leave as shall to them seem proper.

Allowances during absence on leave

But no greater expenditure from the Municipal Fund shall be in any case incurred in the whole, by reason of any such allowance, or of any allowance paid under section thirteen, than would have been incurred had no leave been granted.

16. The Justices may, at a special general meeting, from time to time make rules for pensions and gratuities to be granted, and to be paid out of the Municipal Fund, to their Officers and servants, and may repeal, alter, or add to such rules.

Justices may make rules for pensions and gratuities to their officers and servants.

No rule and no repeal, or alteration of, or addition to any rule, shall have effect until the same has been confirmed by the Local Government and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

The Justices may from time to time admit any of their Officers and servants to the benefit of such rules.

17. No Chairman or Vice-Chairman, or other Officer or servant of the Justices, shall be interested directly or indirectly in any contract made with the Justices; and if any such person be so interested, he shall become incapable of continuing in office or in employment as such Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or other Officer or servant, and shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred rupees.

Officers, &c., not to be interested in contracts, &c.

Provided that no person shall, by reason of being a shareholder in, or a member of, any incorporated or registered Company, be deemed interested in any contract entered into between such Company and the Justices.

PART III.—*Of the Mode of transacting business and entering into contracts.*

18. The Justices shall provide and keep an office within the Town, and shall at such office, and during all days of business, keep open a book in which shall be entered all reasonable complaints made, orally or by letter, by any inhabitant, or the owner, or occupier of any land within the Town, of any matter cognizable by the Justices;

Justices to provide an office and keep a book for entry of complaints.

and the proper Officer of the Justices shall forthwith enquire into the truth of all such complaints, and report thereon to the Justices; and such report shall be entered in the said book and such book shall be open, at all reasonable times, to any inhabitant, or owner, or occupier of land within the Town.

19. There shall be four quarterly meetings in every year, and one ordinary meeting in every month, at which the Justices shall meet for the transaction of general business.

Time for holding quarterly and ordinary meetings.

The quarterly meetings shall be held at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the fifteenth day of the months of January, April, July, and October, and the ordinary meetings at the same hour on the eleventh day of every month; and if any such day shall happen to be a holiday allowed by the Government, then on the next succeeding day which shall not be such a holiday.

Provided that no ordinary meeting need be called if there be no business to be laid before it by the Chairman or by any of the Justices of the Peace.

20. The Justices shall, from time to time, as occasion may require, at a special meeting to be convened for that purpose or at some adjournment thereof, fix and determine the kind of business that may be transacted at the said ordinary and quarterly meetings: and no business, save such business, shall be transacted at such meetings:

Business at ordinary and quarterly meetings.

But the Chairman may postpone the discussion of any question that may be raised at any such meeting, and refer the determination thereof to a special or special general meeting to be convened within fourteen days thereafter.

21. The Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, may whenever he thinks fit, and shall upon a requisition made in writing by any ten Justices of the Peace, call a special or special general meeting of the Justices. Previous to any such meeting at least four days' clear notice, specifying the time and place of such intended meeting, and the purpose for which it is to be held, shall be given by advertisement in at least two of the daily newspapers published in Calcutta.

Special, and special general meetings may be called.

22. No business shall be brought before, or transacted at, any special or special general meeting other than the business specified in the notice given under the last preceding section:

What business to be transacted at special and special general meetings.

Provided that any Justice of the Peace may submit to a special or special general meeting any resolution beyond the matters mentioned in the notice given of such meeting, if he shall have given not less than two days' previous notice of his intention so to do, by leaving a copy of the resolution at the office of the Justices.

23. All acts authorized or required to be done by the Justices, and all questions which may come before them for decision, shall, save as is herein otherwise provided, be done, and decided by, a majority of the Justices of the Peace present at the meeting, before which the matter may be brought.

All questions to be decided at meetings by majority of votes.

24. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall attend all meetings of the Justices held under this Act, unless prevented by sickness or other reasonable cause; and the Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, shall preside at every such meeting; and shall have a second, or casting vote in all cases of equality of votes.

Who to preside at meetings.

In the absence of both the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, the Justices of the Peace present at any meeting shall choose some one of their number to preside.

The President of any meeting at which a quorum of the Justices of the Peace shall be present, may, with the consent of the meeting, adjourn the meeting from time to time, and from place to place; but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting, other than the business

left unfinished at the meeting from which such adjournment took place.

25. No business shall be transacted at any meeting unless a quorum of Justices of the Peace be present at such meeting, that is to say:—

What shall constitute a quorum.

(a) At an ordinary meeting at least three;

(b) At a special meeting at least seven;

(c) At a special general, or quarterly meeting, at least fifteen.

Provided that, if at any meeting there shall not be a sufficient number of Justices of the Peace present to form a quorum as above mentioned, the President (whether he be the Chairman or not) shall adjourn the meeting to such convenient time and place as he shall think fit; and the business which would have been brought before the original meeting had there been a quorum present, shall be brought before, and disposed of by the adjourned meeting in the usual manner, whether there be a quorum present at such adjourned meeting or not.

26. Minutes of the proceedings of all meetings shall be drawn up and fairly entered in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall be signed by the President after each meeting; and the said Minutes shall, at all reasonable times, be open at the office of the Justices to the inspection of any Justice of the Peace without charge, and of any other person on payment of a fee of eight annas.

Minutes of proceedings of Justices to be kept, and to be open for inspection.

27. A poll may be demanded at any special general or quarterly meeting by at least five, and at any special or ordinary meeting by at least three Justices of the Peace.

Poll may be demanded.

28. If a poll be demanded as in the last preceding section mentioned, or be taken at any meeting of any kind whatsoever, the votes of the Justices of the Peace present shall be taken by the President, each being called on to vote in order of seniority on the roll of the Justices of the Peace, and the result of such poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the Justices at such meeting.

Poll how to be taken.

29. The Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall, except upon such holidays as shall be allowed by the Government, and unless prevented by sickness or other reasonable cause, attend daily at the office of the Justices for the transaction of business connected with or arising under this Act, and, when so attending, shall have all the powers vested by this Act in the Justices; and they may, respectively, exercise the like powers at all times in carrying out the orders of the Justices, or in executing any works sanctioned by them, and generally in the management of the business aforesaid:

Chairman or Vice-Chairman to attend daily for the transaction of business, and to exercise the powers of the Justices.

Provided that no Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall act in opposition to, or contravention of, any order of the Justices, or exercise any power which by this Act is directed to be exercised only by the Justices at a meeting.

30. The Justices may enter into, and perform, all such contracts as may be necessary for carrying this Act into effect.

Mode of contracting by, and on behalf of, the Justices.

Every contract made on behalf of the Justices in respect of any sum exceeding five hundred rupees, or in respect of any property exceeding five hundred rupees in value, shall be in writing, and signed by the Chairman, or, in his absence, by the Vice-Chairman, and two other Justices of the Peace, and shall be sealed with the seal of the Justices.

Unless so executed it shall not be binding on the Justices.

But the Justices may compound with any contractor or other person in respect of any penalty incurred by reason of the non-performance of any contract entered into as aforesaid, whether such penalty be mentioned in any such contract or otherwise, for such sums of money or other recompense as to the Justices may seem proper.

31. The Justices, at a meeting, may from time to time appoint, from among the Justices of the Peace, such and so many Committees, either of a general or of a special nature, and consisting of such number of persons as they may think fit, for the purpose of inquiring into, and reporting upon, any matter connected with the conservancy or improvement of the Town, or of advising and aiding the Chairman in the discharge of any portion of his executive duties, which in the discretion of the Justices would be better regulated or managed with the advice and aid of any such Committee:

Justices may appoint Committees.

Provided that the Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall be a member of every such Committee, and that the proceedings of every such Committee shall be submitted to the Justices at a meeting.

PART IV.—*Of the Estimates of Income, Expenditure, and audit.*

32. At the quarterly meeting to be held in the month of October in each year, the Chairman shall lay before the Justices a Budget or Estimate, prepared by him, of the income and expenditure of the Justices for the year commencing on the first day of January then next succeeding, in such detail and form as the Justices shall from time to time, by order passed at a quarterly, or special general meeting, direct.

A Budget or Estimate of income and expenditure to be submitted annually to the Justices.

Such Budget shall be completed and printed, and a copy thereof, as far as may be practicable, sent by post or otherwise to each of the Justices of the Peace, resident within twenty miles of Government House, at least seven days prior to the meeting before which the Budget is to be laid.

33. The Budget shall show what expenditure it is proposed to incur during the period to which it relates, and the manner in which it is proposed to meet such expenditure.

Budget of expenditure.

34. It shall be in the discretion of the Justices to pass, or to reject, or to modify, the estimates of all or any sums entered in the Budget.

Revision and passing of estimates.

No new work or series of works, the entire estimated cost of which as shown in the Budget shall exceed fifty thousand rupees, shall be commenced without the sanction of the Local Government.

Accounts to be audited and examined.

35. The accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Justices shall be audited and examined at least once in every year at such time and by such auditors as shall, from time to time, be appointed by the Local Government.

Powers of auditors.

36. For the purposes of any audit and examination of accounts under this Act, the auditors may, by summons in writing, require the production before them of all books, deeds, contracts, accounts, vouchers, and all other documents and papers which they may deem necessary, and may require any person holding or accountable for any such books, deeds, contracts, accounts, vouchers, documents, or papers, to appear before them at any such audit and examination, or adjournment thereof, and to make and sign a declaration with respect to the same.

Remuneration of auditors.

37. All auditors acting under this Act shall, in respect of each audit, be paid out of the Municipal Fund such reasonable remuneration as the Justices at a special general meeting with the sanction of the Local Government shall from time to time determine.

Ten days notice of audit to be given.

38. Before each audit and examination of accounts, the Justices shall give ten days' notice of the time and place at which the same will be made, by advertisement in at least two of the daily newspapers, published in Calcutta; and a copy of the accounts to be audited and examined shall be deposited in the office of the Justices, and be open during office hours thereat, to the inspection of all persons interested for seven days before the audit and examination, and all such persons shall be at liberty to take copies of, or extracts from, the same, without the payment of any fee; and within fourteen days after the audit and examination shall have been completed, the auditors shall report upon the accounts audited and examined, and shall deliver such report to the Justices at a meeting, who shall cause the same to be deposited in the office of the Justices, and to be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* and in some one or more of the said newspapers.

PART V.—*Of the Fixing of Rates.*

Rates to be fixed at the quarterly meeting in October.

39. At the quarterly meeting to be held in the month of October in each year as aforesaid, or at an adjourned meeting of the same, the Justices shall fix the rates at which the rates and taxes hereinafter mentioned shall be imposed for the year commencing on the first day of January then next ensuing, and the rate so fixed shall not be altered before the quarterly meeting held in the next succeeding month of October, or at an adjourned meeting of the same, except by a resolution passed by the Justices at a special general meeting.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE TAX ON CARRIAGES AND ANIMALS.

Tax on carriages and animals.

40. A tax at a rate not exceeding the rates specified in the first schedule shall be imposed upon all carriages and animals kept within Calcutta, and shall be payable in advance. But it shall not be imposed on—

(*a*) animals belonging to Officers doing regimental duty at the Presidency, at the rate of one animal for each Officer;

(*b*) animals exempt from any municipal tax under section twenty-five of the Indian Volunteers' Act, 1869;

(*c*) carriages, or animals belonging to the Government, or to the Justices;

(*d*) carriages, the wheels of which do not exceed twenty-four inches in diameter;

(*e*) animals under eleven hands in height;

(*f*) carriages kept for sale by *bonâ fide* dealers in such carriages and not used for any other purpose;

(*g*) animals used by, or in, any cavalry regiment, or by the Police force.

Owners of carriages, &c., to take out license.

41. The person in possession of every carriage or animal kept within the Town shall, on or before the first day of January and the first day of July in each year, forward to the office of the Justices, a statement in writing signed by him, containing a description of the carriages and animals liable to the tax for which he desires to take out a license.

Such person shall at the same time pay to the Justices such sum as shall be payable by him for the half-year commencing on the first day of January or July (as the case may be) for the carriages and animals specified in such statement, according to the rates given in the first schedule.

Any person becoming possessed between the first day of January and the first day of July, or between the first day of July and the first day of January, of any carriage or animal so kept, shall, within a week of becoming so possessed, send to the office of the Justices a similar statement, together with the amount payable for the whole of the then current half-year, according to the rates specified in the first schedule.

The Justices may, if they are satisfied that any such carriage or animal has been kept for only a portion of the then current half-year,

remit the whole, or such portion thereof as they may think fit, of the amount so payable.

For the purposes of this section a livery stable-keeper shall be deemed to be possessed of every animal in his stables.

On payment of tax, Justices to grant license.

42. Whenever any person shall pay to the Justices the amount of the tax which under the two last preceding sections shall be payable by him in respect of all carriages and animals kept within the Town, the Justices shall grant to such person a license to keep within the Town such carriages and animals during the current half-year ending upon the first day of January, or the first day of July, which shall occur next after the grant of such license and no longer.

43. The Justices, at their discretion, may compound, for any period not exceeding one year, with livery stable-keepers, and other persons keeping carriages for hire, or animals for sale or hire, for a certain sum to be paid for the carriages or animals so kept by such persons, in lieu of the taxes specified in the first schedule.

Justices may compound for carriages with livery stable-keepers and others.

44. The Justices may, by a notice in writing under their common seal, require any person who shall carry on the trade or business of a livery stable-keeper, to produce, for the inspection of the Justices, or of any person authorized by them in that behalf, all books and accounts relating to the business of a livery stable-keeper carried on by the person so carrying on the trade or business.

Power to compel production of the books of livery stable-keepers.

45. The Justices, or any person authorized by them in that behalf, may at any time between sunrise and sunset, enter and inspect any stable or carriage-house, or any place wherein they may have reason to believe that there is any carriage or animal, liable to taxation; and the Justices may summon any person whom they have reason to believe to be liable to the payment of any tax under sections 40 and 41, or any servant of such person, and may examine such person or servant as to the number and description of the horses and carriages in respect of which such person is liable to be taxed.

Power to inspect stable, &c., and to summon persons liable to the payment of the tax.

46. The Justices shall, from time to time, cause to be prepared and entered in distinct columns, in a book to be kept at the office of the Justices and to be open to the inspection of any person who shall apply for leave to inspect the same, a list of the persons to whom during the then current period of six months a license has been granted under section 42, and of the carriages and animals in respect of which the same has been granted.

List of persons licensed to be entered in a book.

OF THE TAX ON PROFESSIONS, TRADES, AND CALLINGS.

47. Every person who shall, within the Town, exercise any of the professions, trades, or callings specified in the second schedule, shall yearly take out a license, and shall pay for the same such sum as is in the second schedule mentioned.

Persons exercising certain professions, trades, and callings in the Town, to take out a license.

The Justices may in their discretion remit any portion of the sum so payable if they are satisfied that any such person has exercised any such profession, trade, or calling, for a portion of the year only.

48. The license mentioned in the last preceding section shall be granted by the Justices, or by some person authorized by them in that behalf, and shall specify,

License to be granted by Justices, and to specify particulars.

the date of the grant thereof.

the name of the person to whom the license is granted,

and the sum paid for such license.

Such license shall have effect and continue in force from the commencement of the year in which it is granted until the thirty-first day of December next after the day of the granting thereof and no longer.

49. The Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall determine under which of the classes mentioned in the second schedule, every person to whom a license may be granted shall be assessed.

Chairman to classify all persons required by this Act to be licensed.

50. The Justices may, by a notice in writing under their common seal, require the occupier of any house to forward to them a list in writing signed by him of the names of all persons residing in such house, and of their respective professions, trades, and occupations.

Justices may require list of persons in any house.

51. As soon as may be after the first day of January in every year, the Chairman shall prepare a list of the persons licensed under sections 47 and 48 which shall state

Chairman to prepare a list of all persons required by this Act to be licensed.

the profession, trade, or calling of every such person therein named;

the class under which he is assessed;

and the sum paid by him in respect of his license;

and such list shall be filed in the office of the Justices, and be open to public inspection at all reasonable times.

OF THE REGISTRATION OF CARTS.

52. Every cart kept or used within the Town, and every cart plying for hire within the Town, or let for hire within or without the Town, and used within it, shall be registered in the office of the Justices with the name and residence of the owner, and shall have affixed thereto the number of such registration in such manner as the Justices shall direct.

Registry and numbering of carts.

53. The registration of carts, under the last preceding section, shall be made and the numbers assigned half-yearly, on or after the first day of January and the first day of July in each year, upon such days as the Justices shall appoint, and a fee of four rupees shall be paid for each registration.

Fee for registration.

The Justices may in their discretion remit any portion of the fee so payable if they are satisfied that the cart hereinbefore required to be registered has been kept or used as in the last preceding section mentioned for a portion of the half-year only.

When any registered cart is transferred within any half-year, it shall be registered anew in the name of the person to whom it has been transferred; and a fee of four annas shall be paid for every such last mentioned registration.

54. The last two preceding sections shall not apply to carts—

Last two sections not to apply to certain carts.

(a) which are the property of the Government,
(b) which are the property of the Justices,
(c) or which are kept at any place more than eight miles distant from Government House, and are only temporarily and casually used in the Town.

55. If any person owns or keeps any cart hereinbefore required to be registered, without having caused the same to be registered, the Justices or any

On failure to register, the Justices may seize and sell cart and animals.

Officer authorized by them in that behalf, may seize such cart (provided the same be not employed at the time of the seizure in the conveyance of passengers or goods) together with the animals or cattle drawing the same, and may detain them;

and all Police Officers shall, on the application of the Justices or their Officers as aforesaid, seize and detain any such cart, animals, or cattle.

If the cart, animals, or cattle so seized be not claimed within ten days, they may be sold by auction by order of a Justice of the Peace, and the proceeds of such sale may be applied to the expenses incurred on account of the seizure, detention, and sale; and the surplus (if any), if not claimed within a further period of twenty days, shall be paid to the Municipal Fund.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE RATES.

PART I.—*Of Imposing the Rates.*

Rates.

56. The Justices shall impose upon all land within the Town—

(*a*) an annual Land rate, not exceeding ten per cent. of its annual value;

(*b*) an annual Water rate, not exceeding six per cent. of its annual value;

The Justices may impose upon all land situated within the boundaries notified under section 122

an annual Drainage rate, to be fixed from time to time by the Local Government, not exceeding two and a half per cent. of its annual value.

The Land rate, Water-rate, and Drainage rate shall be payable by the owners of the land.

To provide for the amount hereinafter directed to be paid to the Local Government, and for the cost of collection of such amount, the Justices shall impose an annual Police rate on all land within the Town not exceeding three per cent. of its annual value.

To provide for the lighting of the public streets, the Justices shall impose an annual Lighting rate upon all land within the Town not exceeding two and a half per cent. of its annual value.

The Police and Lighting rates shall be payable by the occupiers of the land.

All the rates hereinbefore mentioned shall be payable by quarterly instalments, and the Water-rate shall be payable in advance.

It shall be in the option of the Justices, in lieu of any of the said rates, to impose upon any land a fixed annual rate not exceeding four rupees for every cottah.

PART II.—*Of the Owner's Rates.*

If assessment be made at a higher annual value than the amount paid by the occupier, owner may recover difference from him.

57. If the annual value of any land as assessed under Chapter V, or the rate fixed under the last paragraph of the last preceding section, shall in any case exceed the amount of rent payable by the occupier to the owner, the owner may in such case recover from the occupier the difference between the sum assessed upon him and the sum at which he would have been assessed had he been rated only upon the amount of rent actually payable to him, and such difference shall be added to the rent payable by the occupier, and shall be recoverable by the owner from him.

Owner of land to be deemed owner of house thereon situate.

58. For the purposes of the Land-rate and Water-rate, the owner of any land upon which any house is situated shall be deemed to be the owner of such house, and shall be liable to the Land-rate and Water-rate payable in respect of such house.

Owners paying Water-rate to be repaid three-fourths by occupiers.

59. Whenever the person from or by whom the Water-rate shall have been recovered or paid shall not be the occupier of the land in respect of which the Water-rate shall have been assessed, such person may, if there be but one occupier of such land, recover from such occupier three-fourths of the Water-rate so paid,

and if there be more than one occupier may recover from each of such occupiers, such sum as shall bear to three-fourths of the entire amount of Water-rate so paid, the same proportion as the value of the portion of such land in the occupation of such occupier, bears to the entire value of such land.

Owner of land on which house situate to recover from owner of house entire rate for house, in addition to three-fourths of rate for land.

60. Whenever the owner of any land on which any house is situated shall not be the owner of such house, and shall have paid the Land-rate or Water-rate for such land and for such house, he may recover from the owner of such house the entire amount of the Land-rate or Water-rate payable in respect of such house.

Power to recover sums payable under last two sections as rent.

61. Every person who, under either of the two last preceding sections, or under section 57, may be entitled to recover any sum from any occupier or other person, may recover such sum from the person liable to pay the same as if the same were rent payable by such person for the land or house in respect of which such sum is payable.

Person sub-letting to different persons to be deemed occupier.

62. Whenever any person holding any land at a rent from the person liable to pay the Water-rate has or may sublet the same to different persons holding in severalty, the person so holding shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the occupier of such land.

Three-fourths of rate remitted for unoccupied land.

63. Three-fourths of the Water-rate payable in respect of any land shall be remitted for the period during which such land may remain unoccupied.

Refund of Water-rate to owners of unoccupied land.

64. Whenever any quarterly instalment of Water-rate shall have been paid in respect of any land, and such land shall, during the quarter for which such instalment shall have been paid, cease to be occupied, the person who shall have paid such Water-rate shall be entitled to be repaid by the Justices three-fourths of such sum as shall bear to the amount paid by him the same proportion which the residue of the quarter, after notice in writing of such cessation of occupation shall have been given to the Justices, bears to an entire quarter.

65. Whenever any land, which shall have been unoccupied, shall be occupied during any quarter, there shall be forthwith payable in respect of such land, such amount of Water-rate as shall bear to the entire quarterly instalment of Water-rate for such land, the same proportion as the residue of such quarter, after such land shall be occupied, bears to an entire quarter.

Rate payable for land becoming occupied.

66. Whenever the occupier of any land shall, pending any quarter, cease to occupy the land, he shall be liable to repay to the person by whom the Water-rate of the land is payable, such part only of the quarterly instalment of Water-rate payable in respect of such quarter, as shall bear to three-fourths of such quarterly instalment the same proportion as the period which shall have elapsed from the first day of such quarter till he cease to occupy shall bear to the entire quarter; and in case he shall have repaid to the person who shall have paid such quarterly instalment to the Justices any sum greater than such part, he shall be entitled to recover from such person any sum which he may have paid in excess of such part, or to deduct the same from any rent due to such person.

Refund to occupier on termination of occupation.

PART III.—*Of Occupier's Rates.*

67. The Justices shall cause the chief public streets of the Town to be sufficiently lighted, and the sum applicable annually to the current expenses of lighting the said streets shall be the gross proceeds of the Lighting-rate, and no more, but the Justices may expend out of the Municipal Fund such further sums as may from time to time be necessary for the purchase, setting up, and maintaining of lamps, lamp-posts, pipes, and other necessary apparatus.

Justices to light public streets

68. If during the course of any quarter, the Justices have reason to believe that any person, who, if the current quarter had come to an end, would be liable to pay the Police and Lighting rates for that quarter, is about to remove from the Town forthwith, they may declare such person liable to the immediate payment of such rates, or any of them, from the commencement of that quarter up to the date of such declaration, and the amount of such rates for such time due from such person, shall be leviable forthwith, in like manner and in all respects as such rates are ordinarily leviable.

When rate-payer about to remove, Justices may order immediate payment.

69. If any house is occupied by more than one person holding in severalty, or is of less assessed annual value than one hundred rupees, the Justices may impose the Police and Lighting rates upon the owner of such house, or upon the owner of the land on which such house is situated.

Power to assess owners in certain cases.

70. If the Police and Lighting rates are paid by the owner of any house or land under the last preceding section, such owner may, if there be but one occupier of the house, recover from such occupier the entire amount of the rate so paid by such owner; and if there be more than one occupier, he may recover from each occupier such sum as shall bear to the entire amount of rate so paid by him the same proportion as the value of the portion of the house in the occupation of such person bears to the entire value of such house.

Owner to recover from occupier rates paid by owner.

71. Every owner who, under the provisions of the last preceding section, may be entitled to recover any sum from the occupier of any house or of any portion thereof, shall have for the recovery of such sum all such and the same remedies, powers, rights, and authorities as if such sum were rent payable to him by the occupier in respect of such portion of the house as may be in his occupation.

Owner for recovering rates to have same power as for recovering rent.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE ASSESSMENT OF LAND.

72. The estimated gross annual rent at which any land, liable to rate under this Act, might reasonably be expected to let from year to year, shall, for the purposes of any rate to be imposed under this Act, be held and be deemed to be the annual value of such land.

Annual value of land how to be ascertained.

The value of land so estimated shall not include the value of any machinery thereupon.

73. The annual value at which any land is to be assessed, or the area on which it is to be rated under this Act, shall be fixed by the Justices, and such land shall be assessed or rated, upon the value or the area so fixed, for three years from the date on which it is so fixed, or for such other period not exceeding three years as the Justices may from time to time direct, and on no other value or area.

Annual value to be assessed by the Justices; assessment to remain in force for three years.

74. If, during the currency of any period as is mentioned in the last preceding section any substantial alteration and improvement is made on any such land, the Justices may cause such land to be again assessed, even though such period has expired, and such last mentioned assessment shall be in force, and the rate shall be imposed according to it, until the expiration of the said three years.

75. The annual value assessed, or the area fixed, by the Justices as hereinbefore provided, shall be entered in a book to be kept at the office of the Justices, wherein shall also be written in distinct columns—

Value assessed, or measurement, to be entered in a book, &c.

(*a*) the name of the owner;

(*b*) the name of the occupier, if the occupier is the person liable to pay the rate;

(*c*) a designation of the property, sufficient to identify the same, together with the name and number of the street (if any) in which it is situated, and

(*d*) the amount of the rate assessed or fixed thereon.

The book required to be kept under this section is hereinafter called the "assessment book."

When the name of the owner or occupier is not known, it shall be sufficient to designate him in the assessment book as the "owner" or "occupier."

76. The Justices shall from time to time make a valuation or measurement of all land within the Town, and for such purpose may divide the Town into such and so

New valuation or measurement to be made.

many districts as they may think fit, and proceed to make a separate valuation or measurement district by district, and shall enter the same in the assessment book.

Returns may be required for purpose of valuation.

77. The Justices may require the owner or occupier of any land to furnish them with returns of the measurements, and of the rent, or annual value thereof; and the Justices, or any person authorized by them in that behalf, may at any time between sunrise and sunset, enter on to, and inspect, survey, and measure such land.

Public notice of valuation and measurement to be given.

78. When the valuation and measurement of any of the districts of the Town, into which it may have been divided by the Justices shall have been completed, the Justices shall give public notice thereof, and of the place where the assessment book or a copy thereof, may be inspected, by advertisement in at least two of the daily newspapers published in Calcutta, and also by placards posted up in conspicuous places throughout such district of the Town;

and the person in whose custody the assessment book may be, shall permit every person being the owner or occupier of land included in the assessment or measurement, or the agent of such owner or occupier, to inspect the book and to make extracts therefrom without payment of any fee, and every person not being such owner or occupier, to inspect and make extracts, in like manner, on payment of a fee of one rupee.

Notice of time of revising assessment.

79. The Justices shall, at the time and in the manner in the last preceding section mentioned, give public notice of a day, not being less than fifteen days from the publication of such notice, when they will proceed to revise the said valuation, or measurement and assessment; and in all cases in which any land is for the first time assessed, or in which the valuation or measurement of any land previously assessed is increased, shall give special notice thereof to the owners or occupiers of the same.

Appeal against valuation, &c.

80. All appeals against such valuation, or measurement and assessment as is mentioned in the last preceding section, shall be made to the Justices, by application in writing left at their office three days before the day fixed in the said public notice for the revising of the said valuation or measurement and assessment; and upon hearing such appeals, the Justices shall make such amendments (if any), in the said assessment and in the assessment book, as they shall think proper.

After revision, assessment book to be authenticated by the seal of the Justices

81. After the appeals specified in the last preceding section have been disposed of, and after the revision of the valuation or measurement and assessment has been completed, the amendments, if any, made in the assessment book shall be authenticated by the seal of the Justices;

and thereupon, and subject to such alterations and amendments as may thereafter be duly made, the rate so assessed shall be deemed to be the rate for the whole period for which the assessment is made, and this period shall be calculated from the commencement of the quarter succeeding that in which any such amendment shall be so authenticated.

Alteration or amendment of assessment.

82. The Chairman or Vice-Chairman may at any time amend the assessment book by inserting therein the name of any person whose name ought to be so inserted, or by inserting any land liable to the rate, after giving notice, to any person interested in the making of the amendment, of a day, not being less than fifteen days from the date of the service of such notice, when such amendment is to be made; or by striking out the name of any person or any land not liable to the rate, or reducing the amount of the rate, without notice :

and if any amendment shall be made, in cases where notice is required, the same shall be deemed to have been made on the expiration of fifteen days after service of the said notice; and any person interested in such amendment may appeal by application in writing to the Justices, to be left at their office three days before the day fixed in the said notice for such amendment.

New assessment book need not be prepared every three years.

83. It shall not be necessary to prepare a new assessment book at the expiration of each period of assessment, but the Justices may adopt the valuation or measurement and assessment contained in any assessment book for any previous period with such alterations as may, in particular cases, be deemed necessary, as the valuation, or measurement and assessment for the period next following.

Provided that sections 78, 79, 80, and 81 shall, as far as possible, be applicable to such valuation, or measurement and assessment, and to the assessment book or books in which it is contained.

Hearing appeals.

84. Appeals against any rate assessed or demanded by the Justices under this Act shall be heard and determined by not less than three Justices of the Peace.

No appeal shall be heard unless the amount of the rate has been deposited with the Justices;

and unless the appeal is preferred by the person who at the time the appeal is made shall be recorded in the said book as the owner of the land to which the appeal refers, or by the occupier thereof, or by the agent of either of them.

Assessment by Justices when to be final.

85. The assessment by the Justices of any rate, when no appeal therefrom is made as hereinbefore provided, and the adjudication of any appeal under the last preceding section, shall be final and conclusive.

CHAPTER VI.

OF LEVYING THE RATES.

Bills to be presented.

86. When any rate is due, the Justices shall cause to be presented, to the person liable to the payment thereof, a bill for the sum due, which shall also contain a statement of the period, and a description of the property or thing, for which the rate is charged.

Notice of demand.

87. If the bill is not paid by the person liable to pay the same, within seven days from the presentation thereof, the Justices may cause to be served upon such person a notice of demand, in

the form contained in the third schedule or to the like effect; and if he shall not, within seven days from the service of such notice of demand, pay the sum due, or show sufficient cause, to the satisfaction of the Justices, for non-payment of the same, such sum, with all costs, may be levied by distress and sale of the moveable property of the defaulter, or if the defaulter be the occupier of any land in respect of which a rate is due, by distress and sale of any moveable property found on the land, under a warrant in the form contained in the fourth schedule or to the like effect, to be issued for that purpose by the Justices.

Distress.

For every notice of demand under this section which the Justices shall cause to be served upon any person, a fee not exceeding one rupee, the amount of which shall be in each case fixed by the Justices, shall be paid by such person.

Such fee shall be added to the amount of the rate in respect of which the notice is given, and, if not duly paid, shall be levied in the same manner as such rate may be levied.

Inventory—notice of distress.

88. The officer charged with the execution of a warrant of distress under the last preceding section shall make an inventory of the moveable property seized under such warrant, and shall at the time give a notice in writing, in the form contained in the fifth schedule, to the person in possession thereof at the time of the seizure, that the said moveable property will be sold as therein mentioned.

Sale.

89. If the warrant is not in the meantime discharged or suspended by the Justices, the moveable property seized shall be sold under the orders of the Justices, who shall apply the proceeds, or such part thereof as may be necessary, in discharge of the said arrears and costs;

and the surplus, if any, shall be returned, on demand, to the person in possession of the moveable property at the time of the seizure.

Fees shall be payable upon distraints under this Act according to the rates set forth in the Table of Fees in the fifth schedule.

Goods of defaulter, wherever found, may be distrained.

90. The moveable property of any person from whom any rate is due may be distrained, wherever the same may be found, for default in payment of the money due from him.

Rate due from owner may be recovered from occupier, and deducted by him from his rent.

91. If the sum due on account of any rate from the owner of any land remains unpaid after notice of demand has been duly served, the Justices may demand the amount from the occupier for the time being of the land, and, on non-payment thereof, may recover the same by distress and sale of any moveable property found on the land and, in such case, the occupier may deduct, from the next and following payments of his rent, the amount which may be so paid by, or recovered from, him.

Provided that no arrear of rate, which has remained due from the owner of any land for more than one year, shall be so recovered from the occupier thereof.

Distress not unlawful for want of form.

92. No distress levied under this Act shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any party making the same be deemed a trespasser on account of any defect or want of form in the notice, schedule, summons, notice of demand, warrant of distress, inventory, or other proceeding relating thereto, nor shall such party be deemed a trespasser on account of any irregularity committed by him; but all persons aggrieved by such irregularity may recover full satisfaction for any special damage sustained by them in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

Justices may sue, instead of proceeding by distress.

93. Instead of proceeding by distress and sale, or in case of failure to realize by distress and sale the whole or any part of the sum due in respect of any rate, the Justices may sue the person liable to pay the same in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE WATER-SUPPLY.

The Justices to provide water-supply.

94. The Justices shall provide a supply of water within the Town, and shall for that purpose cause such mains and pipes to be laid, and such tanks, reservoirs, or other works to be made and constructed, as shall be necessary for the supply of water in all the chief public streets of the Town, and shall also erect, in all such streets, sufficient and convenient stand-pipes or pumps for the gratuitous use of the inhabitants of the Town.

The said stand-pipes or pumps shall be so placed that there shall not be any portion of any such street, at a greater distance than one hundred and fifty yards from some such stand-pipe or pumps, and such stand-pipes or pumps shall, between sunrise and sunset, so far as may be reasonably practicable, be kept supplied with water.

Supply for business.

95. The Justices may supply water, for purposes other than domestic purposes, provided that the person requiring such supply make application to the Justices in writing, specifying the purpose for which such supply is required and the quantity likely to be consumed.

The Justices may thereupon, subject to such charges or rates as may be agreed upon between themselves and the person so requiring such supply, lay down, or allow to be laid down, the necessary communication-pipes and works, of such dimensions and character as may be agreed upon between the Justices and the person requiring such supply, or, in the absence of such agreement, as may be fixed by the Justices.

Householder entitled to supply of water for domestic use.

96. Every person paying the Water-rate hereinafter mentioned, shall be entitled to have, free of further charge or assessment in respect of the same, a supply of water from the mains and pipes of the Justices for the domestic use of himself and his household.

What are domestic purposes.

97. A supply of water for domestic use shall not include a supply of water for animals, or for washing carriages, where such animals or carriages are kept for sale or hire, or a supply for any trade, manufacture, or business, or for fountains, or for watering gardens or roads, or for any ornamental or mechanical purpose.

Communication-pipes, &c., to be made of required dimensions and at expense of householder.

98. Every person paying the Water-rate hereinafter mentioned, shall be entitled to lay down communication-pipes from the mains and pipes of the Justices, for bringing into his house a proper and sufficient supply of water for domestic use.

The communication-pipes leading the water from the mains and pipes of the Justices into the house of any rate-payer, and the pipes and works within the house connected therewith, shall be of such character, dimensions, and material, as the Justices or their Officer authorized by them in that behalf shall fix and approve: and shall be made and constructed at the expense of the person requiring the same.

Communication-pipes, &c., must be made to satisfaction of Officer of the Justices.

99. The communication-pipes and works leading water from the mains and pipes of the Justices into any land, must in all cases be executed subject to the inspection, and to the satisfaction of, the Officer authorized in that behalf by the Justices.

Such communication-pipes and works may be made by the servants and workmen of the Justices, upon such terms as may be agreed upon between the Justices and the person requiring the supply, or subject to such charges as may be fixed by the Justices;

and the Justices may require the amount necessary for the execution of such works to be paid or deposited before such works are executed;

and such charges and expenses shall be recoverable in the same manner as the Water-rate.

Pressure at which water must be kept.

100. The Justices shall, between sunrise and sunset, so far as may be reasonably practicable, keep and maintain in their pipes and mains a sufficient supply of pure water for the use of the rate-payers, and for the other purposes for which such supply is required;

and shall, at such times and in such portions of the Town as the Justices, with the sanction of the Local Government, may direct, maintain a pressure of water in the pipes and mains sufficient to raise the water in all houses and places in which the same may be introduced, to a height of not less than fifty feet.

Power to enter premises.

101. The Officer authorized in that behalf by the Justices, may, between the hours of nine in the forenoon and five in the afternoon, enter on to any land supplied with water as aforesaid, in order to examine if there be any waste or misuse of such water;

and if such Officer at any such time be refused admittance on to such land for the purpose aforesaid, or be prevented from making such examination as aforesaid, the Justices may turn off the water from such land.

Water may be cut off on neglect to pay the rate.

102. If any person supplied with water shall neglect to pay the Water-rate hereinafter mentioned at any of the times of payment thereof, the Justices may turn off the water from the land in respect of which such rate is payable, by cutting off the pipe to such land, or by such means as the Justices may think fit, and may recover the expenses of turning off the water, from such person.

Power to require owner to provide works for water-supply.

103. Any occupier holding direct from the owner of any house may, by notice in writing signed by him, require the owner of such house to perform all such necessary works as may be required for bringing into such house a proper and sufficient supply of water for domestic use.

Every such notice shall contain an agreement on the part of such occupier to pay interest at the rate of one per cent. per mensem, calculated from the date of the completion of the works, on the cost of such works during the residue of his term of occupation.

Provided that if the house and the premises belonging thereto shall not abut upon some street in which there is a supply-main, such occupier shall, in the agreement, undertake to pay the cost of connecting the house with the nearest supply-main.

Power to occupier to make works in default of owner.

104. If any owner shall not, within the space of three months from the service of such notice as is mentioned in the last preceding section, cause such necessary works as aforesaid to be completed, the occupier, who shall have given such notice, may cause the same to be completed, and may deduct from the rent payable by him the cost of such works, save so much of such cost as may be incurred in connecting with a supply-main any house and premises belonging thereto which may not abut upon a street in which there may be a supply-main; and such deduction shall be made by six equal monthly instalments.

Interest on each such instalment shall be payable to the owner by the occupier at the rate of one per cent. per mensem, from the time when it shall have been so deducted.

What works to be made for a house.

105. The supply of water to a house shall not be deemed sufficient for domestic use unless it provides two taps in each floor of such house, one other such tap in the cookroom of or attached to such house, and one other such tap in the premises, or in or near the stables belonging to such house and the necessary works for such taps:

But if the annual rent of such house, with the land attached thereto, shall be less than three hundred rupees, it shall be sufficient to provide one tap only within the said premises and the necessary works for the same.

Estimate and specification of works to be sent.

106. No works for introducing a supply of water to any house shall be commenced by the owner without sending a specification and estimate of the cost thereof to the occupier, nor by the occupier without sending such specification and estimate to the owner.

Power of arbitration.

107. In case there shall be any difference between the owner and the occupier respecting the cost or the sufficiency of the proposed works, either the owner or the occupier may refer such difference to the Justices, and the written award of the Engineer of the Justices, or of any Officer authorized by them in that behalf, shall be binding on he owner and the occupier.

Tax on reference.

108. There shall be payable to the Justices in respect of every such reference a fee at the rate of two rupees for every hundred rupees of the monthly rent of the land in respect of the water-supply to which the difference may have arisen;

Provided that such fee shall in no case exceed ten rupees, and shall be paid by the person making the reference.

Occupier making requisition to keep works in repair.

109. Any occupier, on whose requisition as aforesaid any works for the supply of water shall have been introduced to any house, shall, during his term of occupancy, bear the expense of keeping such works in substantial repair.

Power of recovery by owner of sums payable.

110. Any owner to whom any sum is payable under sections 103 and 104 may recover such sum from the person liable to pay the same as if the same were rent payable by such person for the house in respect of which the expenses have been incurred.

Tanks, &c., vested in the Justices.

111. All public tanks, reservoirs, cisterns, wells, aqueducts, conduits, tunnels, pipes, pumps, and other water-works, whether made, laid, or erected at the cost of the Justices or otherwise, and all bridges, buildings, engines, works, materials, and things, connected therewith or appertaining thereto, and also any adjacent land (not being private property) appertaining to any public tank, shall become vested in the Justices.

Water fouled by offensive trades.

112. If any person, being the proprietor of any gas-works,

or being engaged or employed in the manufacture or supply of gas,

or being the occupier or owner of any place where an offensive trade or manufacture is carried on,

wilfully does any act connected with the said business whereby the water in any stream, tank, reservoir, well, cistern, conduit, aqueduct, or other water-works belonging to the Justices, is fouled or corrupted, the Justices may, after twenty-four hours' notice in writing, lay open and examine any pipes, conduits, and works belonging to such person;

and if, upon such examination, it appears that the water has been fouled or corrupted by anything proceeding from, or contained in, the pipes, conduits, or works examined, the expenses of such examination shall be paid by the person to whom such pipes, conduits, or works belong, or under whose management or control they may be;

but if it appear that the water has not been so fouled or corrupted, then such expenses, and all damages occasioned by the examination, shall be paid by the Justices.

Application of rates and monies received from the supply of water.

113. The Water-rate and all monies collected, received, or recovered for or in respect of the supply of water or the execution of works, and all fines connected therewith, or in any respect relating to the water-supply, shall be applied by the said Justices in defraying the expense of making and maintaining the said water-works,

in paying the interest of money borrowed for the said water-works,

and in the liquidation of debts incurred connected therewith, or for some other purpose connected with the supply of water;

and if any surplus shall remain thereafter, the same shall be applied in reduction of the Water-rate.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE POLICE BUDGET.

Commissioner of Police to prepare Budget.

114. The Commissioner of Police shall, on or before the first day of September in each year, transmit to the Justices a Budget or Estimate of the expense of the Police Force for the year commencing on the first day of January then next ensuing.

Form of Budget.

115. The Police Budget shall show the various heads of the estimated expenditure of the Police Force and the intended distribution of the Police Force during the period to which it relates.

Chairman to lay the Budget before the Justices.

116. The Chairman shall forthwith, upon the receipt of any such Budget, or of any such supplemental Budget as hereinafter is mentioned, cause the same to be printed, and a copy thereof, as far as may be practicable, sent by post or otherwise to each of the Justices of the Peace resident within twenty miles of Government House; and not less than ten nor more than twenty days after the receipt of any such supplemental Budget as hereinafter is mentioned, shall lay the same before a special general meeting of the Justices.

117. The Chairman shall lay every yearly Police Budget before the Justices at the quarterly meeting of the Justices to be held in the month of October next after the receipt of the same.

The Justices shall thereupon forward the Police Budget to the Local Government, and it shall be in the discretion of the Local Government to pass or to reject, or to modify, the estimates of all or any sums entered in the same.

Power to bring in a supplemental Budget.

118. If during any period for which a Police Budget shall have been passed and submitted as aforesaid, it shall appear that the amount provided by such Budget is insufficient to defray the necessary expense of the Police Force for such period, the Commissioner of Police may prepare a supplemental Budget for such period, and the provisions of the last three preceding sections shall apply to such supplemental Budget.

Amount of estimates to be paid to Government.

119. The amount of the estimates passed shall, after deducting therefrom such amount as may from time to time be allowed by the Government from the General Revenues towards the maintenance of the Police Force, be paid to the Local Government, or to such Officer as the Local Government may from to time direct, by the Justices out of the annual proceeds of the Police rate.

Commissioner to give accounts of Police expenditure.

120. On or before the first day of April in every year, the Commissioner of Police shall present to the Chairman, to be laid before the Justices at their next monthly meeting, an account of the expense of the Police Force for the year ending the thirty-first day of December then next preceding, and in

case the amount, which shall during such year have been paid to the Local Government under the provisions hereinbefore contained, shall not have been expended in the maintenance of the Police Force, the balance remaining unexpended shall be deemed to have been paid by the Justices in or towards discharging the expense of the Police Force during the ensuing year.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE PUBLIC DRAINS.

Justices to drain the Town.

121. The Justices may carry out such a complete system of sewerage and drainage within the Town as they may think fit, subject to the approval of the Local Government, and to such alterations as may from time to time be ordered by it.

Local Government may declare environs within the drainage system.

122. The Local Government may determine what portions, if any, of the environs of the Town shall be included in the said system of sewerage and drainage, and may declare the boundaries thereof in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and for the purposes of the Drainage rate the land within such boundaries as aforesaid shall be deemed to be part of the Town.

CHAPTER X.

OF THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Justices may keep a Register of births and deaths, and appoint Registrars.

123. The Justices may keep in their office a Register of all births and deaths in the Town, and for this purpose may divide the Town into such and so many districts as they shall think fit, and for every such district shall appoint a person to be a Registrar of births and deaths within such district.

Every Registrar to live in his District; list of Registrars to be published, &c.

124. Every Registrar shall dwell within the district of which he is Registrar, and shall cause his name, with the addition of Registrar for the district for which he shall be so appointed, to be placed in some conspicuous place on or near the outer door of his own dwelling-house; and the Justices shall cause to be printed and published a list, containing the name and place of abode of every Registrar in the Town.

Justices to have Register books prepared and numbered.

125. The Justices shall cause to be prepared and printed a sufficient number of Register books for making entries of all births and deaths which may take place in the Town, according to the forms prescribed in the seventh and eighth schedules, and the pages of such book shall be numbered progressively from the beginning to the end.

Registrar to inform himself of, and register, births and deaths.

126. Every Registrar shall inform himself of every birth and of every death which shall happen in his district, and shall learn and register, as soon as conveniently may be after the event, without fee or reward, the particulars required to be registered according to the forms in the seventh and eighth schedules respectively, touching every such birth and every such death, as the case may be, which shall not have been already registered, every such entry being made in order from the beginning to the end of the book.

Information of birth to be given within eight days.

127. The father or mother of every child born in the Town, or in the case of the death, illness, or absence, or inability of the father and mother, the occupier of the land on which such child shall have been born, shall, within eight days after the day of the birth, give information to the Registrar of the district, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars by this Act required to be known and registered touching the birth of such child.

Information of death to be given.

128. Some one of the persons present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness, of every person dying in the Town, or, in case of the death, illness, inability or default of all such persons, the occupier of the land, or if the occupier be the person who shall have died, some person living on the land on which such death shall have happened, shall, within eight days next after the day of such death, give information to the Registrar of the district, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered touching the death of such person.

Person giving information to sign the Register.

129. Every person by whom the information contained in any Register of births or deaths under this Act shall have been given, shall sign in the Register his name, description, and place of abode; and no such registration shall, except as provided in section 138, be deemed to be complete or of any effect until such person shall have so signed it:

Provided that the Registrar may fill up and sign the Register for any person who is unable to write.

OF TAKING A CENSUS.

Account of population to be taken.

130. At such times and in such manner as the Justices may from time to time appoint, an account shall be taken of the number of persons who at the time of taking such account, shall be within the Town, and the persons employed in taking such account shall set down the several particulars respecting the same which are hereinafter prescribed.

Chairman to superintend the taking an account of the population.

131. The Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall superintend the taking of such account, and shall cause to be prepared and issued, for the use of the persons to be employed, such forms and instructions as he shall, with the sanction of the Local Government, deem necessary; and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid out of the Municipal Fund.

Enumeration Districts.

132. Each Police division of the Town shall be formed into one or more Enumeration districts.

At the appointed time, occupiers of houses shall give the required information.

133. At such times as shall be appointed under section 130, and as shall be notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* by the Local Government, every occupier of a dwelling-house or of any part of a dwelling-

house distinctly occupied, and every person to whom a form as mentioned in section 135 may have been delivered, shall afford such information in regard to all persons who were abiding in his house, or in the place under his charge, on the night immediately preceding, and in such manner as may under this Act be required of them.

Persons to be employed as enumerators.

134. The Chairman shall select a sufficient number of competent persons to act as enumerators; and every such enumerator, under the direction of the Chairman, shall visit every house within his district, and except as hereinafter provided, shall take an account in writing of the name, sex, age, caste, nationality, and occupation of every living person who shall abide therein on the night immediately preceding the day appointed as aforesaid, and shall also take an account of the occupied houses, and the houses then being built and therefore uninhabited, and also of all other uninhabited houses, within his district, and in all respects conform to, and obey, the instructions which may be issued to him by the Chairman in this behalf.

Provided that, in the case of females, no account shall be taken either of their name or age.

Forms for Census.

135. The Chairman, when he deems such a course to be advisable, may cause such a form as shall be sanctioned by the Local Government, to be delivered to any occupier of any dwelling-house who may be able to write, and such occupier shall fill in all the particulars required in the form on the day to be appointed, and shall deliver the same to the person authorized to demand the same.

Military and naval Officers and certain others, if required, to act as enumerators.

136. Any military or naval Officers in command of bodies of military or naval men, or of vessels of war, or any master of a merchant vessel, or nacodah, or tindal of a vessel or boat, or any person in charge of a lunatic asylum, hospital, or prison, or of any public or private charitable or scholastic institution, or any keepers of hotels or lodging-houses, shall, if required, act as enumerators for the purpose of taking account of persons under their command or charge, or abiding in their houses, on the night immediately preceding the day to be appointed.

Every person so required to act as an enumerator shall receive and conform to all instructions in writing which may be issued to him by the Chairman in that behalf.

Return of houseless persons.

137. [T]he Chairman shall obtain, by such ways and means as shall appear to him best adapted for the purpose, and as shall be sanctioned by the Local Government, returns of the particulars required by this Act with respect to all houseless persons, and all persons who, during the said night preceding the day to be appointed, were on out-door night duty, or for any other reason were not abiding in any house of which account is to be taken by the enumerators.

Registrars and enumerators to fill in for those unable to write.

138. The enumerators shall fill in all forms for those persons who are unable to write.

CHAPTER XI.

OF CONSERVANCY AND IMPROVEMENT.

PART I.—*Of the Streets.*

Public streets vested in the Justices.

139. All public streets in the Town (not being the property and kept under the control of the Government) and the pavements, stones, and other materials thereof, and also all erections, materials, implements, and other things provided for such streets shall become vested in the Justices.

Power to make and improve streets.

140. The Justices, making due compensation to the owners and occupiers of any land which may be required for any such purposes, may

(*a*) lay out and make new streets;

(*b*) build and construct new bridges;

(*c*) turn, divert, discontinue, or stop up any public street; and

(*d*) widen, open, enlarge, or otherwise improve any such street.

For the purpose of this section the Justices may purchase any land necessary for houses and buildings to form any street, or for the improvement of any street.

Maintenance and repair of streets.

141 The Justices shall, so far as the Municipal Fund permits, from time to time cause the public streets to be maintained and repaired, and for such purpose may do all things necessary for the public safety and convenience.

Cleansing streets.

142. The Justices shall cause the streets to be regularly swept and cleansed; and the dust, dirt, filth, and refuse of every kind whatsoever found thereon to be collected and removed.

Dust-boxes in streets.

143. The Justices may cause any number of moveable or fixed dust-boxes or other convenient receptacles, wherein dust, dirt, filth, and refuse of every kind whatsoever may be temporarily deposited until removed and carried away, to be provided and placed in proper and convenient situations, and may require the occupiers of houses in streets to cause all such matter as aforesaid to be deposited daily, or otherwise periodically, in such receptacles.

Watering streets.

144. The Justices, so far as the Municipal Fund permits, and so far as they may deem requisite for the public convenience, shall cause the public streets to be watered; and for that purpose may provide such works and engines as they may think necessary.

Obstructions in streets.

145 The Justices may remove any obstruction or encroachment in or on any public street, or in or over any open drain, sewer, or aqueduct alongside of such street; and the expenses of such removal shall be paid by the person causing such encroachment or obstruction.

Nothing in this section contained shall prevent the Justices from permitting any temporary erections in any public street on occasions of festivals and ceremonies.

Private persons laying out new streets.

146. Every person who wishes to make or lay out any new street, shall give notice in writing thereof to the Justices, showing the intended level and width of such street; and the level and width of every such street shall be fixed or approved by the Justices;

and the Justices may, if they think fit, cause any such street laid out or made at a level or width otherwise than in accordance with the level or width so fixed or approved as aforesaid, to be altered;

or may cause any house, erected in any such street, otherwise than in accordance with such level and width, to be altered, or if necessary removed,

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person offending.

If no such level or width be fixed, and no approval or disapproval of the level or width proposed, be signified by the Justices within one month, the intended street may be laid out and made upon the level and of the width specified in the notice.

Paving, &c., of private streets.

147. If any street (not being a public street) or any part thereof, be not levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, and sewered to the satisfaction of the Justices, they may, by notice in writing to the respective owners or occupiers of the land fronting, adjoining, or abutting upon, such parts thereof as may need to be levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, and sewered, require them to level, metal, pave, flag, channel, and sewer the same within a time to be specified in such notice, and upon non-compliance the Justices may, if they think fit, execute the works mentioned or referred to therein:

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owners in default according to the frontage of their respective lands, and in such proportion as shall be settled by the Justices, or, in case of disputes, as shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses;

Provided that, after such street shall have been so levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, and sewered, on the requisition of the Justices, or by the Justices as aforesaid, at the expense of the owners, such owners shall have a right to require that the street shall be declared a public street, to be from time to time repaired by the Justices out of the Municipal Fund.

Certain streets to be deemed public and repaired by the Justices.

148. If any street (not being a public street, but being a street over or through which the public have or may hereafter have a [illegible] of way) be levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, and sewered to the satisfaction of the Justices, they may, if they think fit, by notice in writing put up in any part of such street, declare the same to be a public street, and thereupon the same shall become a public street, and be from time to time repaired by them out of the Municipal Fund.

House may be set forward for improving line of s[illegible]

149. The Justices may, upon such terms as they shall think fit, allow, any house to be set forward for improving the line of any public street in which such house is situated.

Houses projecting beyond line of street, when taken down, to be set back.

150. When any house any part of which projects beyond the regular line of a public street, or beyond the front of the house on either side thereof, has been taken down in order to be re-built or altered, the Justices may require the same to be set back to or towards the line of the street or the line of the adjoining houses.

Provided that the Justices shall make full compensation to the owner of any such house for any damage he may thereby sustain, and if any dispute shall arise touching the amount of such compensation, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

Names of streets.

151. The Justices shall, from time to time, cause to be put up or painted, on a conspicuous part of some house, wall, or place, at or near each end, corner, or entrance of every street, the name by which such street is to be known.

Numbers on houses.

152. The Justices may, from time to time, fix a number in a conspicuous place on the outer side of any house or at the entrance of the enclosure thereof fronting the street.

Doors not to open outwards.

153. All doors, gates, bars, and ground-floor windows (whether hung or placed before or after the commencement of this Act), which open upon any public street, shall be hung or placed so as not to open outwards and cause obstruction;

and if any such door, gate, bar, or window be hung or placed so as to open outwards on any such street and cause obstruction, the owner of the land to which the same is attached shall, within eight days after notice from the Justices to that effect, cause the same to be altered so as not to open outwards and cause obstruction: and if he neglects so to do, the Justices may make such alteration, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by such owner.

Troughs and pipes to be fixed to houses.

154. The owner of every house in any public street shall, within fifteen days after notice from the Justices to that effect, put up, and keep in good condition, proper troughs and pipes for catching and carrying the water from the roof and other parts of such house and for discharging the same in such manner as the Justices shall direct.

Projections erected in future from houses, to be removed.

155. The Justices may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of any house to remove or alter any projection, encroachment, or obstruction, which shall be erected or placed against or in front of such house and such owner or occupier shall, within fifteen days after the service of such notice upon him, remove such projection, encroachment, or obstruction, or alter the same in such manner as shall have been directed by the Justices; and in default thereof the Justices may remove such projection, encroachment, or obstruction, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner or occupier making default.

Provided that, when the expense shall have been paid by the occupier, except in the case in which such projections, encroachments, or obstructions were made or put up by him, the occupier shall be entitled to deduct the expense of removing or altering the same from the rent payable by him to the owner of the house.

Removal of existing projections from houses.

156. The Justices may cause any such projection, encroachment, or obstruction, as is mentioned in the last preceding section, to be removed or altered as they think fit;

provided that they give notice of such intended removal or alteration to the occupier of the house against or in front of which such projection, encroachment, or obstruction shall be, thirty days before such alteration or removal is begun;

and if such projection, encroachment, or obstruction shall have been lawfully made, they shall make reasonable compensation to every person who suffers damage by such removal or alteration; and if any dispute shall arise touching the amount of such compensation, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

Justices may allow certain projections from houses.

157. The Justices may give permission in writing to the owners or occupiers of houses abutting on public streets to put up verandahs, balconies, sunshades, weather-frames, and the like, to project from any upper story thereof over the street, to an extent not exceeding five feet from the foundation.

Roofs and external walls of huts not to be made of inflammable materials.

158. The external roofs and walls of houses erected or renewed within the Town shall not be made of grass, leaves, mats, or other such inflammable materials; nor shall the owner of any house in or near any street, having an external roof or wall made of any such material, and which is contiguous to or adjoining to any other house suffer such roof or wall to remain unless with the consent in writing of the Justices.

Houses in a ruinous and dangerous state.

159. If, in any street, any house, or wall, or anything affixed thereon, be deemed by the Justices to be in a ruinous state, or likely to fall, or in any way dangerous to the inhabitants of such house or to the neighbouring houses, or to the occupiers thereof, or to passengers, they shall immediately, if it appears to them to be necessary, cause a proper board or fence to be put up for the protection of passengers, and shall cause notice in writing to be given to the owner, if he be known and resident within the limits of their jurisdiction, and shall also cause such notice to be put on the door or other conspicuous part of such house or otherwise to be given to the occupier thereof (if any), requiring such owner or occupier forthwith to take down, repair, or secure, such house, wall, or thing affixed thereon as the case shall require.

If such owner or occupier do not begin to take down, repair, or secure the same within three days after such notice, and complete such work with due diligence, the Justices shall cause all or so much of such house, wall, or thing as they shall think necessary, to be taken down, repaired, or otherwise secured; and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

Sale of materials of ruinous houses.

160. If any such house, or wall, as is mentioned in the last preceding section, or any part of the same, be taken down as in such section mentioned, the Justices may sell the materials thereof or so much of the same as shall be taken down, and apply the proceeds of such sale, in payment of the expenses incurred, and shall restore any surplus arising from such sale to the owner of such house, or wall, on demand.

The Justices shall have the same remedies for compelling the payment of so much of the said expenses as may remain due after the application of the proceeds of such sale as by this Act are given to them for compelling the payment of the whole of the said expenses.

Justices may direct hedges to be trimmed.

161. The Justices may give notice to the owner or occupier of any land to trim or prune the hedges thereof bordering on any public street to a height not exceeding seven feet;

to cut and trim trees overhanging any public street and obstructing the same or causing damage thereto;

and if such notice is not complied with within eight days from the date thereof, the Justices may cause such hedges and trees to be cut in the manner required, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner of the land.

No one to deposit materials or make hole in the street.

162. No person shall deposit any building materials, or make a hole in any street, without the permission of the Justices; and when such permission is granted to any person, he shall, at his own expense, cause such materials, or such hole, to be sufficiently fenced and enclosed, until the materials are removed or the hole is filled up and otherwise made secure; and shall cause the same to be sufficiently lighted at night.

PART II.—*Of the Drains.*

Public sewers, drains, &c., vested in the Justices.

163. All public sewers and drains, and all sewers, drains, tunnels, and culverts, in, alongside, or under the streets, whether made at the cost of the Justices or otherwise, and all works, materials, and things appertaining thereto, shall become vested in the Justices.

Powers of Justices in making public sewers.

164. The Justices, in making any main or other sewers for the drainage of the Town, may, if necessary, carry such sewers through, across, or under any street, or any place laid out as, or intended for, a street, or any cellar or vault which may be under any of the streets, and (after reasonable notice in writing in that behalf) into, through, or under any land whatsoever, making full compensation for any damage done thereby; and if any dispute shall arise with respect to the amount or apportionment of such compensation, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

Justices to repair and alter and close sewers.

165. The Justices shall maintain, and from time to time repair, and as they see fit, enlarge, alter, arch over, or otherwise improve all or any of the sewers and drains vested in them:

and may discontinue, close up, or destroy such of them as they may deem useless or unnecessary.

If by reason of anything done under this section, any person is deprived of the lawful use of any sewer or drain, the Justices shall, at a place within one hundred feet of the sewer or drain, of the use of which he is deprived, provide the means of drainage into some public sewer, tidal river, or other place into which the Justices are empowered to empty their sewers, and thereupon the owner shall make a drain leading thereunto, of such materials, of such size, at

such level, and with such fall, as the Justices shall direct;

and if he neglect to do so within a reasonable time, the Justices may cause the same to be done, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

Cleansing and emptying sewers.

166. The Justices shall, so far as the Municipal Fund permits, cause the sewers and drains vested in them to be so constructed, maintained, and kept, as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health, and to be properly cleared, cleansed, and emptied;

and for the purpose of flushing, cleansing, and emptying the same, may construct and place, either above or underground, such reservoirs, sluices, engines, and other necessary works;

and may also, with the sanction of the Local Government, cause all or any of such sewers and drains to communicate with, and be emptied into, any tidal river or other fit place, or cause the refuse from such sewers and drains to be conveyed by a proper channel to the most convenient site for its deposit, and may sell the same for any agricultural or other purpose as may be deemed most expedient, but so that the same shall not become a nuisance.

Bed of stream receiving sewerage to be cleared.

167. When the contents of any sewer or drain or any other flow or filth or refuse, are discharged into any river or stream, in the bed or channel of which the quantity of water at any season of the year is so much diminished, by natural or artificial causes, as to be insufficient to keep such channel clean or clear, the Justices, with the sanction of the Local Government, so far as the Municipal Fund permits, shall make such alteration in the bed of such river or stream as may prevent such sewer and drain-water from spreading over the surface of such bed, or from accumulating and stagnating in parts thereof, to the injury of health or the annoyance of the surrounding population.

Unauthorized drains leading into public sewers may be demolished.

168. If any person, without the written consent of the Justices first obtained, makes or causes to be made, or alters or causes to be altered, any drain leading into any of the sewers or drains vested in the Justices, the Justices may cause such branch-drain to be demolished, altered, re-made, or otherwise dealt with as they shall think fit;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person making or altering such branch-drain.

House over sewers, &c., not to be erected without consent of the Justices.

169. No house shall be newly erected over any sewer or drain belonging to the Justices without their written consent;

and if any house be so erected, the Justices may cause such house to be pulled down or otherwise dealt with as they may think fit;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person so erecting the house.

Justices empowered to make drains from houses which are not properly drained.

170. If any land within the Town and within a reasonable distance of a sewer fit for use, or of some tidal river or other place at which the Justices are empowered to empty their sewers, be at any time not drained to the satisfaction of the Justices by a sufficient drain or pipe communicating with some sewer, tidal river, or other place as aforesaid, the Justices may, if the owner neglects to do so within fifteen days after notice, construct or lay from such land, a covered drain or pipe, of such materials, of such size, at such level, and with such fall, as they shall think necessary for the draining of such land;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

Level of houses hereafter built within the Town.

171. No house shall be built within the Town upon a lower level than will allow of the drainage of such house or building being led into some public sewer then existing or projected, or into some tidal river or other place into which the Justices are empowered to empty their sewers.

Houses hereafter built to have drains constructed under the orders of the Justices.

172. If any house newly erected or re-built within the Town have such means of drainage, as in the last preceding section mentioned, existing within one hundred feet thereof, the owner shall make a drain leading thereunto from the site of such house of such materials, of such size, at such level, and with such fall, as the Justices may direct;

and if he neglect to do so within a reasonable time, the Justices may cause the same to be done, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

Justices may construct certain portions of drains under public drains and streets.

173. The Justices themselves may construct and lay down such portions of the drains mentioned in sections 165, 170, and 172 as may be carried through or under any public drain, aqueduct, or street, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

Supervision of certain works.

174. The Justices may cause the works mentioned in sections 165, 170, and 172 to be supervised while in progress, and from time to time during their execution to order such reasonable alterations therein, additions thereto, and abandonment of part or parts thereof, as may to the Justices appear, on the fuller knowledge afforded by the opening of the ground, requisite to secure the complete and satisfactory execution of such works as aforesaid.

Group or block of houses, &c., may be drained by a combined operation.

175. If it appear to the Justices that a group or block of houses may be drained or improved more economically or advantageously in combination than separately, and a sewer of sufficient size already exists, or is about to be constructed, within one hundred feet of any part of such group or block of houses, the Justices may cause such group or block of houses to be drained and improved by a combined operation;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owners of such houses in such proportions as shall to the Justices seem fit.

Sewers in streets to be covered with traps, &c.

176. All sewers and drains in streets, whether public or private, shall be provided by the Justices, or by the persons to whom they severally belong, with proper traps or other coverings or means of ventilation, so as to prevent stench.

If the owner of any private sewer or drain shall, for ten days after notice given to him by the Justices, neglect or delay to provide proper traps or coverings or means of ventilation as aforesaid, the Justices may forthwith provide and apply the same;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

Power of Justices to erect or affix to building pipes for ventilation of sewers.

177. The Justices may erect on, or fix to, any house such pipes as they may deem necessary for the proper ventilation of the sewers belonging to them, and such pipes shall be carried to a height of not less than six feet above the highest part of the house, and erected so as not to occasion any nuisance or inconvenience to any house in the neighbourhood.

Branch-drains privies, &c., to be under the control of the Justices, and to be kept in good order by owners.

178. All branch-drains, as well within as without the land to which they belong, and all privies and cess-pools within the Town, shall be under the survey and control of the Justices, and shall be altered, repaired, stopped up, demolished, and kept in proper order at the costs and charges of the owner of the land to which the same belong, or for the use of which they are constructed or continued;

and if the owner of any land to which any such drain, privy, or cess-pool belongs, neglect, during eight days after notice in writing for that purpose, to alter, repair, stop up, demolish or put in good order the same, in the manner required by the Justices, the Justices may cause such drain, privy, or cesspool to be altered, repaired, stopped up, demolished or put in good order,

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

Penalty for persons making or altering drain, &c., contrary to the orders of the Justices.

179. If any branch-drain, privy, or cess-pool be constructed contrary to the directions and regulations of the Justices, or contrary to the provisions of this Act, or if any person, without the consent of the Justices, constructs, re-builds, or unstops, any branch-drain, privy, or cess-pool which has been ordered by them to be demolished or stopped up, or not to be made, the Justices may cause such amendment or alteration to be made in any such drain, privy, or cess-pool, as they think fit;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person by whom such drain, privy, or cess-pool was improperly constructed, rebuilt, or unstopped.

Inspection of drains, privies, and cess-pools.

180. The Justices, or any Officer authorized by them in that behalf, may inspect any branch-drain, privy, or cess-pool, and for that purpose, at any time between sunrise and sunset, after one hour's notice in writing to the occupier of the land to which such drain, privy, or cess-pool is attached, may enter upon such land with such assistants and workmen as are necessary, and cause the ground to be opened where they or he may think fit, doing as little damage as may be;

and if, upon such inspection it appears that such drain, privy, or cess-pool is not in good order and condition, or that it has been constructed contrary to the provisions of this Act, the expenses of such inspection shall be paid by the person to whom such drain, privy, or cess-pool may belong:

but if the drain, privy, or cess-pool be found to be in proper order and condition, and not to have been constructed in violation of the provisions of this Act, the Justices or Officer as aforesaid shall cause the ground to be closed and made good as soon as may be, and the expenses of opening, closing, and making good such drain, privy, or cess-pool, shall, in that case be paid by the Justices.

Provided that nothing hereinbefore contained shall authorize an entry into any room appropriated for the zanana or residence of women, which by the custom of the country is considered private, except by the agency of women.

Power to fill up unwholesome tanks, &c., on private premises.

181. When any private tank or low marshy ground, or any waste or stagnant water, being within any private enclosure, appears to the Justices to be injurious to health, or offensive to the neighbourhood, the Justices may require, by notice in writing, the owner of the same to cleanse or fill up such tank or marshy ground, or to drain off or remove such stagnant water;

and if he shall refuse or fail to comply with such requisition within eight days from the service thereof, the Justices, their Officers, and workmen, may enter into the said premises, and do all necessary acts for all or any of the purposes aforesaid as they shall think fit;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

Power to drain off, and cleanse, stagnant pools in open places.

182. The Justices may from time to time, as they shall see fit, drain off into any sewers belonging to them, and cleanse and fill up or otherwise abate, any stagnant pool, ditch, tank, pond, or other receptacle of water (the same not being within any private enclosure), which shall appear to them to be useless or unnecessary, or likely to prove injurious to the health of the inhabitants, whether the same be the private property of any person or otherwise; and the Justices, their Officers, and workmen, may do all necessary acts for effecting any of the purposes aforesaid.

PART III.—*Of General Conservancy.*

Removal of night-soil.

183. The Justices, from time to time, may appoint—

(*a*) the hours within which night-soil or other offensive matter may be removed;

(*b*) the kind of cart or other receptacle in which it may be removed;

(*c*) the route by which such cart or receptacle shall proceed.

Places of deposit for filth.

184. The Justices shall, from time to time, appoint or provide places for the deposit of dust, dirt, filth, and any other refuse whatsoever collected and removed in accordance with this Act;

and for keeping all cattle, carts, implements, and other things required for the above or any of the purposes of this Act.

Filth and refuse to be the property of the Justices.

185. All dirt, dust, filth, and any other refuse whatsoever collected from the streets, houses, privies, sewers, and cess-pools shall belong to the Justices, who may sell or dispose of the same as they may think proper and the money arising from the sale thereof shall form part of the Municipal Fund.

Erection of new huts to be under the control of the Justices.

186. No person shall erect, within the Town, any hut or huts on any land on which no huts are standing, without previous notice to the Justices;

and the Justices may require such hut or huts to be built so that they may stand in regular lines, with a free passage or way in front of each line, of such width as the Justices may think proper for salutary ventilation, and to facilitate scavengering, and at such a level as will admit of sufficient drainage.

Power to direct removal of huts built without notice.

187. If any such hut or huts as mentioned in the last preceding section be built without giving notice to the Justices, or otherwise than as required by the Justices, the Justices may give notice to the builder or builders thereof to take down and remove the same within one month, and if such hut or huts be not taken down or removed according to such notice, the Justices may cause the same to be taken down and removed, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the builder or builders of the same.

Power of Justices as to existing huts.

188. Whenever the Justices are satisfied, from inspection, or by report of competent persons, that any existing block of huts in the Town, is, by reason of the manner in which the huts are crowded together, or of the want of drainage and the impracticability of scavengering, attended with risk of disease to the inhabitants or the neighbourhood, they may, with the sanction of the Local Government, cause a notice to be fixed to some conspicuous part of such block of huts, requiring the owners or occupiers thereof, or at the option of the Justices, the owner of the land on which such huts are built, within a reasonable time to be fixed by the Justices for that purpose, to execute such operations as the Justices, with such sanction as aforesaid, may deem necessary for the avoidance of such risk.

And in case such owners or occupiers, or the owner of the land, shall refuse or neglect to execute such operations within the time appointed, the Justices may cause such huts to be taken down, or such operations to be performed in respect of such huts, as the Justices may deem necessary to prevent such risk.

If such huts be pulled down, the Justices shall cause the materials of each hut to be sold separately, if such sale can be effected; and the proceeds shall be paid to the owner of the hut, or if the owner be unknown, or the title disputed, shall be held in deposit by the Justices, until the person interested therein shall obtain the order of a competent Court for the payment of the same.

The Court of Small Causes shall be deemed a competent Court for that purpose.

Power to shut up, secure, clear, and clean deserted houses.

189. If any land, by reason of abandonment or of disputed ownership or other cause, shall

remain untenanted, and thereby become a resort of idle and disorderly persons,

or become in a filthy or unwholesome state,

or be complained of by any two or more of the neighbours as a nuisance,

the Justices, after due enquiry, may cause notice in writing to be given to the owner, or to the person claiming, or believed to be, the owner, if he be known and resident within the limits of their jurisdiction, and shall also cause such notice to be put on the door of the house or some conspicuous part of the land, requiring the persons concerned therein, whoever they may be, to secure, enclose, clean, or clear the same;

and if such notice shall not be complied with within eight days, the Justices shall cause the necessary work to be executed, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner, or in case of abandonment or disputed ownership, by the sale of any material found upon such land, and section 160 shall be applicable to such sales.

Notice of new buildings to be given to the Justices.

190. Before beginning, within the Town, to build or re-build any house, the person intending to build or re-build such house, shall give to the Justices notice thereof in writing, and shall accompany such notice with a plan, showing the levels at which the foundation and lowest floor of such house are proposed to be laid, by reference to some level ascertained under the direction of the Justices.

Justices to signify disapproval within fourteen days.

191. Within fourteen days after receiving such notice as is mentioned in the last preceding section, the Justices shall signify their approval of the proposed levels, or, if they disapprove thereof, they shall fix other levels in lieu thereof within the same time.

Houses built without notice, or contrary to provisions of this Act, may be altered by the Justices.

192. If such building as is mentioned in the two last preceding sections be begun or made without sending such notice and plan as are mentioned in section 190, or at any levels different from those fixed by the Justices within the said fourteen days, or in any other respect contrary to the provisions of this Act, the Justices may, if necessary, cause such building to be altered or demolished as the case may require;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person failing to comply with the provisions aforesaid.

If Justices fail to signify approval, &c., within fourteen days, parties may proceed without.

193. If the Justices fail to signify in writing their approval or disapproval of the levels shown on such plan as is mentioned in the last preceding section, and to fix other levels within fourteen days after receiving such notice and plan as aforesaid, the person giving such notice may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, proceed to build or re-build the house therein referred to, according to the levels shown on such plan:

Provided that such building or re-building be otherwise in accordance with this Act.

The word "house" in this and the three last preceding sections does not include a hut.

194. The Justices may provide and maintain in proper and convenient situations, so as not to create a nuisance, common necessaries and urinals, and shall cause the same, when provided, to be kept in proper order and to be daily cleansed.

Common necessaries.

195. The Justices may license, for any period not exceeding one year, such necessaries for public accommodation, and such tola mehters' depôts as they may, from time to time, think proper; and may at any time, on giving one month's notice, cancel any license granted under this section, if it shall seem proper to them to cancel it.

Licensing of public necessaries, and tola mehters' depôts.

196. The Justices may, by advertisement in at least two of the daily newspapers published in Calcutta, and by placards posted up in conspicuous places throughout the town, or any portion thereof, declare that the duties usually performed by tola mehters shall be performed by an establishment under the control of the Justices, and the Justices shall make suitable provision accordingly.

Justices may direct performance of duties usually performed by mehters.

When the Justices have made such provision, the occupier of any land in respect of which such duties are performed shall be liable to pay in respect of the same such fees as may be imposed by the Justices at a meeting.

197. The owner or occupier of any land having a privy on it shall have such privy shut out by a sufficient roof, and wall or fence, from the view of persons passing by or residing in the neighbourhood: and no person shall keep a privy with a door or trap-door opening on to any street. Provided that the Justices may, in their discretion, permit the continuance, for such time as they may fix, of any such privy with a door or trap-door opening on to any street, where such privy already exists and does not create a nuisance.

Neglecting to enclose private privy.

If the Justices think that any privy or additional privy should be provided for any land, the owner of such land shall, within fourteen days after notice in that behalf by the Justices, cause such privy, together with the necessary pipes, drains, and water-supply, to be constructed in accordance with the requisition of such notice, and if such privy be not so constructed to the satisfaction of the Justices within such period, the Justices may cause such privy, together with the necessary pipes, drains, and water-supply, to be so constructed, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

198. No milkman, cartman, shepherd, livery stable-keeper, or keeper of hackney carriages shall keep any animals, sheep, goats, or horned cattle within the Town for the purposes of trade or business except in a place licensed by the Justices.

Milkman, &c., not to keep animals or cattle without license.

Such license shall be taken out half-yearly, on the first day of January and the first day of July in every year.

It shall be in the discretion of the Justices to grant any such license subject to such conditions as they may think fit, and impose a fee not exceeding five rupees in respect of the same.

199. No person shall keep any pig-stye within the Town to the front of any street, not being shut out therefrom by a sufficient wall or fence, and no person shall keep within the Town, without the permission of the Justices, more than ten pigs, or more than twenty sheep or goats, or ten horned cattle.

Rule against keeping pig-styes, sheep, and cattle.

200. When the pavement or surface of any street, or when any sewer or drain, shall be opened or broken up by the Justices, they shall, with all convenient speed, complete the work on account of which the same shall have been broken up, and fill in the ground, and make good the pavement and surface, and the sewer or drain, so opened or broken up, and carry away the rubbish occasioned thereby; and shall, in the meantime, cause the place where such pavement or surface shall be so opened or broken up, to be fenced and guarded, and sufficiently lighted during the night.

Justices breaking up street, to restore the same with all convenient speed.

201. If the Justices deem it necessary for the purposes of this Act, to raise, sink, or otherwise alter, the situation of any water-pipe or gas-pipe, or other water-works or gas-works, laid in any street, they may, from time to time, by notice in writing, require the person to whom any such pipes or works belong, or under whose control they may be, to cause forthwith, or as soon as conveniently may be, any such pipes or works to be raised, sunk, or otherwise altered in position, in such manner as the Justices direct.

Situation of gas and water pipes to be altered at the expense of the Justices.

Such alteration shall not be such as permanently to injure such works, or to prevent the water or gas from flowing as freely and conveniently as before; and the expenses attending such raising, sinking, or altering, and full compensation for the damage done thereby, shall be paid by the Justices, as well to the persons to whom such pipes or works belong, as to all other persons.

And if any dispute shall arise touching the amount or apportionment of such compensation, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

202. If the person to whom any such pipes or works as are mentioned in the last preceding section belong, or under whose control they may be, do not proceed forthwith, or as soon as conveniently may be after the receipt of the notice mentioned in the last preceding section, to cause the same to be raised, sunk, or altered, in such manner as the Justices require, the Justices may themselves cause such pipes or works to be raised, sunk, or altered, as they may think fit, provided that such works be not permanently injured thereby, or the water or gas prevented from flowing as freely and conveniently as before.

If owner, &c., neglect to make alterations, the Justices may cause the same to be made.

203. The Justices may, at their discretion, set apart any public ghaut or place, or any part of the strand of any river (not being private property, or part of the river or river bank of the Port of Calcutta), for the purpose of being used as a bathing place;

Justices may set apart bathing places, &c.

provide or set apart a sufficient number of convenient tanks, or runs of water, for the inhabitants to bathe in,

and set apart tanks or reservoirs, or runs of water, for washing animals or clothes, or for any other purpose connected with the health, cleanliness, and comfort of the inhabitants.

Power to fill up unwholesome tanks, &c., on private premises.

204. When any private tank or low marshy ground, or any waste or stagnant water, being within any private enclosure, appears to the Justices to be injurious to health, or to be offensive to the neighbourhood, the Justices may require, by notice in writing, the owner of the same to cleanse or fill up such tank or marshy ground, or to drain off or remove such stagnant water; and if he shall refuse or neglect to comply with such requisition during eight days from the service thereof, the Justices, their Officers, and workmen, may enter into the said premises, and do all necessary acts for all or any of the purposes aforesaid as they shall think fit;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

Power to drain off and cleanse wholesome tank, &c., on private premises.

205. The Justices may from time to time, as they shall think fit, drain off into any sewers belonging to them, and cleanse and fill up or otherwise abate, any stagnant pool, ditch, tank, pond, or other receptacle of water (the same not being within any private enclosure), which shall appear to them to be useless or unnecessary, or likely to prove injurious to the health of the inhabitants whether the same be the private property of any person or otherwise; and the Justices, their Officers, and workmen, may do all necessary acts for effecting any of purpose aforesaid.

Justices in executing works to provide proper drains, &c.

206. The Justices, in executing any works under this Act, shall provide and make, at their own expense, a sufficient number of convenient ways, watercourses, drains, and channels, in the place of such as may be interrupted, injured, or rendered useless by reason of the execution of such works;

and if any difference arises between the Justices and the persons affected thereby, such difference shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

Hoards to be set up during repairs.

207. Every person intending to build or take down any building, or to alter or repair the outward part of any building, where any street will be obstructed or rendered inconvenient by means of such work, shall, before beginning the same and having first obtained a permission in writing from the Justices so to do, cause sufficient hoards or fences to be put up, in order to separate the building, where such works are being carried on, from the street, and shall keep such hoard or fence standing and in good condition, to the satisfaction of the Justices, during such time as the public safety or convenience requires,

and shall cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night.

Bars to be erected across streets during repairs, and lights placed at night.

208. The Justices shall, during the construction or repair by them of any of the streets, sewers, or drains vested in or belonging to them, take proper precaution for guarding against accident, by shoring up and protecting the adjoining houses,

and shall cause such bars, chains, or posts to be fixed across or in any street, to prevent the passage of carriages, carts, cattle, or animals, while such works are carried on, as to them shall seem proper;

and shall cause any sewer or drain or other works in streets, during the construction or repair thereof by them, to be sufficiently lighted and guarded during the night.

Dangerous places near streets to be repaired or enclosed.

209. If any building, tank, well, or hole, or other place, be, for want of sufficient repair, protection, or enclosure, dangerous to passengers or to persons living in the neighbourhood, the Justices may, by notice in writing, require the owner of the land to repair, protect, or enclose the same, and if he fails to comply with such requisition during eight days from the service thereof, the Justices shall cause the same to be repaired, protected, or enclosed, so as to prevent danger therefrom;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner of the property so repaired, protected, or enclosed.

CHAPTER XII.

OF SANITARY MATTERS.

PART I.—*Of Slaughter-houses, Markets, and Offensive Trades.*

No place shall be used as a slaughter-house without a license from the Justices.

210. No place shall be used as a slaughter-house within the Town unless a license in writing for the use thereof as a slaughter-house has been obtained from the Justices, who may, at their discretion, from time to time, grant such license.

Justices to provide places for slaughter-houses.

211. The Justices may, from time to time, if they shall think fit, with the sanction of the Local Government, provide places, within or without the Town, for the purpose of being used as slaughter-houses; and all places within or without the Town heretofore provided by the Justices for the purpose of being used as slaughter-houses shall be deemed to have been provided under this section.

Markets, slaughter-houses, &c., to be properly drained.

212. Every owner, or occupier, or farmer, of any market for the sale of butcher's meat, poultry, fish, or vegetables, or of any slaughter-house, within the Town, shall cause such drains to be made therein as shall be considered sufficient by the Justices, and (if required so to do by the Justices) shall cause all the floors and drains to be paved with stone or burnt brick, and shall also cause a supply of water to be provided, sufficient for keeping such market or slaughter-house in a clean and wholesome state.

Justices may define ways in bazars.

213. The Justices may define, fix, and determine what portions of any market or bazar within the Town shall be thrown into, and made part of, the existing approaches, roads, paths, and ways in such market or bazar for the convenient use of persons resorting thereto; and shall signify the

same by affixing or causing to beaffixed in some conspicuous place or places in the market or bazar a notice signifying the limits and description of the parts of the said market or bazar so to be kept and used as part of the approaches, roads, paths and ways.

The Justices may, by notice in writing to the owner, proprietor, or lessee of any such market or bazar, require him within a time to be specified therein, to execute the necessary works and take all necessary measures for the setting out, clearing, widening, and maintaining of the said approaches, roads, paths and ways;

and may, in case of such default, by their servants and workmen, enter into and upon the said market or bazar, and clear, set out, and widen the said approaches, roads, paths, and ways, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person on whom the notice has been served.

The Justices may from time to time vary and alter the said approaches, roads, paths, and ways as occasion may require, signifying the same by a like notice.

Sale of unwholesome food or drink.

214. Any Justice of the Peace, on the application of the Justices or any of their Officers setting forth that there is just cause to believe that any article, which has been rendered or has become noxious or unfit for use as food or drink for man, is in the possession of any person for the purpose of being sold or offered or exposed for sale within the Town as food or drink for man, may grant a warrant to enter upon the premises of such person, and to search for and seize such article;

and if it appear to the said Justice that the same is noxious or unfit for such use, he shall order it to be forfeited and disposed of in such way as to him shall seem proper.

Power to Justices to enter and inspect markets, shops, &c., and to seize unwholesome articles exposed for sale.

215. The Justices, or any person authorized by them in that behalf, may at all reasonable times, with or without assistants, enter into and inspect any market, building, shop, stall, or place used for the sale of butcher's meat, poultry, fish, vegetables, corn, bread, flour, or other food, or as a slaughter-house, and may examine any animal, carcase, meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, vegetables, corn, bread, flour, or other food which may be therein; and in case any animal, carcase, meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, vegetables, corn, bread, flour, or other food appear to be intended for the food of man and to be unfit for such food, may seize the same;

and if it appear to a Justice of the Peace, that such animal, carcase, meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, vegetables, corn, bread, flour, or other food is unfit for the food of man, he shall order the same to be destroyed, or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for such food.

Suspension or revocation of license, &c.

216. Any Justice of the Peace, before whom any person is convicted of an offence contrary to the provisions of this Act relating to slaughter-houses, or of the non-observance of any of the bye-laws relating thereto made under this Act, in addition to the fine which may be imposed on such person under this Act, may suspend for any period not exceeding two months, the license granted to him under section 210;

and the Justices upon the conviction of any person for a second or other subsequent like offence, may declare his license revoked.

Certain offensive and dangerous trades carried on within the Town to be registered.

217. The owner or occupier of every place within the Town, used for any of the following purposes, namely—

(*a*) melting tallow;
(*b*) boiling offal or blood;
(*c*) as a soap-house;
(*d*) oil-boiling-house;
(*e*) dyeing-house;
(*f*) tannery;
(*g*) brick-pottery, or lime-kiln;
(*h*) sago-manufactory;
(*i*) manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise;
(*j*) or as a yard or depôt for hay, straw, wood, or coal;

shall register the same at the office of the Justices, in a book to be kept by them for that purpose.

No such trades allowed without license.

218. No place shall be newly used within the Town for any of the purposes mentioned in the last preceding section except under a license from the Justices, who may, at their discretion, from time to time, grant such license.

Justices may, in certain cases, order the use of slaughter-houses, and the carrying on of dangerous and offensive trades, to be discontinued.

219. If it be shown, to the satisfaction of the Justices, that any place licensed under section 210 or 218, or registered under section 217, is a nuisance to the neighbourhood, they may give notice to the occupier to discontinue the use of such place within one month after the date of such notice.

PART II.—*Of Burial and Burning Grounds.*

Burial and burning grounds to be registered.

220. The Justices may, if they think fit, cause a survey and measurement to be made of every burial ground and every place used as such; and every such place, and every burning ground, shall be registered by the owner or the person having the control thereof, or, if there be no owner or person authorized to control the same, by order of the Justices, in a book to be kept by them for that purpose.

No vault or burial or burning place henceforth to be constructed without leave of the Justices.

221. No vault or grave shall be made within the walls of, or underneath, any church or chapel or other place of public worship, and no burial or burning ground, whether public or private, shall be opened, made, or formed, otherwise than by, or under the authority of, the Local Government, without a license, describing the extent and boundaries thereof, first obtained from the Justices, who may, at their discretion, from time to time, grant such license.

Justices to issue certificates prohibiting the use of improper burial and burning places.

222. If the Justices, with the sanction of the Local Government, shall certify, in manner hereinafter provided, that any burial ground or place of burial,

or that any place used for the burning of corpses, is in such a state as to be dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood thereof,

or that any church or other place of public worship is dangerous to the health of persons frequenting the same, by reason of the state of the vaults or graves within the walls of, or underneath, the same, or in any church-yard or burial ground adjacent thereto,

and shall also certify that a fitting place for interment or burning (as the case may be) exists within a convenient distance and is available, no person shall, after a time (not less than two months) to be named in such certificate, bury or burn, or permit or suffer to be buried or burned, any corpse in, upon, within, or under the ground, church, or place of worship to which the certificate relates, except in so far as may be allowed by such certificate.

Every such certificate shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and a translation thereof in Bengalee shall, in the case of a burial or burning ground, be affixed conspicuously on some part of the said ground.

Justices may, in certain cases, permit interment in churches, &c.

223. Notwithstanding any certificate under the last preceding section, where by usage or otherwise there is any right of interment in or under any church or chapel, or in any vault of such church or chapel, or of any church-yard, burial ground, or place of burial affected by such certificate, or where any exclusive right of interment, or any exclusive right to ground for the purpose of interment, has been purchased or acquired, the Justices may, if, on application made to them, they are satisfied that the exercise of such right or the use of such ground will not be injurious to health, grant a license for such exercise or use, during such time and subject to such conditions and restrictions as they may think fit.

Justices may provide places to be used as burial or burning grounds.

224. The Justices may, from time to time, out of the Municipal Fund, with the sanction of the Local Government, provide fitting places to be used as burial or burning grounds.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF THE GENERAL POWERS OF THE JUSTICES.

PART I.—*Of Rights of Entry.*

Power to enter upon lands for the purposes of this Act.

225. The Justices shall, for the purposes of this Act, have power, by themselves or their Officers, between sunrise and sunset, to enter upon any land, as well for the purpose of making any inspection, survey, or measurement, as for the purpose of executing any work authorized by this Act to be executed by them, without being liable to any legal proceedings or molestation whatsoever on account of such entry, or of anything done on such land in pursuance of this Act.

Provided that, except as herein otherwise provided, the Justices or their Officers shall not enter upon any land which may be occupied at the time, unless with the consent of the occupier thereof, without previously giving the said occupier twenty-four hours' notice of their intention to do so.

Power to Justices to enter on lands adjacent to works.

226. The Justices, or their Officers or servants, may enter upon the land of any person adjoining to, or being within the distance of one hundred yards of any works by this Act authorized to be made, for the purpose of depositing upon such land, any soil, gravel, sand, lime, brick, stone, or other materials, or for any other purposes connected with the formation of the said works, without making any previous payment, tender, or deposit, doing as little damage as may be in the exercise of the several powers hereby granted to them, and making compensation for such temporary occupation of, or temporary damage to the said land, to the owner and occupier thereof, from time to time, and as often as any such temporary occupation shall be taken, or such temporary damage done, and making compensation to the owner also for the permanent injury (if any) to such land;

and if any dispute shall arise touching the amount or apportionment of such compensation, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

Provided that, before the Justices make any such temporary use as aforesaid of any land adjoining or lying near to the said works, they shall give fourteen days' notice of such their intention to the owner and occupier of such land, and shall set apart, by sufficient fences, so much of the land as shall be required to be used as aforesaid, from the other land adjoining thereto.

Powers to be exercised by the Justices when constructing drains and aqueducts without the town.

227. For the purposes of laying pipes or constructing aqueducts for bringing water into the Town from any place without the limits thereof, or for the purpose of making sewers or drains to communicate with, or empty themselves into, any public sewer, lake, stream, canal, or water-course without the said limits, the Justices, their Officers, and servants may, whenever a plan for laying down any such pipes or constructing any such aqueduct, sewer, or drain, shall have been approved by the Local Government, exercise, in the laying of such pipes and construction of such aqueduct, sewer, or drain throughout the line of country through which the said pipes, aqueduct, sewer, or drain, are to run, all the powers which by this Act they may exercise within the Town, and which may be necessary for the laying of such pipes or the construction of such aqueduct, sewer, or drain, without being subject to any action or molestation whatever for so doing;

and the Magistrate of any district through which the said pipes, aqueduct, sewer, or drain, are to run, may exercise, in respect thereof, the like powers and jurisdiction within the limits of his own district as a Justice of the Peace may under this Act exercise in respect of any work to be executed by the Justices within the Town.

PART II.—*Of the Purchase and Sale of Land.*

Justices may purchase, sell, and lease land for the purposes of this Act.

228. The Justices may purchase land, whether within or without the Town, for any of the purposes of this Act, and may sell any land vested in them and not required for the purposes of this Act, or may dispose of the same on lease or may receive the rent of the same on such terms as they may think fit.

229. The Justices may from time to time pay rent for, or take on lease, on such terms as they may think fit, any land required for the purposes of this Act.

Justices may rent and take on lease land.

230. Any land required for the purposes of this Act may be acquired under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, and on payment by the Justices out of the Municipal Fund of the compensation payable under such Act, the land shall vest in them for the purposes of this Act.

Land may be acquired under Land Acquisition Act.

PART III.—*Of Railways.*

231. The Justices, may, upon any of the public roads or streets in the Town, or upon any land within or without the said Town, which is vested in the Justices, construct or maintain any Railway which to the Justices may appear to be useful or necessary for the purposes of this Act,

Power to construct Railway.

and use and employ upon any such Railway, by them heretofore constructed or hereafter to be constructed, such locomotive engines or other moving power and such carriages and wagons to be drawn or propelled thereby,

carry and convey upon such Railway all such passengers and goods as shall be offered to them for that purpose,

and make such reasonable charges in respect thereof as they may from time to time determine upon.

232. The Justices from time to time, may enter into any contract with any person, for the passage over any Railway already constructed by the Justices or hereafter to be constructed by them, of the engines, wagons, or other carriages of such person, or which shall pass over any other line of Railway upon the payment of such tolls or rent and under such conditions and restrictions as may be mutually agreed upon.

Power to permit carriages of Railway Company to run.

233. The Justices may lease any Railway constructed or to be constructed by them under the provisions hereinbefore contained to any person upon such terms and under such conditions and restrictions as may be mutually agreed upon, and every person to which any such Railway shall be so leased by the Justices shall, subject to such conditions and restrictions as aforesaid, have all such and the same powers of maintaining the same, and for using and employing thereupon locomotive engines and other moving power, and carriages and wagons to be drawn or propelled thereby, and for carrying and conveying thereupon passengers and goods, and making charges in respect thereof, as the Justices would have had if such Railway had not been leased.

Power to lease Railway.

The Justices may, from time to time enter into any contract with any person for the purpose of the construction of any Railway within or without the Town, and for the purpose of the maintaining and working of the same.

The powers mentioned in this and in the two last preceding sections shall not be exercised by the Justices except with the sanction of the Local Government.

PART IV.—*Of Wharves, Quays, and Jetties.*

234. The Justices may, with the sanction of the Local Government, erect wharves, quays, and jetties in any river or canal bordering on land belonging to them;

Power to erect wharves, and jetties.

and may levy upon all moveable property shipped or landed at any such wharves, quays, or jetties fees according to a scale to be laid down from time to time by the Justices with the sanction of the Local Government.

235. The Officers appointed by the Justices to superintend the shipping and landing of moveable property, on or about any of the wharves, quays, or jetties mentioned in the last preceding section, may detain any such moveable property until the fees due thereon are paid.

Power to detain property at wharves, &c., until fees are paid.

236. The two last preceding sections shall not apply to any part of the river or river bank of the Port of Calcutta.

Two last sections not to apply to the Port of Calcutta.

PART V.—*Of Hospitals.*

237. The Justices may, if they shall at a special general or quarterly meeting think fit, apply such sum as to them may seem proper in or towards the maintenance and support of such hospitals for such purposes as they may think fit.

Power to support hospitals.

CHAPTER XIV.

OF THE MUNICIPAL DEBT.

238. For the construction of works of a permanent nature under this Act, the Justices may, with the sanction of the Local Government, from time to time, borrow by way of debenture on the security of the rates, taxes, and dues imposed and levied on account of the Municipal Fund, or of a portion of them, and at such rate of interest, and upon such terms as to the time of repayment and otherwise as the Local Government may approve, any sums of money the Justices may require for the objects aforesaid.

Mortgage of rates.

239. All the debentures aforesaid, issued under the authority of this Act, shall be in the form contained in the sixth schedule, and shall be transferable by endorsement, and the right to sue in respect of the monies secured by any of such debentures shall be vested in the holders thereof for the time being without any preference by reason of some of such debentures being prior in date to others.

Form of security.

240. The Justices may at any time, with the sanction of the Local Government, raise, by the issue of new debentures, any money that may be required to pay any monies for the time being due on any debentures issued under the authority of this Act, or of any enactment hereby expressly repealed.

Payment of debentures by fresh mortgage of rates.

241. The Justices shall set aside yearly out of their annual income, before making any disbursements in respect thereof, a sum of not less than two per cent. on the total sum borrowed by the Justices for the purposes of any enactment hereby expressly repealed, exclusive of the sum now due, or of any sum which may hereafter become due, by

Establishment of reserve fund.

them to the Secretary of State for India in Council, and shall appropriate the same, so far as it is required or will extend, to repay the amount (if any) of such loans or debentures issued by them as shall fall due in the course of the year.

And they shall invest the surplus (if any) of the said sum after repayment as aforesaid; or in case there has not been any amount due or paid in respect of such loans or debentures during the year, then they shall invest the whole of the said sum in Government securities or in any securities guaranteed by Government or in Calcutta municipal debentures in the names of the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue Department, and the Accountant-General of Bengal respectively for the time being, to be by them held as Trustees for the purpose of repaying at due date from time to time the several loans contracted or debentures issued by the Justices.

And all moneys and securities now held by any Trustees for the Justices for the purpose of paying off any sum borrowed by them, shall be held by them upon the trusts hereinbefore declared.

All interest accruing due to the Trustees shall also from time to time be invested by them in like manner and held upon the like trust.

Appropriation of reserve fund.

242. The Trustees shall from time to time, whenever any loans or debentures shall fall due by the Justices, realize the whole or a sufficient portion of the securities held by them as aforesaid, and appropriate the sale proceeds thereof, so far as the same will extend, to satisfy such loans or debentures.

In case any balance in respect of such loans or debentures so falling due as aforesaid shall remain unsatisfied after appropriation thereto of the sale proceeds of the whole of such securities, the Justices may, for the purpose of paying such unsatisfied balance, issue new debentures in manner hereinbefore provided or otherwise contract new loans for any sum not exceeding such amount as may be necessary for the purpose aforesaid.

Account of reserve fund.

243. The Trustees shall, at the end of every year, submit a statement to the Justices showing the amount which has been invested during the year under section 241, and setting forth the date of the last investment made previous thereto, and also the aggregate amount of the securities then in their hands, and the aggregate amount which has up to the date thereof been paid off in respect of the said debentures and loans.

Such statement shall be laid before the Justices and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

CHAPTER XV.

OF BYE-LAWS.

Power to make bye-laws.

244. The Justices may from time to time make bye-laws, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, to regulate—

(*a*) all matters and things connected with the supply and use of water;

(*b*) the time and places of bathing for persons of each sex in places provided or set apart for bathing purposes;

(*c*) the deposit of dirt, dust, filth, and refuse of any kind whatsoever, for removing and carrying away the same, and for charging the person making the deposit with the expenses of removing it;

(*d*) the duties to be performed under section 196, and the boundaries within which they are to be performed;

(*e*) the management and charges for places provided for slaughter-houses under pathway in any market or bazar as in the same section mentioned,

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for every such offence. section 211, anything in Bengal Act No. VII of 1865 (*to make provision for the better regulation and supervision of Public Slaughter-houses in the Suburbs of Calcutta, and for the adoption of proper Conservancy arrangements connected therewith*) to the contrary notwithstanding;

(*f*) the inspection and management of and conduct of business in markets and slaughter-houses, and for keeping the same in a proper and cleanly state;

(*g*) the inspection of places used for any of the purposes mentioned in section 217, and for the management and conduct of business within the same;

(*h*.) the inspection and management of burial and burning grounds;

(*i*.) and generally for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

245. The Justices may from time to time repeal, alter, or add to their bye-laws.

Bye-laws and alterations of them to be confirmed by Local Government.

246. No bye-law, and no repeal, or alteration of, or addition to any bye-law shall have effect until the same has been confirmed by the Local Government.

Bye laws and alterations of them to be published before confirmation.

247. No bye-law, and no repeal or alteration of, or addition to any bye-law shall be confirmed until the same has been published in the English and Bengalee Government Gazettes at least seven times, nor till one month has elapsed from the date of the first publication, during which period a copy of such proposed bye-law, or the repeal or alteration of, or addition to any bye-law shall be kept at the office of the Justices; and all persons may at any time between ten o'clock in the morning and five o'clock in the afternoon inspect such copy without fee or reward.

After confirmation, bye-laws to be published in Gazette.

248. Every bye-law, and every repeal or alteration of, or addition to any bye-law, when confirmed, shall be published in the English and Bengalee Government Gazettes, and a copy thereof in English and Bengalee shall be painted or placed on boards, which shall be hung up in some conspicuous part of the office of the Justices.

CHAPTER XVI.

OF PENALTIES.

Fines not exceeding three times the amount payable.

249. Whoever

(*a*) keeps any carriage or animal without the license required by sections 41 and 42;

(*b*) having compounded for the payment of a certain sum under section 43, refuses to pay such sum;

(*c*) exercises any trade, profession, or calling without the license required by section 47;

(*d*) keeps a cart not duly registered as required by section 52,

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding three times the amount payable by him in respect of such license, composition or registration (as the case may be) exclusive of the amount so payable.

Fine of five rupees.

250. Whoever, being the owner or driver of any cart, shall fail to affix the registration number to such cart as required by section 52, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five rupees.

Fine of ten rupees.

251. Whoever

(*a*) deposits, or permits to be deposited, any such matter as is mentioned in section 143, except as provided in such section;

(*b*) deposits, or suffers to be deposited, any dust, dirt, filth, or refuse of any kind whatsoever, in any street, or on any public quay, jetty, ghaut, or landing place, or on any part of a river bank, whether above or below high-water mark, except in such places, and in such manner, and at such hours, as shall be fixed by the Justices;

(*c*) causes or allows the water of any sink or sewer, or any other offensive liquid matter belonging to him or being on his land, to run, drain, or be thrown upon any street, or causes or allows any offensive matter to run, drain, or be thrown into any drain belonging to the Justices, or connected with any drain belonging to the Justices;

(*d*) fails to comply with the notice mentioned in section 154;

(*e*) makes any external roof or wall of the materials mentioned in section 158, or suffers any external roof or wall of such materials to remain, contrary to the provisions of such section, or fails to remove or alter the same within one month after notice given to him for that purpose by the Justices;

(*f*) omits to comply with, or acts contrary to, the provisions of section 197,

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees for every such offence.

Fine of twenty rupees.

252. Whoever

(*a*) except as provided in section 183,

removes or causes to be removed any night-soil, or other offensive matter;

uses for such purpose any cart or receptacle;

places or sets down in any public place any receptacle containing any such offensive matter;

drives, or takes, or causes to be driven or taken, any cart, carriage, used for any such offensive matter;

(*b*) slops or spills any night-soil or other offensive matter in the removal thereof;

fails to sweep and clean every place in which any such offensive matter has been slopped or spilt;

(*c*) after the notice mentioned in section 213, fails to set out, clear, widen, and maintain any approaches, roads, or

Fine of fifty rupees.

253. Whoever

(*a*) being the occupier of any land, keeps or suffers to be kept any dirt, dust, filth, or refuse of any kind whatsoever for more than twenty-four hours, otherwise than in a proper receptacle, or suffers such receptacle to be in a filthy or noxious state;

(*b*) being the owner or occupier of any land within the Town, allows the same to be in a filthy or unwholesome state, or overgrown with vegetation;

(*c*) throws or puts, or suffers to be thrown or put, any dirt, dust, filth, or refuse of any kind whatsoever into any sewer or drain belonging to, or under the control of, the Justices, or any drain communicating therewith;

(*d*) acts contrary to the provisions of section 162;

(*e*) constructs any branch drain, privy, or cesspool, or rebuilds, or unstops any such drain, privy, or cesspool, contrary to the provisions of section 179;

(*f*) being the holder of any license granted under section 198 breaks the conditions of such license;

(*g*) keeps any pig-stye, pigs, sheep, goats, or cattle, contrary to the provisions of section 199;

(*h*) bathes in any public place except the places provided or set apart under section 203;

(*i*) omits to comply with the provisions of section 207;

(*j*) after such notice as is mentioned in section 213 causes any obstruction in or on any such approaches, roads, path, or ways as in the said section mentioned;

(*k*) being the owner, occupier, or farmer of any market, or slaughter-house, as mentioned in section 212, fails after thirty days' notice in writing by the Justices that such market or slaughter-house is defective in any of the particulars in the said section mentioned, to remedy such defect;

(*l*) infringes any bye-law made and confirmed under this Act;

(*m*) being the occupier of land fails to comply with any requisition made by a Justice of the Peace under section 280;

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every such offence, and to a further fine not exceeding thirty rupees for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Fine of one hundred rupees. **254.** Whoever

(*a*) neglects or refuses to produce any books, deeds, contracts, accounts, vouchers, documents, or papers, or to make or sign any declaration, when required to do so under section 36;

(*b*) fails to produce any books and accounts for the inspection of any person authorized by the Justices in that behalf, when required to do so under section 44;

(*c*) hinders or obstructs any person authorized by the Justices from entering into or inspecting any stable, carriage-house, or place as mentioned in section 45;

(*d*) being the occupier of any house, fails to forward a list as mentioned in section 50, when required to do so under such section;

(*e*) being directed by sections 127 and 128 to give any information, fails to give such information;

(*f*) being required, under section 135 to fill in any form, or under section 136, to act as an enumerator fails so to do;

(*g*) keeps any public necessary, or any tola mehter's depôt, without a license, as mentioned in section 195, or having a license, suffers such public necessary or tola mehter's depôt to be in a filthy or noxious state;

(*h*) being a milkman, cartman, shepherd, livery stable-keeper, or keeper of hackney carriages keeps any animals, sheep, goats, or horned cattle as mentioned in section 198 without the license required by such section;

(*i*) during the period for which his license is suspended, or after the same has been revoked, under section 216, slaughters cattle, or allows cattle to be slaughtered in the slaughter-house to which such license relates;

(*j*) uses any such place as is mentioned in section 217 without the same being registered;

(*k*) knowingly buries or burns, or causes, procures, or suffers to be buried or burned, any corpse in or on any ground not registered as a burial or burning ground;

(*l*) fails to produce his license when required to do so by any person authorized by the Justices in that behalf under section 273;

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for every such offence, and to a further fine not exceeding seventy rupees for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Fine of two hundred rupees. **255.** Whoever

(*a*) neglects or refuses to furnish any return required under section 77 or knowingly makes such return falsely or incorrectly, or hinders or obstructs any person authorized by the Justices in that behalf from, or in, lawfully entering, inspecting, or measuring any land after the notice mentioned in such section;

(*b*) being the owner or occupier of any house or buildings fails, within the period therein prescribed, to do what is required of him under section 155;

(*c*) contrary to the provisions of section 168 makes or causes to be made, alters or causes to be altered, any drain leading into any sewer or drain belonging to, or under the control of the Justices;

(*d*) fails to comply with a requisition made under section 204 or section 209 within the period therein mentioned;

(*e*) without a license uses as a slaughter-house any place within the Town;

(*f*) after the expiration of the period mentioned in section 219 uses any such place as is mentioned in such section;

(*g*) after due publication of such certificate as is mentioned in section 222 buries, or burns, or suffers, or causes to be buried or burned, any corpse contrary to the provisions of this Act;

(*h*) obstructs or molests any Officer or servant of the Justices, (not being a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code) or any person with whom they have lawfully contracted in the execution of their or his duty, in respect of any thing which they are respectively empowered or required to do by this Act; or removes any mark set up for the purpose of indicating any level or direction necessary to the execution of works authorized by this Act;

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees for every such offence, and to a further fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Fine of five hundred rupees. **256.** Whoever

(*a*) lays out, makes, or builds upon, any new street otherwise than as provided in section 146;

(*b*) without a license uses any such place as is mentioned in section 218 for any of the purposes mentioned in section 217;

(*c*) buries or burns, or causes, or suffers to be buried or burned, any corpse in any vault, grave, or burial or burning ground, opened, made, or formed without a license as mentioned in section 221, or contrary to the terms thereof;

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees for every such offence and to a further fine not exceeding fifty rupees for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Penalty on servants of Justices for accepting gratuity, &c.

257. Whoever (not being a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code), being employed in accordance with this Act, shall accept or obtain, or agree to accept, or attempt to obtain, from any person, for himself or for any other person, any gratification whatever other than legal remuneration, as a reward for doing, or forbearing to do any act in respect of which he may be employed;

or for showing, or forbearing to show, in the exercise of the duties of his employment, favour or disfavour to any person;

shall be liable to imprisonment, simple or rigorous, for a term which may extend to three years, or to a fine not exceeding five thousand rupees, or to both.

OF PROSECUTIONS.

Justices may direct prosecutions.

258. The Justices may direct any prosecution for any public nuisance whatsoever, and may order proceedings to be taken for the punishment of any person offending against any of the provisions of this Act, and for the recovery of any fines imposed under this Act, and may order the expenses of such prosecution and proceedings to be paid out of the Municipal Fund.

Prosecutions to be before a Justice of the Peace.

259. Every prosecution under this Act, except as provided in section 261, may be instituted before any Justice of the Peace;

and every fine imposed under this Act may be recovered by a summary proceeding before any Justice of the Peace upon an information exhibited by order of the Justices,

and in default of payment of such fine, the same may be levied under the warrant of such Justice of the Peace by distress and sale of the moveable property of the offender, with all such powers for the issuing of such warrant, and upon the return thereof, as are exercised by a Magistrate of Police under the Calcutta Police Act, 1866, or any other Act for the time being in force for regulating the Police of the Town of Calcutta.

And if the fine cannot be so levied, the offender may be punished by such Justice of Peace with imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding two months.

Any person may give information and institute a prosecution under section 158.

Procedure on prosecution.

260. Whenever any prosecution shall be instituted before any Justice of the Peace under this Act, he may summon the person charged to appear at a time and place to be mentioned in the summons, and if such person shall not so appear, such Justice of the Peace may, upon proof of service of the summons, if no sufficient cause shall be shown for the non-appearance of the person charged, proceed to hear and determine the case in his absence.

Such Justice of the Peace may exercise all such powers connected with the summoning, and enforcement of the attendance, of witnesses, and the production of documents, as are conferred on a Magistrate by section 86 of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866.

Prosecution under section 257 to be instituted as under Penal Code.

261. Every prosecution under section 257 shall be instituted before such Magistrate or Court as would have jurisdiction to entertain a charge of the nature described in section 161 of the Indian Penal Code.

How a Justice may award a fine.

262. The Justice of the Peace by whom any fine is imposed under this Act may award any portion, not being more than one-half thereof, to the informer, and shall order the remainder, or, if he make no award to the informer, the whole of such fine to be paid to the Municipal Fund.

Complaint to be made within two months of the offence.

263. No person shall be liable to any fine under this Act for any offence cognizable by a Justice of the Peace unless the complaint respecting such offence shall have been made before a Justice of the Peace within two months next after the commission of such offence:

Provided that the failure to take out any license under this Act shall be deemed to be a recurring offence until the expiration of the period for which such license is required to be taken out.

Person doing damage to the property of the Justices to make good the same.

264. If through any act, neglect, or default on account whereof any person shall have been fined under this Act, any damage to the property of the Justices shall have been committed by such person, he shall be liable to make good such damage as well as to pay such fine;

and the amount of such damage shall, in case of dispute, be determined by the Justice of the Peace by whom such person has been fined;

and on default of payment of the amount of such damage on demand, the same may be levied in the same manner as a fine.

CHAPTER XVII.

OF THE RECOVERY OF DAMAGES AND EXPENSES.

Damages and expenses how to be determined.

265. Where any damages, costs, or expenses are by this Act directed to be paid, the amount and, if necessary, the apportionment of the same, in case of dispute, shall be ascertained and determined by the Court of Small Causes.

Provided that when any work is executed by the Justices under this Act in default of the owner or occupier of the land doing such work, the expenses thereby incurred may be recovered by the Justices as a rate under Chapter VI.

Method of proceeding before a Judge of a Court of Small Causes.

266. In any case referred to the Court of Small Causes under this Act, the said Court may, on the application of either party, summon the other party to appear at a time and place to be named in such summons.

Upon the appearance of the parties, or, in the absence of any of them, upon proof of due service of the summons, the said Court may hear and determine such question, and, for that purpose, examine such parties or any of them, and their witnesses, on oath; and the costs of every such inquiry shall be in the discretion of the said Court which shall determine the amount thereof.

Recovery of damages by distress.

267. If the amount of damages, costs, or expenses, ascertained in the manner above described, be not paid by the party liable to pay the same within seven days after demand, such amount may be recovered, under a warrant of the said Court, by distress and sale of the moveable property of such party; and the surplus arising from the sale thereof, after satisfying such amount and the costs of the distress and sale, shall be returned on demand to the party whose property shall have been distrained.

268. Instead of proceeding by distress and sale, and in case of failure to realize by distress the whole or any part of any expenses, charges, or damages awarded under the provisions of this Act, the Justices may sue the person liable to pay the same in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

Justices may sue in any competent Court instead of realizing by, or on failure of, distress.

CHAPTER XVIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

269. No suit shall be brought against the Justices, or any of their Officers, or any person acting under their direction, for any thing done under this Act, until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing has been delivered or left at the office of the Justices, or at the place of abode of such person, stating the cause of suit, and the name and place of abode of the intending plaintiff.

Limitation of three months to suit against Justices or their officers.

Unless such notice be proved, the Court shall find for the defendant.

Every such suit shall be commenced within three months next after accrual of the right to sue and not afterwards.

If any person to whom any such notice of suit is given shall, before the suit is brought, tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover.

270. The Justices may make compensation out of the Municipal Fund to all persons sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise of any of the powers vested in the Justices, their Officers, or servants under this Act.

Payment out of Municipal Fund for damage done by the Justices.

271. When any license is granted under section 195 or 210 authorizing the use of any place for any of the purposes therein described, and when permission is given under section 145 for making any temporary erection, or under section 157 for putting up any projection, the Justices may charge a fee for such license or permission; and the rates of the fees to be so charged shall be from time to time adjusted by the Justices with the sanction of the Local Government, provided that no such fee shall exceed the sum of one hundred rupees.

Fees for licenses under sections 195, 210, 145, and 157.

272. When permission is given under section 162 or section 207, the Justices may charge rent for any land made use of in pursuance of such permission at such rates as may, from time to time, be sanctioned by the Local Government.

Rent may be charged for permission in certain cases.

273. Every person to whom a license has been granted under this Act shall, at all reasonable times while such license shall remain in force if thereunto required by the Justices, or by any person authorized by them in that behalf, produce such license to the Justices, or to the person so authorized.

Every person to produce license if required.

274. Every notice, bill, form, summons, or notice of demand under this Act may be served personally on or presented to the person to whom the same is addressed,

How notice, &c., may be served.

or be left at his usual place of abode with some adult male member or servant of his family, or at his place of business

or if it cannot be so served or presented, may be put on some conspicuous part of his place of abode, or of his place of business

or of the land in respect of which the notice, bill, form, summons, or notice of demand is intended to be served.

275. Where any notice is required to be given to the owner or occupier of any land, such notice addressed to the owner or occupier, as the case may require, may be served on the occupier of such land, or otherwise in the manner in the last preceding section mentioned.

Service of notice on owners and occupiers of lands.

Provided that when the owner and his place of abode are known to the Justices, they shall, if such place of abode be within the limits of their authority, cause every notice required to be given to the owner of any land to be served on such owner or left with some adult male member or servant of his family,

and if the place of abode of the owner be not within such limits, they shall send every such notice by post addressed to his place of abode, and the same shall be deemed to be good service of the notice.

When the name of the owner or occupier is not known, it shall be sufficient to designate him as "the owner" or "the occupier" of the land in respect of which the notice is served.

276. Whenever any work is required by this Act to be executed by the owner or occupier of any land, and default is made in the execution of such work, the Justices, whether any penalty is or is not provided for such default, may cause such work to be executed;

Justices, in default of owner or occupier, may execute works and recover expenses.

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person by whom such work ought to have been executed.

277. If the defaulter, as mentioned in the last preceding section, be the owner of any land, the Justices may, by way of additional remedy, whether any suit or proceeding has been brought or taken against any such owner or not, require the payment, of all or any part of the expenses payable by the owner for the time being, from the person who then or at any time thereafter occupies the land under such owner, and, in default of payment thereof by such occupier on demand, the same may be recovered as a rate under Chapter VI;

Power to levy charges on occupier, who may deduct the same from his rent.

and every such occupier shall be entitled to deduct, from the rent payable by him to the owner, so much as is so paid by, or recovered from, him in respect of any such expenses.

278. No occupier of any land shall be liable to pay more money, in respect of any expenses charged by this Act on the owner thereof, than the amount of rent due from him, for the land in respect of which such expenses are payable, at the time of the demand made upon him, or which at any time after such demand has accrued and become payable by him, unless he neglect or refuse, upon a requisition made to him for that purpose by the Justices, truly to disclose the amount of his rent and the name and address of the person to whom such rent is payable;

Occupier not to be liable for more than the amount of rent due.

but nothing in this section shall affect any special contract, made between any such owner or occupier, respecting the payment of the expenses of any such works as aforesaid.

Occupier, in default of owner, may execute works and deduct expenses from his rent.

279. Whenever default is made by the owner of any land, in the execution of any work required to be executed by him, the occupier of such land may, with the approval of the Justices, cause such work to be executed, and the expense thereof shall be paid to him by the owner, or the amount may be deducted out of the rent from time to time becoming due from him to such owner.

Proceedings in case of tenants opposing the execution of this Act.

280. If the occupier of any land prevent the owner thereof from carrying into effect, in respect of such land, any of the provisions of this Act, after notice of his intention so to do has been given by the owner to such occupier, any Justice of the Peace may, in writing, require such occupier to permit the owner to execute all such works, with respect to such land, as may be necessary for carrying this Act into effect;

and if after the expiration of eight days from the date of the order such occupier continue to refuse to permit such owner to execute such works, every such owner, during the continuance of the refusal, shall be discharged from liability to any fines to which he might otherwise have become liable by reason of default in executing such works.

Formal defects not to invalidate tax or assessment.

281. No tax or rate on property made under this Act shall be invalid for defect of form, and it shall be enough in any such tax or rate, or any assessment of value for the purpose of making such tax or rate, if the property rated or assessed is so described as to be generally known, and it shall not be necessary to name the owner or occupier thereof.

Recovery of expenses on account of improvements to private property.

282. Whenever the Justices shall have incurred any expenses in the execution of any of the works which under sections 146, 169, and 172 the owners of any land, houses, or buildings are required to execute, the Justices may either recover the amount of such expenses in the manner therein provided, or, if they think fit, may take engagements from the said owners for the quarterly payment of such sums as will be sufficient to defray the whole amount of the said expenses, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum, within a period not exceeding five years, and such sums, when due, may be recovered as rates under Chapter VI.

Police Officers to report offences to Justices, and to arrest unknown offenders.

283. All Police Officers shall give immediate information to the Justices of any offence committed against this Act.

Any Police Officer may arrest any person committing in his view any offence against this Act, if the name and address of such person be unknown to him,

or if such person decline to give his name and address,

or if the Police Officer shall have reason to doubt the accuracy of such name and address, if given.

And such person may be detained at the Station House until his name and address shall be correctly ascertained, or may be brought up at once before a Justice of the Peace.

Certain provisions of this Act extended.

284. If the Local Government shall have determined that any portion of the environs of the Town shall be included in the system of sewerage and drainage authorized by this Act, and if the Local Government shall have declared the boundaries thereof by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, then sections 163 to 182, both inclusive, shall have effect within the boundaries so declared;

and all such expenses and compensation as, under the said sections and by the provisions of this Act, may be determined by the Court of Small Causes, may be ascertained and determined by any Court of Small Causes having jurisdiction within such boundaries; and all fines payable in respect of such sections, and under this Act, shall be enforced in the manner prescribed by section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure by the Magistrate having jurisdiction within such boundaries.

Houses used for public worship exempt from rates and taxes.

285. Houses used exclusively for purposes of public worship shall be exempt from all rates and taxes which under this Act may be imposed upon land within the Town.

Saving clause.

286. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to

(*a*) preclude any person from prosecuting any other person for a nuisance:

(*b*) render lawful any act or omission on the part of any person, which, but for this Act, would by law be deemed to be a nuisance:

(*c*) exempt any person guilty of nuisance from a suit in respect thereof:

(*d*) affect any enactment not hereby expressly repealed.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See section 40.*)

TAX ON CARRIAGES AND ANIMALS.

	Per half-year. Rs.	A.	P.
For every four-wheel carriage drawn by two horses ..	12	0	0
If more than one such carriage, then for every such carriage after the first, two-thirds of the above rate.			
For every four-wheel carriage drawn by one horse or pony, or a pair of ponies under thirteen hands ...	6	0	0
If more than one such carriage, then for every such carriage after the first, two-thirds of the above rate.			
For every two-wheel carriage ..	6	0	0
For every horse, pony, or mule (*not a race horse*)	6	0	0
For every race horse ...	12	0	0
For every pony or mule under thirteen hands	2	0	0

NOTE.—Animals under eleven hands in height, and carriages, wheels of which do not exceed twenty-four inches in diameter, exempted.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 47.)

LICENSE ON PROFESSIONS, TRADES, AND CALLINGS.

	Yearly. Rs.
Class I.	
Every Joint Stock Company ...	100
Class II.	
Every merchant, banker, shroff, banian, wholesale trader, and commission agent, and every practising surgeon, physician, dentist, architect, civil engineer, builder, contractor, carrying company, barrister, attorney, proctor, notary public, and pleader of the High Court	
Every owner or farmer of a haut or bazar	
Every owner of cotton, jute, hide, or other screws, and every auctioneer	50
Every hotel-keeper, boarding-house keeper, lodging-house keeper, shop-keeper, plumber, gasfitter, manufacturer, or trader, whose shop or place of business is assessed under chapter V at one hundred rupees a month or upwards	
Class III.	
Every broker or daloll employed in the wholesale transfer or purchase of imports or exports, country produce, silk, or other merchandize ...	
Every broker or dealer in precious stones, houses, landed property, Government securities, shares, and bills of exchange, and every freight broker ...	
Every practising licentiate of medicine, apothecary, and veterinary surgeon	
Every owner of a dispensary, spirit shop, or shop for the sale of intoxicating drugs, and punch house, or billiard room, wholesale tobacco or jute depôt	
Every owner of a steam ferry boat ...	25
Every hotel-keeper, boarding-house keeper, lodging-house keeper, plumber, gas-fitter, carriage and horse-dealer, shop-keeper, manufacturer, or trader, whose shop or place of business is assessed under chapter V at more than twenty-five rupees, but less than one hundred rupees a month	
Every pawn-broker, and every person having a shop or place of business registered under section 221 or licensed under section 222 ...	
Every pleader, mookhtear, or law agent, not included in Class II	
Class IV.	
Every hotel-keeper, boarding and lodging-house-keeper, owner of a carriage or palanquin let out for hire, plumber, gas-fitter band supplier, carrier, stamp vendor, carriage or horse-dealer, shop-keeper, manufacturer, or trader, whose shop or place of business is in a brickhouse, but not included in Class II or Class III	
Every keeper of a permanent stall at a daily public market or in a chowk	12
Every poddar or money changer ...	
Every hakeem, koberaj, and practising native doctor, not included in any other Class	
Every order supplier, cooley supplier, band supplier, shipping agent, or boat supplier not included in any other Class ...	
Class V.	
Every keeper of a shop not included in any other Class, and every daloll not included in Class III	4
Every pedlar, hawker, and boxwallah	
Class VI.	
All itinerant dealers hawking goods for sale in baskets or trays ...	1

NOTE.—A person who carries on several kinds of business, and may come under more than one of the designations in this schedule, shall be chargeable only under one of such designations, at the discretion of the Justices; and in the case of a firm consisting of two or more persons, payment by any one of such persons shall be considered payment by the firm.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 87.)

NOTICE OF DEMAND.

TAKE notice that the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta demand from you the sum of due from* [you] as owner (*or occupier*) (*here describe the property or thing upon which the rate or tax is imposed*) for the months of 187 ; and that, if the sum due, together with for this notice, is not paid into the office of the said Justices at or if sufficient cause for the non-payment of the sum is not shown to the Justices within seven days from the service of this notice, a warrant of distress will be issued for the recovery of the same with costs.

(L.S.) (*Signature of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or Secretary.*)

Date————

* In the case of a demand under section one hundred and twenty-five, state that notice of demand has been served upon the owner, and that the sum due remains unpaid.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 87.)

DISTRESS WARRANT.

To (*here insert the name of the Officer charged with the execution of the warrant.*)

WHEREAS of has not paid or shown sufficient cause for the non-payment of the sum of rupees due for the rates (*or taxes*) (*or rates and taxes*) mentioned in the margin for the months of (187 although the said sum has been duly demanded in writing from the said and seven days have elapsed since the service of the notice of demand ; This is to command you to distrain the moveable property of the said *or as the case may be, any moveable property found on the premises referred to*) to the amount of the said sum of rupees, and such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charges of taking, keeping, and selling such distress ; and if, within seven days next after such distress, the said sum shall not be paid, together with such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charges of taking and keeping such distress, to sell the said moveable property; and having paid and deducted out of the proceeds of the sale, the said sum of rupees and the charges of taking, keeping, and selling such distress, to return the surplus, if any, on demand, to the person whom you shall find in possession of the said moveable property. If sufficient distress cannot be found of the moveable property of the said , you are to certify the same to us together with this Warrant.

(L.S.) (*Signature of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or Secretary.*)

FIFTH SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 88.)

FORM OF INVENTORY AND NOTICE

(*State particulars of goods seized.*)

TAKE notice that I have this day seized the moveable property specified in the above Inventory for the sum rupees due for the rates (*or taxes*) mentioned in the margin for the months of 187 ; and that, unless you pay into the office of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta the amount due, together with the costs of this distress, within seven days from the day of the date of this notice, the said property will be sold.

(*Signature of the Officer executing the Warrant of Distress.*)

Date————

TABLE OF FEES PAYABLE IN DISTRAINTS.

(*See section* 89.)

Sum distrained for.			Fee. Rs.	As.
Under 5 Rupees			0	8
5 and under	10	Rupees	1	0
10 „	15	„	1	8
15 „	20	„	2	0
20 „	25	„	2	8
25 „	30	„	3	0
30 „	35	„	3	8
35 „	40	„	4	0
40 „	45	„	4	8
45 „	50	„	5	0
50 „	60	„	6	0
60 „	80	„	7	8
80 „	100	„	9	0
Above	100	„	10	0

The above charge includes all expenses, except when peons are kept in charge of property distrained, in which case four annas must be paid daily for each man.

SIXTH SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 239.)

FORM OF DEBENTURE.

THE Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta.

Calcutta, the 187 .

No.

By virtue of the Calcutta Municipal Act 1875 we, the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta incorporated under the said Act, in consideration of the sum of rupees paid to us by A. B. of, promise to pay to the said or order the said sum of rupees after the date hereof, together with interest thereon at the rate of per centum per annum, payable half-yearly on the day of and the day of

(*Signature of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, and two Justices of the Peace.*)

SEVENTH SCHEDULE.

(*See sections* 125 *and* 126.)

18 BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICT OF

No.	When born.	Nationality or Caste.	Name, if any.	Sex.	Name of Father.	Profession of Father.	Signature, description, and residence of informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar.

EIGHTH SCHEDULE.

(*See sections* 125 *and* 126.)

18 DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF

No.	When died.	Nationality or Caste.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Profession.	Cause of Death.	Signature, description, and residence of informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar.

NINTH SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 2.)

ACTS OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
VI of 1863 ..	Calcutta Municipal Affairs	So much as has not been repealed.
IX of 1865 ..	Amendment of Bengal Act VI of 1863	The whole Act.
VI of 1866 ..	Further amendment of Bengal Act VI of 1863 ..	So much as has not been repealed.
I of 1867 ..	Explanation of Bengal Act VI of 1863	The whole Act.
IX of 1867 ..	Amendment of Bengal Acts VI of 1863 and VI of 1866	So much as has not been repealed
XI of 1867 ..	Pauper Hospital and Calcutta Police	The whole Act.
V of 1868 ..	Subjecting a portion of Hastings to the Calcutta Municipal Acts	The whole Act.
I of 1870 ..	Calcutta Water-rate	The whole Act.
VI of 1871 ..	Modifying and amending the constitution of the corporation of the Justices of the Peace for Calcutta	The whole Act.
I of 1872 ..	Extending borrowing powers of the Justices and providing for the repayment of the municipal debt	The whole Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is chiefly to consolidate the law relating to the municipal affairs of Calcutta, which is now scattered over ten Acts of the Council, and which in some instances has been found to be difficult of interpretation, consequent on the provisions of all the Acts not being quite consistent with each other.

The opportunity has been taken to make some amendments which the practical working of the law has proved to be necessary. The most important of these amendments is, in relation to the water-supply, which, owing to the increased requirements of the town and the wastage consequent on defective fittings and carelessness in using the water, is not sufficient to enable the Justices to fulfil the obligations which the existing law imposes upon them in respect of keeping up the supply at high pressure throughout the day. It is believed that the amendments proposed by the Bill in this respect are such as will not cause much inconvenience to the public.

In order to enable the Justices to increase the water-supply works, the maximum of the annual water-rate has been raised from five to six per cent.

Another amendment of some importance is a proposal to raise the maximum of the lighting-rate from 2 to 2½ per cent., as the proceeds from the present maximum rate are not sufficient to meet the current expenses connected with the lighting of the town.

The Bill does not propose to deal with the question of allowing an appeal from assessments made by the Justices. Such a proposal must necessarily raise questions as to the tribunal to which the appeals should be made, and the form of procedure that should be provided for regulating the conduct of such appeals. It is thought better, therefore, to leave the determination of this question for the consideration of a Select Committee.

It has also been left for determination by the Select Committee whether the Acts for the regulation of markets in Calcutta should be included in this consolidation measure, or whether they should be allowed to stand as regulating a special subject, which is not so intimately connected with the municipal government of the town as to render it necessary that the law for the government of markets should be a part and parcel of a general municipal enactment.

STUART HOGG.

The 22nd March 1875.

H. MILLETT,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Legislative Department.

[Second Publication.]

THE following Bill as settled in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 25th March 1875, is by order of the President published for general information :—

A Bill to provide for the Voluntary Registration of Mahomedan Marriages and Divorces.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the voluntary registration of marriages and divorces among Mahomedans: It is enacted as follows:—

Local extent.

1. This Act shall commence and take effect in those districts in the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to which the said Lieutenant-Governor shall extend it by an order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*; and thereupon this Act shall commence and take effect in the districts named in such order, on the day which shall be in such order provided for the commencement thereof.

Interpretation.

2. In this Act—unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Mahomedan Registrar" means any person who is duly authorized under this Act to register marriages and divorces.

"Inspector-General of Registration" and "Registrar" respectively mean the officers so designated and appointed under the Indian Registration Act, 1871, or other law for the time being in force for the registration of documents

"District" means a District formed under the provisions of the Indian Registration Act, 1871.

"Purdah nishin" means a woman who, according to the custom of the country, might reasonably object to appear in a public office.

Lieutenant-Governor may grant licenses to register.

3. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to grant a license to any person, being a Mahomedan, authorizing him to register Mahomedan marriages and divorces which have been effected within certain specified limits, on application being made to him for such registration; and in like manner it shall be lawful for the said Lieutenant-Governor to revoke or suspend such license:

Provided that no more than two persons shall be licensed to exercise the said functions within the same limits: and provided further that when two persons are so licensed to act within the same limits, the one shall be a member of the Sunni, and the other of the Shiah sect.

Mahomedan Registrars to use seals.

4. Every Mahomedan Registrar shall use a seal bearing the following inscription in the Persian character and language: "The seal of the Mahomedan Registrar of ."

Government to provide books.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor shall supply for the office of every Mahomedan Registrar the seal and the books necessary for the purposes of this Act.

The pages of such books shall be consecutively numbered in print, and the number of pages in each book shall be certified on the title-page by the officer by whom such books are issued.

6. Every Mahomedan Registrar shall keep up the following register books:

Mahomedan Registrar to keep registers.

Book 1.—Register of marriages in the form (A) contained in the schedule to this Act.

Book 2.—Register of divorces other than those of the kind known as *Khula*, in the form (B) contained in the schedule to this Act.

Book 3.—Register of divorces of the kind known as *Khula*, in the form (C) contained in the schedule to this Act.

7. All entries in each register prescribed by the last preceding section shall be numbered in a consecutive series, which shall commence and terminate with the year, a fresh series being commenced at the beginning of each year.

Entries to be numbered.

8. Every application for registration under this Act shall be made to the Mahomedan Registrar orally as follows:—

Applications by whom to be made.

If the application be for the registration of a marriage:

By the parties to the marriage jointly: provided that if the man, or the woman, or both, be minors, application shall be made on their behalf by their respective lawful guardians: and provided further that if the woman be a purdah-nishin, such application may be made on her behalf by her duly authorized vakíl.

If the application be for registration of a divorce other than of the kind known as Khula:

By the man who has effected the divorce.

If the application be for the registration of a divorce of the kind known as Khula:

By the parties to the divorce jointly: provided that if the woman be a purdah-nishin, such application may be made on her behalf by her duly authorized vakíl.

9. On application being made to a Mahomedan Registrar for registration under this Act of a marriage or divorce within one month of the marriage or divorce being effected, and not otherwise, and on payment to him of a fee of one rupee, the Mahomedan Registrar shall—

Duties of Mahomedan Registrar on application being made.

(*a*) satisfy himself whether or not such marriage or divorce was effected by the person or persons by whom it is represented to have been effected;

(*b*) satisfy himself as to the identity of the persons appearing before him and alleging that the marriage or divorce has been effected;

(*c*) in the case of any person appearing as representative of the man or woman (whether he appear as guardian or vakíl), satisfy himself of the right of such person to appear.

If the Mahomedan Registrar be satisfied on the above points, and not otherwise, he shall make an entry of the marriage or divorce in the proper register:

Provided that no such entry shall be made otherwise than in the presence of every person who, by section eleven of this Act, is required to sign such entry.

10. Nothing in the preceding section shall be held to prohibit a Mahomedan Registrar from receiving a gratuity in excess of the prescribed fee of one rupee, when such gratuity is voluntarily tendered.

Mahomedan Registrar may receive gratuity.

11. Every entry in a register kept under this Act shall be signed as follows:—

Entries by whom to be signed.

If the entry be of a marriage in a register in the form (A) contained in the schedule to this Act—

(1) By the parties to the marriage, or, if either or both of them be minors, by their lawful guardians respectively: provided that if the woman be a purdah-nishin, the entry may be signed on her behalf by her duly authorized vakíl:

(2) By two witnesses who were present at the marriage ceremony:

(3) In cases in which the woman is represented by a vakíl, by two witnesses to the fact of the vakíl having been duly authorized to represent her:

(4) By the Mahomedan Registrar.

If the entry be of a divorce other than the kind known as Khula in a register in the form (B) contained in the Schedule to this Act—

(1) By the man who has effected the divorce:

(2) By the witness who identifies the man who has effected the divorce:

(3) If the man be of the Shiah sect, by two witnesses to the divorce being effected:

(4) By the Mahomedan Registrar.

If the entry be of a divorce of the kind known as Khula in a register in the form (C) contained in the Schedule to this Act—

(1) By the parties to the *Khula*: provided that if the woman be a purdah-nishin, the entry may be signed on her behalf by her duly authorized vakíl:

(2) By the person who identifies the man:

(3) By the person who identifies the woman:

(4) If the application for registration has been made by a vakíl on behalf of the woman, by two witnesses to the fact of the vakíl having been duly authorized to represent her:

(5) If the man be of the Shiah sect, by two witnesses to the divorce being effected:

(6) By the Mahomedan Registrar.

12. On completion of the registration of any marriage or divorce, the Mahomedan Registrar shall deliver to each of the applicants for registration an attested copy of the entry; and for such copy no charge shall be made.

Copies of entry to be given to parties.

13. In every office in which any register hereinbefore mentioned is kept, there shall be prepared a current index of the contents of such register; and every entry in such index shall be made, so far as practicable, immediately after the Mahomedan Registrar has made an entry in any such register.

Index to be kept up.

14. The index mentioned in the last preceding section shall contain the name, place of residence, and father's name of each party to every marriage or divorce, and the date of registration. It shall also contain such other particulars, and shall be prepared in such form, as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct.

Particulars to be shown in index.

15. Subject to the previous payment of the fees prescribed, the index, whether it be in the office of the Mahomedan Registrar or of the Registrar of the District, and the copies of entries in such index, which are filed in the office of the Registrar of the District under the provisions of section twenty-two of this Act, shall be at all times open to inspection by any person applying to inspect the same; and copies of entries in any of the registers, and of the certified copies of such entries, which are filed in the office of the Registrar of the District under section twenty-two of this Act, shall be given to all persons applying for such copies.

Index may be inspected and copies of entries in registers taken.

Such copies shall be signed and sealed by the Registrar of the District or by the Mahomedan Registrar, as the case may be.

16. Every Registrar of a District and every Mahomedan Registrar shall for the purposes of this Act be entitled to levy the following fees:—

Fees for searches and copies.

For every search or permission to search in any index or register under his charge—four annas.

For every certified copy of any entry in a register other than the first copy referred to in section twelve of this Act—one rupee.

17. Every Mahomedan Registrar shall perform the duties of his office under the superintendence and control of the Registrar in whose District the office of such Mahomedan Registrar is situate.

Mahomedan Registrars to be subject to control of District Registrar.

In the town of Calcutta every Mahomedan Registrar shall perform the duties of his office under the superintendence and control of the Inspector-General of Registration.

Every Registrar, and in the town of Calcutta the Inspector-General of Registration, shall have authority to issue (whether on complaint or otherwise) any order consistent with this Act, which he considers necessary in respect of any act or omission of any Mahomedan Registrar subordinate to him.

18. The Inspector-General of Registration shall exercise a general superintendence over offices of all Mahomedan Registrars and shall have power from time to time to frame rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of the said Mahomedan Registrars, and the regulation of their offices generally.

Inspector-General of Registration to exercise general superintendence.

19. All rules framed in accordance with the last preceding section shall be submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor for approval, and after they have been approved, they shall be published in the official *Gazette*, and shall then have the same force as if they were inserted in this Act.

Rules to be approved by Lieutenant-Governor and published in Gazette.

20. Every Mahomedan Registrar refusing to register a marriage or divorce shall make an order of refusal, and record his reasons for such order in a book to be kept for that purpose.

Refusal to register to be recorded.

21. An appeal shall lie against an order of a Mahomedan Registrar refusing to register a marriage or divorce to the Registrar to whom such Mahomedan Registrar is subordinate, if presented to such Registrar within twenty days from the date of the order, and the Registrar may reverse or alter such order; and the order passed by the Registrar on appeal shall be final.

Appeal against refusal to register.

22. Every Mahomedan Registrar shall, at the expiration of every month, send certified copies of all entries made by him during the month in the registers mentioned in section six of this Act, and also of the entries which have been made in the index referred to in sections thirteen and fourteen of this Act, to the Registrar of the District within which such Mahomedan Registrar has been authorized to act; and the Registrar, on receiving such copies, shall file them in his office.

Copies of entries to be sent monthly to registrar of district.

23. Every Mahomedan Registrar shall keep safely each register until the same shall be filled, and shall then, or earlier, if he shall leave the District or cease to hold a license, make over the same to the Registrar of the District for safe custody, or to such other person as the Registrar may direct.

Registers to be given up.

24. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe such rules as he thinks fit, provided that such rules be not inconsistent with any provision of this Act—

Lieutenant-Governor may prescribe rules.

(*a*) for determining the qualifications to be required from persons to whom licenses under section three of this Act may be granted;

(*b*) for regulating the attendance of Mahomedan Registrars at the celebration of marriages, and their remuneration for such attendance;

(*c*) for regulating the grant of copies by Registrars and Mahomedan Registrars;

(*d*) for regulating the payment by the Mahomedan Registrars of the cost of the seals, forms of registers, stationery, and any other articles which may be supplied to them by the Government;

(*e*) for regulating the application of the fees levied by Registrars of Districts and Mahomedan Registrars under this Act; and

(*f*) for regulating such other matters as appear to the Lieutenant-Governor necessary to effect the purposes of this Act.

The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time cancel or alter any such rules.

25. Every Mahomedan Registrar shall be, and be deemed to be a public officer, and his duties under this Act shall be deemed to be public duties.

Mahomedan Registrar to be a public officer.

26. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to—

Saving clause.

(*a*) render invalid, merely by reason of its not having been registered, any Mahomedan marriage or divorce which would otherwise be valid;

(*b*) render valid, by reason of its having been registered, any Mahomedan marriage or divorce which would otherwise be invalid;

(*c*) authorize the attendance of any Mahomedan Registrar at the celebration of a marriage, except at the request of all the parties concerned;

(*d*) affect the religion or religious rites and usages of any of Her Majesty's subjects in India;

(*e*) prevent any person, who is unable to write, from putting his mark, instead of the signature required by this Act.

SCHEDULE.

(*See sections* 6 *and* 11.)

FORM (A).

1. Consecutive No.

2. Name of the bridegroom and that of his father, with their respective residences.

3. Name of the bride and that of her father, with their respective residences.

4. Whether the bride is a spinster, a widow, or divorced by a former husband, and whether she is adult or otherwise.

5.* Name of the guardian of the bridegroom (if the bridegroom be a minor) and that of the guardian's father, with specification of the guardian's residence, and of the relationship in which he stands to the bridegroom.

6.* Name of the guardian of the bride (if she be a minor) and that of his father, with specification of his residence and the relationship in which he stands to the bride.

7.† Name of the bride's vakíl, and of his father, and their residences, with specification of the relationship in which the vakíl stands to the bride.

8.† Names of the witnesses to the due authorization of the bride's vakíl, with names of their fathers and residences, and specification of the relationship in which they stand to the bride.

9. Date on which the marriage was contracted,—to be given according to the English style and according to the era current in the district.

10. Amount of dower.

11. How much of the dower is Moajjul (prompt) and how much Mowujjul (deferred).

12. Whether any portion of the dower was paid at the moment. If so, how much?

13. Whether any property was given in lieu of the whole or any portion of the dower, with specification of the same.

14. Special conditions, if any.

15. Names of village or town, police jurisdiction, and district in which the marriage took place.

16. Name of the person in whose house the marriage ceremony took place, and that of his father.

17. Date of registration, to be given according to the English style.

* These columns will be blank if the bride and bridegroom, respectively are not represented by guardians.

† These columns will be blank when the bride is not represented by a vakíl.

FORM (B).

1. Consecutive No.

2. Names of the husband and of his father, and their residences.

3. Names of the wife and of her father, and their residences.

4. Date of divorce—according to the English style and according to the era current in the district.

5. Description of divorce.

6. Manner in which the divorce was effected.

7. Names of the village or town, police jurisdiction, and district in which the divorce took place.

8. Name of the party in whose house the divorce took place, and of his father.

9. Names of witnesses to the divorce, if any, the names of their fathers, and their respective residences.

10. Name of party identifying the husband before the Mahomedan Registrar and that of his father, and their residences.

11. Date of registration,—to be given according to the English style.

FORM (C).

1. Consecutive No.

2. Name of the husband and that of his father, and their residences.

3. Name of the wife and that of her father, and their residences.

4. Date of *khula*—according to the English style and according to the era current in the district.

5. Amount of dower.

6. Whether *khula* was acknowledged by the wife in person before the Mahomedan Registrar.

7. If so, name of the party identifying her before the Mahomedan Registrar, and that of his father, and their residences, with specification of the relationship which he bears to her, if any.

8.* If the *khula* be acknowledged before the Mahomedan Registrar by the wife's vakíl, his name and that of his father, and their residences, with specification of the relationship which the vakíl bears to the wife, if any.

9. Names of the two witnesses to the due authorization of the wife's vakíl and those of their fathers, with their residences.

10. Name of village or town, police jurisdiction, and district where the *khula* took place.

11. Name of the person in whose house the khula took place, and that of his father.

12. Names of the witnesses, if any, to the divorce being effected, the names of their fathers, and their residences.

13. Name of the person identifying the husband, and that of his father, and their residences.

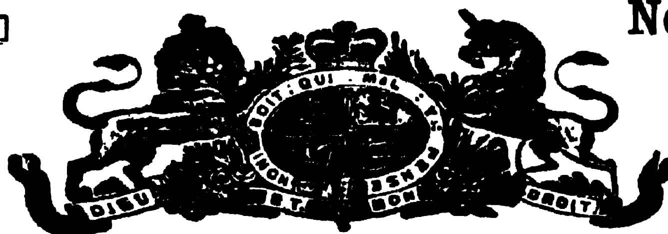
14. Date of registration, to be given in the English style.

* This column will be blank if the woman is not represented by a vakíl.

H. MILLETT,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

[REGISTERED NO. 29.]

No. 15 of 1875.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1875.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

LOCAL FUNDS AND PROVINCIAL RESERVE FUND, 1875-76.

RESOLUTION.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—FINANCE.

Calcutta, the 12th April 1875.

READ—

The Resolution of this Government in the Financial Department, dated the 23rd March 1875, on the estimates of receipts and expenditure on account of local funds for the year 1875-76.

Read also—

A letter from the Accountant-General, No. 1087, dated the 31st March, submitting explanations on the Local Funds' estimates.

In the Resolution of the 23rd March, it was assumed that the opening balance of the local funds on the 1st April 1875 would present a deficit of Rs. 21,59,281. The deficit of local funds proper was calculated to be Rs. 28,85,983: the difference between this and the former sum being thus balance at credit of provincial reserve. Credit was taken for 25 lakhs of rupees as a special grant from Imperial Funds on account of famine relief works: and it was estimated that after making a contribution to provincial services of a sum of Rs. 5,09,010, a sufficient sum would remain under the head of provincial reserve to meet special and unforeseen expenditure on

provincial account during the year, and also to supply such part of the debit against local funds as it might eventually be determined that the Government of Bengal should defray. The closing balance in provincial reserve on the 31st March 1876 was estimated at Rs. 27,63,422, and the deficit in local funds proper on the same date was calculated at Rs 28,39,333. If these anticipations had been realized, it would have been possible for the Government of Bengal to grant, from provincial reserve, a sufficient sum to meet the greater part of the liabilities incurred by local funds for the prosecution of famine relief works.

2. The Accountant-General, however, has now submitted an explanatory statement, from which it appears that as the grant of 25 lakhs of rupees from Imperial funds was actually made within the year 1874-75, and was embodied in the figures of that year, no part of this grant will be available for expenditure in the year 1875-76. This explanation materially alters the financial position of the Government.

3. The corrected estimates for the year 1875-76 will now stand as follows:—

LOCAL FUNDS (*excluding Provincial Reserve*).

	Rs.		Rs.
Receipts of the year ...	31,03,950	Opening deficit balance ...	28,85,983
		Expenditure during the year .	30,57,300
		Total ...	59,43,283
		Debit closing balance on 3rd March 1876	28,39,333
		Total ...	31,03,950

PROVINCIAL RESERVE.

	Rs.		Rs.
Opening balance	7,26,702	Expenditure during the year	9,35,770
Receipts of the year ...	10,95,500	Contribution to provincial services	5,09,010
		Total ...	14,44,780
		Closing balance, 31st March 1876	3,77,422
Total ...	18,22,902	Total ...	18,22,202

Deducting this closing balance from the debit closing balance under local funds proper, the figures of local funds at the close of the year 1875-76 will show an estimated deficit of Rs. 24,61,911.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor is unwilling to reduce the grants already made for provincial services in the several departments, unless it should prove absolutely necessary to do so. The exact amount of the contribution from Imperial funds towards the cost of famine relief works has not yet been ascertained, and any additional grant which may be made upon this account will be available in reduction of the deficit shown in the Local Funds' estimates. The Resolution of the 12th March 1875 will therefore, for the present, remain unaltered: but it must be understood that the grants therein made may be subject to modification if the financial exigencies of the year should so require. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to impress upon all officers the necessity for strict economy in all departments of provincial expenditure.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 10th April 1875.

Division	No.	District and date of return	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.				
		Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVN.	1	Burdwan, 12th* April 1875	·55	Rainfall at Jehanabad 1·45, at Culna 1·35. Weather warmer. Cases of cholera and small-pox reported in the Sudder, Jehanabad, and Culna sub-divisions.
	2	Bankoora, 10th " "	·24	A slight shower on the 5th instant, and dry the rest of the week. Some hailstones fell in Bishenpore. The little rain that fell has benefited cotton and indigo, and has in some places allowed preliminary ploughings. The hail did but little damage.
	3	Beerbhoom, 10th " "	Nil	Hot westerly winds set in. Scarcely any crops now on the ground to report on.
	4	Midnapore, 10th " "	Nil	Weather, after being unsettled for several days, has again become settled and very hot. Rain fell in the east of the district and little in the north; but though expected, only a few drops fell at the Sudder. The indigo is much in need of rain; other crops doing fairly.
	5	Hooghly, 10th " "	1·80	Hot dry winds in days, south winds at nights. Heavy shower of rain on the morning of the 5th instant in parts of the district. Onions, tobacco, melons, sugarcane, in the ground: mango crop very small. Cholera is little less: small-pox as before.
		Howrah, 10th " "	Nil	Hot and dry weather. No crops to report on.
		Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6	24-Pergunnahs, 13th† April 1875	Nil	Sun very powerful. Slight showers fell at Baraset, Barrackpore, and Dum-Dum. Lands being prepared for the spring sowings. Cholera decreasing in thanas Joynagore, Protapnagore, Canning, Bankipore, and Mothoorapore; but continues unabated in thanas Baduria and Hurwah. Fever declining in Barripore.
	7	Nuddea, 10th April 1875	·79	Weather hot with occasional storms. Some rain has fallen. Ploughing has been going on vigorously. Some of the *aous* or early rice has been sown. Indigo sowings have progressed favourably.
	8	Jessore, 10th " "	2 inches.	Heavy rain on Monday night; wind mostly from the south. The cutting of the spring rice is commencing. The ploughing for the sowing of the early rice is in progress, and rain is wanted for the sowing in places.
RAJSHAHYE DIVN.	9	Moorshedabad, 10th April 1875	1·07	Weather very hot, but seasonable. Heavy rain fell on Sunday evening. Harvest of cold weather crops completed. Outturn very good. The recent rain has started ploughing, but ground still too dry for extensive operations in the west of the district. Indigo, mulberry, and *boro* or spring rice progressing. Cholera in Protappore, and also in head-quarters division: small-pox in Soojagunge.
	10	Dinagepore, 9th April 1875.	·3	Weather cloudy; strong west winds. Rain in several places. No crops except *boro* or spring rice, which looks well. Ploughing going on at a great rate since the rain.
	11	Maldah, 10th April 1875	·01	The first three days of the week cloudy, dusty, and stormy; the rest hot and dry with strong westerly winds. Little rain fell. The cold-weather crops are good; the harvest has commenced. The *boro* rice is being transplanted.
	12	Rajshahye, 10th " "	·35	Slight showers of rain in several parts of the district during the week. The heat is great and the soil very dry. Plentiful rain is now wanted for all cultivation, especially the growing crops—*dhan*, *til*, oil-seed, and jute. Cholera is considerably on the increase in Singhrah in the north-east quarter.
	13	Rungpore, 9th " "	·48	Normal weather. Some rain has fallen. Sowings of the *aous* or early rice crop progressing.
	14	Bogra, 10th " "	·39	Weather fair and hot, with high wind from noon till sunset; a little rain. Almost all the crops are cut, except the *boro* or spring rice. The mulberry is now being cut in several places. Prospects good.
	15	Pubna, 10th " "	·94	Weather cloudy and warm; south-easterly winds prevailing. Rain has fallen. The state and prospects of *cheena* millet, *boro* and *jally*, spring rice crops, continue good. Sowing of *aous* or early rice, and *amun* or late rice, going on rapidly. Mangoes promise to be very fine. Cholera still prevails in parts of Doolye and Muthoora.

* Telegram of the 12th April, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 13th April, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)				
		Central Districts.—(Contd.)		
Cooch Behar Divn.	16	Darjeeling, 9th April 1875.	·62	Rain fell on three consecutive days, viz. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, with intervals of sunshine, all favorable to crops. The early Indian-corn and the early paddy are being sown in parts of the hills. Recent rain in the plains has been favorable to preparing ground for the new sowing.
	17	Julpigoree, 10th April 1875	·65	Cool, south-easterly wind blowing in the mornings; weather very pleasant for the time of the year. Early ploughings going on well.
		Cooch Behar, 8th April 1875	2·86	Rain on four days in the week, accompanied with high winds. The early rice crop and millets have benefited by the rain.
		Eastern Districts.		
Dacca Divn.	18	Dacca, 13th* April 1875	·28	Weather stormy and cool. State and prospects of crops favorable.
	19	Fureedpore, 10th „ „	·52	Weather during the week has been most seasonable. On Tuesday night there was a nor'-wester, and half an inch of rain fell. Agriculturists very busy everywhere, ploughing fields and planting paddy. The price of common rice at Fureedpore has again risen slightly owing to the high winds preventing boats from reaching the place. General health of the district good.
	20	Backergunge, 8th April 1875.	Nil	The heat is increasing, but is tempered by the sea breeze. The condition of the district is upon the whole good, although detached cases of cholera still occur.
	21	Mymensingh, 9th April 1875.	·89	The rainfall in the east of the district has been 3½ inches; in the centre, north and west, there has been very slight rain. State and prospects of crops favorable.
Chittagong Divn.	22	Chittagong, 8th April 1875	·05	Rain has fallen in the district. Brisk southerly breeze. Tea has especially benefited by the showers that have fallen. Crops everywhere favorable. Cholera prevails in the north of the district, though the deaths have not been so numerous as in the preceding week.
	23	Noakholly, 8th April 1875.	Nil	The first three days of the week were fair. During the rest of the week it was foggy in the morning and cloudy during the day. *Khessaree* pulse is being gathered; the rest of the cold-weather crops are in fair order. Paddy sowing has begun. In the very low lands cultivation is advanced; *aous* (early) and *amun* (late) rice having as usual been sown together. Rain is much wanted for crops and cultivation as well as for health. Cholera is still bad throughout the district.
	24	Tipperah, 9th April 1875	1·11	Weather stormy, with a good deal of rain and some hail; the heat also has been somewhat oppressive. The spring rice has been slightly damaged in the Sudder thana; in the east of the district the prospects are reported good. Some of the *aous* or early rice has been sown
	25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, 6th April 1875	Nil	The weather has been excessively hot during the whole week. *Joom* burning has commenced. Tobacco is being gathered.
		Hill Tipperah, 7th April 1875.	·25	Weather unsettled during the latter part of the week; some rain on the 5th instant. No change in the state and prospects of the crops.
BEHAR				
Patna Divn.	26	Patna, 12th† April 1875	Nil	Weather exceedingly hot, with strong west winds. The harvesting of the crops nearly completed, and the outturn reported on favorably from all sides. The number of cholera cases reported is on the increase, but nowhere has it appeared in an epidemic form.
	27	Gya, 10th „ „	Nil	Weather hot All crops have been harvested. Public health good.
	28	Shahabad, 10th „ „	·59	Seasonable weather, with westerly hot winds. Some rain fell during the week. The cold-weather crops are still being harvested. The rain has caused no injury.
	29	Durbhunga, 10th „ „	Nil	Weather hot; west winds prevailing. Harvest nearly over; it has been a good one. Rain now wanted.
	30	Mozufferpore 10th „ „	Nil	Hot west wind prevailing. The rainfall at Hajeepore sub-division was ·30, and in Seetamurhee ·50 during the week. The cold-weather harvest is nearly completed.
	31	Sarun, 10th „ „	Nil	Weather bright, clear, and warm; strong west winds, with dust storms, prevailing. The cold-weather crops have now all been gathered, and the outturn has been reported to be 14 annas crop generally throughout the district. Opium weighment is going on. *Cheena* millet is being sown; indigo coming up well. The moisture in the fields is being dried up by the west wind. Prices (wheat and grain excepted) stationary. General health good.
	32	Chumparun, 9th April 1875.	·26	After the showers which fell on Saturday last the weather for two or three days was cloudy, but for the last two days steady west winds have set in. The standing crops have in no way suffered from the rain, while the growing crops have benefited by it. Prospects are most excellent.

* Telegram of the 12th April, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Telegram of the 13th April, received on the same date, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR—(Contd.)			
BHAUGULPORE DIVN.			
33	Monghyr, 10th April 1875	·55	Fair weather; some rain has fallen. No change since last week; the harvest is being gathered in.
34	Bhagulpore	......	Return not received.
35	Purneah, 10th April 1875	Nil	East wind in the morning, changing to west in the afternoon. Rain has fallen in some parts in the north of the district, but none in the south, where it is wanted.
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs, 10th April 1875.	·15	The early part of the week was tolerably cool for the time of the year, but for the latter part the westerly winds have been prevailing, and the heat has been excessive. In the Deogurh sub-division there was a heavy westerly gale on the 5th. From Rajmehal the weather is reported as very hot, with west winds. The outturn of *mohwa* has been good; there are no important crops now on the ground.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVISION.			
37	Cuttack, 3rd April 1875	·62	There has been a little rain all over the district; it is now clear, though the barometer is still low. No important cultivation just now. What little *dulwa* rice there is, is doing well. A slight outbreak of cholera near Kendrapara; otherwise public health good.
38	Pooree, 8th „ „	Nil	Weather clear and hot. There was a little rain at Khoordah, but not sufficient to benefit tillage. Rain is very urgently required for tillage. *Dulwa* rice is being reaped and ripening partly, and the crop has been good. White *moong* pulse and castor seed are being gathered with a fair outturn. The harvest of sugarcane is almost completed with a good outturn, and the next crop is being planted. Cotton plants are being earthed up. Tobacco is being harvested with a good yield.
39	Balasore, 9th „ „	Nil	Weather very hot and dry. Rain much wanted. *Dulwa* rice is being reaped, and sugarcane is being planted. The excessive mortality from cholera in the north of the district shows no diminution.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazareebagh		Return not received.
41	Lohardugga, 10th April 1875.	Nil	Seasonable weather. The harvest of the cold-weather crops in Palamow is still progressing; the crops are very good. *Mohwa* promises fairly. Small-pox prevalent, but general health good.
42	Singbhoom, 9th April 1875.	·02	Seasonable weather. No crops.
43	Maunbhoom, 10th April 1875.	Nil	Weather getting hotter every day. Nothing new to report. All crops, excepting some of the *mohwa*, gathered in.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 13th April 1875.

R. KNIGHT
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT. Present return.	WHEAT. Next preceding return.	WHEAT. Corresponding return of last year.	BARLEY. Present return.	BARLEY. Next preceding return.	BARLEY. Corresponding return of last year.	RICE, BEST SORT. Present return.	RICE, BEST SORT. Next preceding return.	RICE, BEST SORT. Corresponding return of last year.	RICE, COMMON. Present return.	RICE, COMMON. Next preceding return.	RICE, COMMON. Corresponding return of last year.	BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA. Present return.	BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA. Next preceding return.	BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA. Corresponding return of last year.
		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY														
	BENGAL															
	Western Districts	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan	A 20 0	16 0	14 8	26 0	22 8	20 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	20 0	19 8	14 4	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	B 20 4	20 4	14 8	26 0	26 0	22 0	17 12	17 12	12 0	20 8	20 4	13 8	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	C 25 0	26 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	15 0	18 0	19 0	10 8	22 8	23 0	12 12	30 0	...	...
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	D 16 0 to 20 0	16 0	12 8	E 24 0 to 26 0	20 0 to 31 0	17 12 to 20 0	9 8 to 10 0	9 8 to 10 0	10 0 to 10 8	16 8 to 17 0	17 0 to 17 8	12 0 to 13 0	...	...	...
	Howrah	16 0	16 0	13 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	11 8	16 8	16 8	14 0	...	...	...
	Central Districts.															
	Calcutta	15 8	15 8	12 0	19 0	18 0	14 0	11 8	11 8	9 0	16 0	16 0	11 8	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	E 14 0 to 18 11	14 0 to 18 0	10 8 to 11 10	E 20 0 to 27 12	17 0 to 26 10	16 0	F 8 0 G	8 0	8 4	17 0	18 0	11 0	E 13 5	13 5	...
7	Nuddea	20 0	22 1	14 9	26 5	32 0	21 5	15 4	15 4	11 0	16 13	16 13	11 7	...	...	...
8	Jessore	H 20 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 5	18 0	18 4	16 0	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	I 26 0 to 27 0	26 0 to 27 0	16 0	E 10 0	40 0	22 0 to 24 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	11 8	E 31 0	31 0	14 0
10	Dinagepore	16 0	15 12	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	22 0	22 0	9 10	28 0	28 0	10 4	...	...	...
11	Maldah	25 0	22 0	15 0	45 0	40 0	21 0	22 0	22 8	10 0	23 0	23 0	10 8 to 11 0	30 0	30 0	16 0
12	Rajshahye	15 0 to 21 0	16 8 to 17 4	12 12	37 8	15 0	30 0	20 0 to 20 10	18 12 to 19 8	9 12	21 0 to 22 8	21 0 to 21 12	11 4	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	22 8	22 8	11 13	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 12	23 15½	23 15½	7 14	...	...	...
14	Bogra	16 12	15 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	...	10 8	12 0	6 0	26 4	27 0	10 8	...	...	...
15	Pubna	22 8	22 8	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	8 9	20 0	20 0	14 4	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	12 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree	J 13 3	13 3	9 1	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 5	23 0	23 0	14 5	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.															
18	Dacca	14 4	13 15	14 0	45 0	45 0	32 0	19 0	20 0	12 8	22 0	24 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	...
19	Furreedpore	K 23 0	12 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	25 0 L	8 0	8 0	7 0	18 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...
20	Backergunge	..	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 0	13 8	21 8	22 0	16 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh	M 11 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 4	20 0	20 0	14 8	...	...	...

A In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 9 to 25 seers, barley 35 to 40 seers, best rice 14 to 21 seers, common rice 16 to 23-8 seers, and gram 17-4 to 27 seers per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 to 22 seers, barley 25 to 40 seers, best rice 14-8 to 21 seers, common rice 18-8 to 23 seers maize 20 to 34 seers, and gram 17 to 18 seers per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 29 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 15 to 23 seers, common rice 20 to 26-4 seers, bulrush millet 30 seers, and gram 14 to 29 seers per rupee.

D In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15-8 to 20 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 14-12 to 20 seers, and gram 16 to 23 seers per rupee.

E In the interior only.

F In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 7-8 to 8 seers, common rice 13-8 to 20 seers, and gram 14-8 to 18 seers per rupee.

G Coarse rice at 20 seers per rupee.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 10th April 1875.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		BENGAL.
																		Western Districts
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	21 8	14 0	220 0	220 0	110 0	9 0	8 8	9 8	Burdwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	18 8	18 0	17 0	15 0	480 0	480 0	320 0	8 8	8 8	7 14	Bankoora.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	13 8	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Beerbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Midnapore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 to 20 0	16 0 to 16 8	13 0 to 13 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	13 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Howrah.
																		Central Districts
17 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	13 8	17 0	17 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta.
E 16 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	E 20 0	20 0	...	22 14	21 8	13 5	110 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 12	9 0	24-Pergunnahs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 5	26 5	15 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 7	Nuddea.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Moorshedabad.
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	9 12	180 0	180 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Dinagepore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	16 0	25 0	20 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Maldah.
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0 to 25 5	16 8 to 18 0	12 0 to 18 0	240 0	[illegible]0 0	280 0	7 15½	7 15½	7 4	Rajshahye.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	107 0	107 0	128 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Rungpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 8	7 8	6 8	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Pubna.
.	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 1	6 6	Julpigoree.
																		Eastern Districts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	16 0	14 8	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 12	8 12	8 0	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	11 0	15 0	...	...	.	8 0	8 0	8 0	Fureedpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge.
..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Mymensingh.

H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 20-8 seers, best rice 13-12 to 19 seers, common rice 16 to 22 seers, and gram 11 to 92 seers per rupee.

I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 24 to 28-8 seers, best rice 13 to 22 seers, common rice 10-8 to 24-8 seers, and gram 25-8 to 30 seers per rupee.

J In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 13 seers, best rice 10 to 20 seers, common rice 17 to 25 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

K In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 27 seers, barley 32 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 20 to 23 seers, and gram 12 to 22 seers per rupee.

L In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 10 to 20 seers, common rice 19-12 to 22 seers, paddy 30 to 45 seers and gram 12 to 18 seers per rupee.

M In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, best rice 8 8 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, and gram 10 to 20 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts—(Contd.)	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
22	Chittagong*	N 10 8	10 8	13 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	21 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...
23	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	O ...	14 0	14 0	12 0	21 8	22 0	15 0	...	...	...
24	Tipperah	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	25 0	24	15 0 to 16 0	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	10 8	14 8	14 8	12 5	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	9 6	10 0		...	...	...	15 0	15 0	10 0	26 0	24 0	15 2	...	.	...
	BEHAR.															
26	Patna	21 0	21 0	15 8	33 0	33 0	20 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	22 8	23 0	13 8	...	..	..
27	Gya	P 22 8	22 0	12 0	35 0	34 0	17 8	11 12	11 12	8 0	23 0	23 0	10 0	...	..	..
28	Shahabad	Q 18 0	18 0	14 0	27 0	24 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	18 0	17 0	12 0	E 22 0	22 0	17 0
29	Mozufferpore	E 13 0 to 26 0	10 0 to 25 0	9 0 to 15 0	E 16 0 to 36 0	20 0 to 30 0	14 0 to 19 9	E 9 12 to 23 8	9 12 to 23 4	8 0 to 19 8	E 10 8 to 25 0	18 8 to 30 0	10 0 to 11 8	..	.	...
30	Sarun	20 0	19 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	12 0	...	...	
31	Chumparun	R 20 0	20 0	11 0	36 0	36 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	19 0	20 0	9 0	..	...	...
32	Monghyr	19 9	19 9	13 6	29 4	29 4	21 0	14 7	14 7	8 4	18 0	17 3	12 6	...	..	..
33	Bhagulpore	18 15	18 15	14 8	32 13	35 5	18 15	18 15	20 3	9 7	21 7	22 11	10 1	...	..	..
34	Purneah	30 0	25 0	13 0	..	..	...	21 8	23 0	9 8	22 8	25 0	10 8	...	..	...
35	Sonthal Pergunnahs	S 16 0	17 0	13 0	E 22 0 to 25 0	22 0 to 25 0	20 0	16 0	12 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	16 0
	ORISSA.															
36	Cuttack*	17 1	17 1	15 12	..			21 0	18 6	19 11	31 3	31 3	28 14	...	..	...
37	Pooree	17 1	17 1	13 2	...	.	...	23 10	23 10	18 6	27 9	27 9	27 9	...	..	..
38	Balasore	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	.	..	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	25 0	24 0	...	..	..
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency*															
39	Hazareebagh	22 0	22 0	11 8	27 0	30 0	14 0	12 0	11 0	8 0	21 0	22 0	13 0	...	..	...
40	Lohardugga	12 0 and 16 0	11 0 and 16 0	10 8	30 0	28 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	20 0	23 0	14 0	...	...	...
41	Singbhoom	16 0	16 0	12 0	..	.	..	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	..	...	...
42	Manbhoom	T 17 0	17 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	23 0	22 0	14 8	E 16 0	16 0	40 0

* Return for next preceding week received after publication of last *Gazette*.
N In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 17 to 21 seers, and common rice 21 to 23 seers per rupee.
O In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 16 to 25 seers, and common rice 22 to 30 seers per rupee.
P In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 27 seers, barley 30 to 42 seers, best rice 29 seers, common rice 21-4 to 29 seers, and gram 25 to 30 seers per rupee.
Q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 22 seers, barley 26 to 32 seers, best rice 9 to 12 seers, common rice 19-8 to 21 seers, great millet 27 seers, maize 29 seers, and gram 24 to 26 seers per rupee.
R In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 12 seers, barley 33 to 50 seers, best rice 11 to 17-8 seers, common rice 19 to 24 seers, lesser millet 15 to 45 seers, maize 20 to 22-12 seers, and gram 16-4 to 30 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,

The 13*th April* 1875.

Districts of Bengal on the 10th April 1875.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		Eastern Districts—(Contd.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	140 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	8 8	7 4	Chittagong *
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 4	7 8	6 8	Noakholly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 12	Tipperah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	7 4	7 4	6 2	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 2	Hill Tipperah.
																		BEHAR.
26 0	26 0	20 0	..	...	...	33 8	34 0	20 8	30 0	31 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna
...	...	..	E 32 0 to 35 0	32 0 to 35 0	15 8 to 28 0	E 23 0 to 28 0	23 0 to 28 0	15 0 to 20 0	23 8	24 4	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	Gya.
30 0	24 0	17 0	..	...	...	24 0	26 0	19 0	27 0	27 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Shahabad
...	...	...	E 32 0 to 38 8	21 0 to 38 0	11 0 to 14 0	E 25 0 to 38 0	26 0 to 38 8	10 8 to 20 0	E 20 0 to 30 0	13 0 to 30 0	11 8 to 18 0	120 0 to 200 0	120 0 to 200 0	120 0 to 200 0	6 0 to 8 0	6 8 to 8 0	6 0 to 8 0	Mozufferpore.
...	..	...	25 0	25 0	16 0	31 0	31 0	16 4	26 8	25 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	7 12	7 12	Sarun.
...	...	...	38 0	38 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	13 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	Chumparun.
...	..	...	...	...	...	26 2	26 2	14 7	26 2	27 3	16 8	147 0	147 0	147 0	7 8	7 8	7 3	Monghyr.
...	...	...	E 28 0	28 0	13 0	32 13	30 5	15 2	20 3	20 3	16 6	157 12	157 12	157 8	8 3	8 3	8 3	Bhaugulpore.
...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Purneah
...	..	...	..	...	...	40 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	12 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.
																		ORISSA
...	...	...	21 5	21 5	...	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	28 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	8 8	Cuttack.*
...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	Pooree.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	Balasore.*
																		CHOTA NAGPORE.
																		South-Western Frontier Agency.
...	...	...	36 0	35 0	17 0	32 8	30 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	12 8	240 0	210 0	210 0	7 8	7 8	6 4	Hazareebagh.
...	...	...	40 0	38 0	24 0	30 0	...	16 0	19 0	15 0	13 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	6 12	7 0	5 12	Lohardugga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	Singbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	E 24 0 to 40 0	24 0 to 40 0	60 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	Manbhoom

S In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 to 24 seers, best rice 16 to 25 seers, common rice 20 to 27 seers, maize 32 to 40 seers and gram 17 to 23 seers per rupee.

T In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, barley 16 to 40 seers, best rice 18-8 to 24 seers, common rice 20-8 to 26 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Division.	District	Station.	Rain from 21st to 27th March 1875.	Rain from 28th March to 3rd April 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.			Inches	Inches.		1875.	
	WESTERN DISTRICTS.						
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Burdwan	1·93	0·62	4·13	3rd April	
		Cutwa	0·05	0·95	4·52	ditto	
		Culna	0·33	Nil	1·70	ditto	
		Bood-bood	0·80	1·15	3·88	ditto	
		Raneegunge	Nil	0·73	2·99	ditto	
		Jehanabad	0·25	Not rec.	1·92	27th Mar.	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	Nil	Nil	0·93	3rd April	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	0·01	0·50	3·65	ditto	
		Hetampore	0·07	0·99	3·82	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	Nil	Nil	0·86	ditto	
		Tumlook	0·15	Nil	0·27	ditto	
		Gurbeta	0·20	Nil	1·37	ditto	
		Contai, Dy. Collr.'s Office	Nil	Nil	0·20	ditto	
		Contai, Exe. Engr.'s Office	Nil	Not rec.	0·18	27th Mar.	Not rec. 14th to 20th Mar.
	Hooghly	Hooghly	Nil	0·16	1·02	3rd April	
		Serampore	Nil	0·30	2·41	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	Nil	1·40	2·93	ditto	
	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	Nil	Nil	0·50	ditto	
		Calcutta	Nil	1·03	2·30	ditto	
		Alipore, Dispensary	Nil	0·60	2·44	ditto	
		Alipore, Jail	Nil	0·70	1·93	ditto	
		Busseerhat	1·28	0·11	3·55	ditto	
		Baraset	0·09	1·15	3·05	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour	0·01	0·10	1·37	ditto	
		Barripore	Nil	0·37	1·15	ditto	
		Satkhira	Not rec.	Not rec.	1·70	20th Mar.	
		Barrackpore	Nil	1·22	2·33	3rd April	
		Dum-Dum	Nil	0·62	2·45	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	1·41	0·90	4·14	ditto	
		Bongong	2·03	0·96	4·71	ditto	
		Meherpore	Nil	0·03	4·23	ditto	
		Choondangah	1·05	0·42	3·18	ditto	
		Kooshtea	0·57	0·85	4·19	ditto	
		Ranaghat	1·60	Nil	3·28	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	0·04	0·23	3·65	ditto	
		Narail	0·45	1·30	4·96	ditto	
		Khoolna	0·40	0·20	3·20	ditto	
		Jhenida	1·18	0·38	2·25	ditto	
		Bagirhat	0·37	0·24	3·64	ditto	
		Magoorah	0·69	1·86	4·92	ditto	
Rajshahye.	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	Nil	0·57	3·32	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	Nil	0·77	2·95	ditto	
		Lalbagh	Nil	0·22	2·16	ditto	
		Jungypore	Nil	0·45	2·29	ditto	
		Azimgunge	Nil	Nil	2·08	ditto	
		Lalgolla	Nil	0·80	3·34	ditto	
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	0·01	Nil	0·72	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	0·07	Not rec.	1·07	27th Mar.	
		Chanchal	Nil	ditto	1·02	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Bauleah	0·14	ditto	2·83	ditto	
		Nattore	Nil	0·65	3·82	3rd April	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	0·10	0·70	1·51	ditto	
		Bhowanigunge	1·66	Nil	2·86	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra	0·35	1·22	3·48	ditto	
	Pubna	Pubna	0·66	1·60	4·04	ditto	
		Serajgunj	0·42	1·30	2·73	ditto	
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling, Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	3·63	28th Feb.	
		Darjeeling, Hospital	1·14	0·29	4·09	3rd April	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	2·09	1·35	4·15	ditto	
		Boda	0·51	0·45	1·26	ditto	
		Buxa, Commissioner's Office	0·18	1·16	4·88	ditto	
		Buxa, Civil Surgeon's Office	0·40	2·40	9·98	ditto	
		Titalya	0·73	0·70	2·24	ditto	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States	Cooch Behar	0·17	0·29	0·66	ditto	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 21st to 27th Mar. 1875.	Rain from 28th Mar. to 3rd April 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL—(*Continued.*)							
	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
DACCA.	Dacca	Dacca ... { Telegraph Office ...	1·38	1·31	4·63	3rd April	
		Dacca ... { Hospital ..	Not rec.	1·25	3·95	ditto ...	Not rec. 21st to 27th Mar.
		Moonsheegunge	ditto	1·52	3·76	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
		Manickgunge	ditto	0·49	2·05	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
	Fureedpore ..	Fureedpore	1·00	0·56	3·76	ditto	
		Goalundo	0·08	1 40	4·35	ditto	
		Madaripore	2·13	0·02	7·40	ditto	
	Backergunge ...	Burrisal	0·34	0·24	4·04	ditto	
		Perozepore	2·02	0·15	3·92	ditto	
		Patooakhally	0·25	0·06	4·14	ditto	
		Dowlatkhan	2·03	Nil	3·08	ditto	
	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh	3·27	0·88	7·39	ditto	
		Jamalpore	2·77	1·58	6·36	ditto	
		Atia	0·65	0·73	4·46	ditto	
		Kishoregunge	2·82	3·38	12·64	ditto	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong ...	Chittagong { Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	5·70	ditto	
		Chittagong { Jail ..	0 70	Nil	6·93	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	Nil	Nil	2 57	ditto	
	Noakholly... ...	Noakholly	0·52	Nil	3·12	ditto	
	Tipperah	Comillah	4·41	0·71	10·10	ditto	
		Brahmunberiah	2·68	1·49	11·25	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill .	1·15	Nil	5·35	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah	2·99	1 00	11·21	ditto	
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna	Nil	Nil	1·38	ditto	
		Behar	Nil	Nil	1·16	ditto	
		Barh	Nil	Nil	0·37	ditto	
		Dinapore ... { Jail ..	Nil	Nil	0·80	ditto	
		Dinapore ... { Cantonment ...	Nil	Nil	0 62	ditto	
	Gya	Gya	Nil	Nil	1·60	ditto	
		Nowadah	Nil	Nil	0·88	ditto	
		Arungabad	Nil	Nil	1·83	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	1·29	ditto	
	Shahabad	Arrah	Nil	Nil	1·07	ditto	
		Sasseram	Nil	Nil	1 15	ditto	
		Buxar	Nil	Nil	0·72	ditto ...	Not rec. 14th to 20th Mar.
		Bhuboorah	Nil	Nil	0·80	ditto	
	Mozufferpore ...	Mozufferpore	Not rec.	Nil	1·27	ditto ...	Not rec. 21st to 27th Mar.
		Hajeepore	ditto	Nil	1·06	ditto ..	Ditto ditto.
		Seetamurhee	ditto	Nil	0·90	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
	Durbhunga ...	Durbhunga	Nil	Nil	0·56	ditto	
		Mudhoobunnee	Nil	0·08	1·71	ditto	
		Tajpore	Not rec.	Not rec.	0·90	27th Feb.	
	Sarun	Chupra	Nil	Nil	0·93	3rd April	
		Sewan	Nil	0·06	1·30	ditto	
	Chumparun ...	Motiharee	Not rec.	0·26	0·73	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
		Bettiah	Nil	0·40	0·90	ditto	
BHAGULPORE.	Monghyr	Monghyr	Nil	Nil	0·97	ditto	
		Begoo Serai	Not rec.	Nil	0 55	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
		Jamooee	Nil	Nil	0·60	ditto	
	Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore	Nil	Nil	1·14	ditto	
		Soopool	Nil	0·37	0·34	ditto	
		Muddehpoora	Not rec.	Nil	1·26	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
		Banka	Nil	0 46	1·31	ditto	
		Sonbursa	Nil	Nil	0·09	ditto	
	Purneah	Purneah	Nil	Nil	0·68	ditto	
		Kissengunge	0·10	0·11	1·07	ditto	
		Arrareah	0·18	0·70	1·27	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Nya Doomka	Nil	1·07	3·93	ditto	
		Rajmehal	Nil	0·40	0·50	ditto	
		Deoghur	Nil	Not rec.	1·32	27th Mar.	
		Jamtara	Nil	ditto	1·30	ditto	
		Godda	Nil	ditto	0·84	ditto	

Division	District.	Station.	Rain from 21st to 27th Mar. 1875.	Rain from 28th March to 3rd April 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Up to date.	Remarks.
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack ... Telegraph Office	0·10	0·50	1·50	3rd April	
		Cuttack ... Hospital	0·07	0·55	1·58	ditto	
		Jajpore	Nil	0·20	2·00	ditto	
		Kendraparah	Nil	Nil	2·20	ditto	
		Jugutsingpore	Nil	Nil	0·30	ditto	
		False Point	Nil	Nil	2·85	ditto	
	Pooree	Pooree	Nil	Nil	2·15	ditto	
		Khoordah	0·04	0·06	1·66	ditto	
	Balasore	Balasore	0·55	0·55	3·90	ditto	
		Bhuddruck	Nil	Nil	0·67	ditto	
		Jellasore	Nil	Nil	0·21	ditto	
		Soroh	0 98	Nil	2·73	ditto	
		Chandbally	Nil	Nil	1·02	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sumbulpore	Nil	Nil	0·89	ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	South-Western Frontier Agency.						
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh... Jail	Nil	Nil	3·61	ditto	
		Hazareebagh... Dispensary	Nil	Nil	3·50	ditto	
		Pachumba	Nil	0·01	2·02	ditto	
	Lohardugga	Ranchee	Nil	0·07	3·28	ditto	
		Palamow	Nil	Nil	1·60	ditto	
	Singbhoom	Chybassa	Nil	Nil	3·70	ditto	
	Manbhoom	Purulia	Nil	Nil	2·10	ditto	
		Govindpore	Not rec.	0 60	2·72	ditto	Not rec. 21st to 27th March.
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet	Sylhet	0·75	1·24	15·20	ditto	
	Seebsaugor	Seebsaugor	1·38	Not rec.	10·46	27th Mar.	
		Golaghât	1·22	ditto	11·61	ditto	
		Jorehaut	0 62	ditto	11·06	ditto	
		Nazeerah	1·55	ditto	12 74	ditto	
		Deopanie	1·69	ditto	16·21	ditto	
		Hattiepootie	2·43	ditto	14·60	ditto	
		Mazengah	1·95	ditto	12·15	ditto	
		Suntock	Not rec.	ditto	13·36	20th Mar.	
		Cherideo	1·42	ditto	14·10	27th Mar.	
		Benares	Not rec	ditto	1·46	20th Mar.	
		Akyab	Nil	Nil	0·60	3rd Mar.	

CALCUTTA,
The 10th April 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 4th to 10th April 1875.

Station.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet.	Humidity Sat.=100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. * Velocity.	Rain	Clouds.	Weather initials
Calcutta.	April 4th	10	29·911	29·929	86·8	79·5	72	S S E	...	...	...	b
		16	29·763	29·781	94·5	80·5	52	S S E	...	..	K	
	5th	10	29·865	29·883	86·5	79·3	72	S S E	.	...	K	
		16	29·717	29·735	93·5	82·3	60	S	...	...	K	
	6th	10	29·836	29·854	84·0	73·3	57	S S W	..	...	K	
		16	29·710	29·728	92·8	79·5	54	S	...	.	K	
	7th	10	29·762	29·780	89·0	81·0	69	S	...	.	......	b
		16	29·642	29·660	95·7	79·4	46	S	...	..	.....	b
	8th	10	29·767	29·785	90·3	79·0	59	S	...	...	....	b
		16	29·631	29·649	99·5	87·8	61	S by E	...	...	......	b
	9th	10	29·738	29·754	90·0	79·9	62	S	...	...	....	b
		16	29·605	29·623	98·5	79·0	39	S	...	...	......	b
	10th	10	29·742	29·760	90·5	81·5	66	S	...	..	...	b
		16	29·604	29·622	101·7	76·7	28	S	...	...	......	b
Saugor Island.	April 4th	10	29·919	29·925	85	79	75	S S W	15·9	...	N	b, m, scuds
		16	29·795	29·801	85	79	75	S S E	15·5	.	N	b, m, scuds
	5th	10	29·891	29·897	85	79	75	S S W	9·8	..	N	b, m, scuds
		16	29·769	29·775	86	80	75	S S E	13·7	.	K	b, m, scuds
	6th	10	29·832	29·838	83	79	75	S S E	9·4	..	K	b, m
		16	29·736	29·742	86	80	75	S	10·1	...	K	b, m
	7th	10	29·803	29·809	86	81	79	S S W	15·8	...	K	b, m, scuds
		16	29·668	29·674	87	82	79	S	16·8	..	......	b, m
	8th	10	29·780	29·786	87	80	72	S S W	11·4	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·666	29·672	87	81	76	S S E	14·0	.	......	b, m
	9th	10	29·767	29·773	86	81	79	S W	15·6	...	N	b, m, scuds
		16	29·650	29·656	87	82	79	S	16·3	...	......	b, m
	10th	10	29·771	29·777	86	81	79	S S W	14·6	...	K	b, m, scuds
		16	29·653	29·659	86	82	83	S	14·3	...	......	m, scuds.
Chittagong.	April 4th	10	29·892	29·984	85	78	71	S E	3·0	...	CK	b
		16	29·742	29·833	89	79	62	W	6·8	...	....	b, m
	5th	10	29·832	29·924	85	78	71	N	3·5	..	K, KS	b
		16	29·722	29·814	87	79	68	S W	6·9	..	....	b, m
	6th	10	29·824	29·917	81	77	82	W	2·8	0·20	N	d, t
		16	29·651	29·742	89	79	62	E S E	5·0	..	......	b, m
	7th	10	29·756	29·848	86	78	68	S	5·3	...	K	b, m
		16	29·644	29·736	86	79	72	S W	16·4	...	.....	b, m
	8th	10	29·769	29·831	86	78	68	S	11·2	...	K, KS	m
		16	29·671	29·766	86	79	72	S W	16·3	...	......	b, m
	9th	10	29·740	29·832	86	79	72	S E	8·1	...	K	b, m
		16	29·656	29·748	85	79	75	S	18·7	..	K, KS	q
	10th	10	29·759	29·851	86	78	68	E	3·7	...	K, KS	q
		16	29·667	29·759	86	78	68	S E	6·7	..	....	b, m
Madras.	April 3rd	10	29·918	29·948	88	77	58	S by E	10	...	......	b, c
		16	29·806	29·836	86	79	72	S E by E	15	...	....	c
	4th	10	29·9[illegible]8	29·908	86	78	68	S E by S	7	...	....	c
		16	29·820	29·854	85	79	72	E S E	13	...	....	c
	5th	10	29·924	29·954	88	78	62	S E	9	..	......	c
		16	29·786	29·816	87	79	68	E S E	13	.	......	b, c
	6th	10	29·892	29·922	88	79	65	S S E	8	..	......	b, c
		16	29·786	29·816	85	76	64	S E	8	..	....	b
	7th	10	29·865	29·895	89	78	59	S by W	[illegible]	..	....	c
		16	29·769	29·799	86	78	68	S E by E	14	..	.....	b
	8th	10	29·857	29·887	89	77	56	S by W	9	..	......	b, c
		16	29·726	29·756	86	77	64	S E	10	...	....	hazy.
	9th	10	29·875	29·905	88	77	58	S by W	13	.	....	c
		16	29·736	29·796	88	77	58	W	26	...	....	b, c
Cuttack.	April 4th	10	29·832	29·914	88	78	62	S W	4·5	..	.....	b
		16	29·659	29·784	99	79	38	S S W	3·7	...	K	b
	5th	10	29·812	29·894	87	77	61	S S W	1·3	...	.....	b
		16	29·612	29·723	98	77	35	S	3·4	..	CK, N	
	6th	10	29·772	29·[illegible]	89	73	43	S	4·9	...	..	b
		16	29·632	29·713	99	73	24	S W	3·4	...	K, N, C	
	7th	10	29·738	29·819	91	77	50	W S W	3·8	..	....	b
		16	29·585	29·666	102	69	13	S S W	4·9	..	......	b
	8th	10	29·705	29·7[illegible]	93	75	40	S W	1·0	...	......	b
		16	29·557	29·653	103	69	12	W N W	4·8	...	...	b
	9th	10	29·698	29·779	91	77	50	S S W	3·8	.	.	b
		16	29·573	29·654	95	78	71	S S W	7·1	...	...	b
	10th	10	29·700	29·781	92	79	54	S	5·4	...	..	b
		16	29·557	29·638	102	80	35	S S W	5·0		......	b
Akyab.	April 4th	10	29·915	29·937	87	80	72	W	1·8	...	.....	b
		16	29·791	29·812	87	79	68	N W	1·4	...	......	b
	5th	10	29·896	29·917	88	79	65	N W	5·4	..	.....	b
		16	29·763	29·784	87	81	76	W	12·3	.	.....	b
	6th	10	29·8[illegible]6	29·877	88	80	69	N W	5·1	..	.....	b
		16	29·756	29·777	86	79	72	W	13·0	.	......	b
	7th	10	29·846	29·867	89	81	69	W S W	2·5	...	......	b
		16	29·727	29·748	87	81	76	W S W	7·5	...	...	b
	8th	10	29·858	29·879	89	80	66	S S W	3·1	...	...	b
		16	29·734	29·755	87	80	72	W	7·6	..	..	b
	9th	10	29·856	29·877	87	80	72	S W	2·1	...	....	b
		16	29·756	29·777	87	80	72	S W	6·3	...	....	b
	10th	10	29·868	29·889	89	80	65	S	2·3	...	....	b
		16	29·737	29·758	86	81	76	S W	7·5	...	......	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour

CALCUTTA,
The 10th April 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the Total Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Kendrapara Canal for the month of January 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—39 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
	Local Traffic.							
15	Paddy ...	1,534	768	2,210	79	2,419	25 8 0	...
6	Rice ...	55	550	891	32	902	7 2 0	...
6	Salt ...	564	2,820	938	34	826	7 2 0	...
12	Jaggery ...	1,2[illegible]6	6,4[illegible]5	2,067	74	1,360	12 2 0	...
1	Turmeric ...	38	190	135	5	80	0 1[illegible] 0	...
1	Ghooting lime ...	203	44	405	14	418	4 0 0	...
2	Spices ...	132	2,640	243	9	144	1 12 0	...
3	Jute ...	449	2,245	7[illegible]9	26	416	7 0 0	...
1	Dry fish ...	16	20[illegible]	22	1	32	0 6 0	...
1	Oil cake ...	111	97	168	6	86	1 4 0	...
1	Rosin ...	22	176	39	1	32	0 12 0	...
1	Mustard seeds ...	63	173	119	4	128	1 8 0	...
1	Bricks ...	10[illegible]	6	150	5	80	1 8 0	...
87	Empty boats ...	...	......	2,718	97	1,586	22 12 0	...
2	Timber ...	...	24	1,217	43	844	4 8 0	...
90	Total ...	4,987	16,358	12,032	431	9,653	97 14 0	.
	Traffic between Cuttack and Seaboard.							
44	Paddy ...	5,446	2,723	8,631	...	...	120 8 0	...
25	Rice ...	7,208	7,208	12,724	...	...	186 0 0	...
32	Spices ...	6,103	122,060	10,574	...	...	150 4 0	...
9	Jaggery ...	627	3,135	1,210	...	...	16 8 0	...
4	Salt ...	551	2,755	980	...	...	13 14 0	...
6	Rosin ...	679	4,157	1,088	...	...	15 0 0	...
1	Jute ...	143	1,144	183	...	...	2 10 0	...
3	Castor seeds ...	168	588	337	...	...	4 8 0	...

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
	Local Traffic.							
1	Earthen pipes	108	27	216	8	128	1 0 0	...
1	Ghooting lime	81	15	154	6	96	0 12 0	...
19	Walling stone	5,838	82	8,890	318	5,088	45 2 0	...
1	Stones	100	2	150	5	80	1 8 0	...
104	Empty boats	..	..	26,580	949	28,752	356 10 0	...
126		6,127	126	35,990	1,286	34,144	405 0 0	...
	Traffic between Cuttack and Seaboard.							
96	Walling stones	32,856	559	54,958	...	...	824 14 0	...
2	Ghooting lime	978	73	1,578	...	...	23 4 0	...
2	White cut stones ...	670	33	1,142	...	...	16 8 0	...
1	Lock-gates ..	567	1,000	967	...	...	14 4 0	...
1	Tools ...	100	220	150	...	...	2 4 0	...
1	Iron .	400	2,000	780	...	...	11 10 0	...
4	Empty boats .	...	.	1,962	...	.	29 4 0	...

ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.
	Local Traffic.						
90	Local ..	4,987	16,358	430	9,653	97 14 0	...
126	Govt. stores	6,127	126	1,286	34,144	405 0 0	..
216		11,114	16,484	1,716	43,797	502 14 0	...
	Traffic between Cuttack and Seaboard.						
309	Local ...	32,942	1,92,987	2,869	1,20,498	1,154 12 4	...
107	Govt. stores	35,571	3,885	2,195	92,190	922 0 0	...

REMARKS.—month of last year, owing to the exportation of famine rice and paddy collections for Government materials.

1	Cocoanuts ...	48	72	87	...	...	1 2 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Gingelly ...	1,531	7,124	2,170	...	...	31 2 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Charcoal ...	39	59	78	...	...	1 2 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Hides ...	573	5,730	1,420	...	...	21 0 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Timbers ...	1,891	6,125	3,363	...	...	49 9 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Turmeric ...	229	1,155	343	...	...	4 14 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Lac ...	441	7,456	741	...	...	10 14 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Sál planks ...	108	40	208	...	...	3 0 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Mats ...	261	49	6 9	...	...	9 0 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Ghooting lime ...	546	102	936	...	...	13 14 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Bricks ...	540	31	990	...	...	14 10 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Dry fish ...	1,435	2,180	2,231	...	...	38 0 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Oil cake ...	125	116	184	...	...	2 10 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Firewood ...	650	78	1,098	...	...	5 6 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Muster seeds ...	100	500	1[illegible]	...	...	1 8 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Iron ...	3,100	15,500	5,146	...	...	74 4 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Gunnies ...	400	2,400	720	...	...	10 8 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
126	Empty boats ...	...	...	20,771	...	...	303 8 0	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Passenger ...	...	...	2,832	...	...	50 6 4	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Horse (1) ...	...	500	468	...	...	6 12 0	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
809	Total ...	32,942	1,92,987	8 ,341	2,8[illegible]0	1,20,498	1,154 12 4	...	107		35,571	3,885	61,457	2,195	92,190	922 0 0	.	416		68,513	1,96,872	5,064	2,12,688	2,076 12 4	...
899	Total ...	37,929	2,09,345	92,373	3,200	1,3[illegible]151	1,252 10 4	0 1 8	233		41,69[illegible]	4,011	97,447	3,181	126,334	1,327 0 0	0 0 2	632		79,627	2,13,356	6,78[illegible]	2,56,485	2,579 10 4	0 1 9
674	Total of same month last year	...	4,24,229	1,37,257	4,971	1,97,241	2,045 4 6	0 0 2	2		...	2,240	931	34	1,038	11 14 0	0 2 2	576		...	4,26,469	4,935	1,98,279	2,057 2 6	0 2 0
											MISCELLANEOUS. *Local Traffic.*														
11	Passenger (16) ...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7 4	...			...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	12	Local ...	...	1	...	...	11 10 0	...
1	Bamboos (100) ...	...	1	...	...	...	0 2 8	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govt stores	...	...	...		...	...
12	Total ...	...	1	...	...	...	11 10 0	...	...		...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	12		...	1	...	...	11 10 0	...
											TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEABOARD.														
7	Timber (51) ...	...	204	...		...	30 6 0	...	1	Timber (9) ...	...	36	...	...	...	3 6 0	...	11	Local ...	...	53	...		97 14 0	
4	Bamboos (26,100)	...	326	...	...	...	67 8 0	...	1	Bamboos (500)	...	6	...	...	...	1 4 0	...	5	Govt. stores	...	42	...	...	4 10 0	...
...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	3	Boats passed free	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...
11	Total ...	...	530	...	...	...	97 14 0	...	5		...	42	...	...	...	4 10 0	...	16		...	572	...	...	102 8 0	...
23	Total ...	...	531	...	...	...	109 8 0	...	5		...	42	...	...	...	4 10 0	...	23		...	573	...	...	114 2 0	...
...	Total of same month last year	...	33	...			4 4 7	...	...		...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...		...	33	...	...	4 4 7	
422	Grand Total ...	37,92[illegible]	2,09,878	92,373	3,299	1,3[illegible],151	1,262 2 4	...	258		41,698	4,053	97,447	3,481	126,334	1,331 10 0	...	680		72,627	2,13,929	6,780	2,56,185	2,6[illegible]3 12 4	...
674	Grand Total of same month last year ...	...	4,24,262	1,37,257	4,9[illegible]	1,97,211	2,[illegible]49 9 1	...	2		...	2,240	931	34	1,038	11 14 0	...	576			4,26,502	4,935	1,98,279	2,061 7 1	

The tollage under "private traffic" shows a decrease of Rs. 688, compared with the corresponding [illegible]
having ceased. The grand total, however, shows an increase of Rs. 632, which is due to large [illegible]

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the High Level Canal for the month of January 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—37 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P	A. P.
40	Straw ...	2,672	835	5,704	204	1,638	30 0 2	..
7	Salt	613	3,065	1,191	43	1,537	15 10 8	..
5	Firewood ...	514	51	1,173	42	405	7 13 7	...
4	Rice ..	444	444	743	26	834	6 12 0	...
3	Castor seed ...	316	1,106	422	15	512	6 3 1	..
1	Gingelly ...	252	1,008	336	12	408	4 14 [illegible]	.
1	Tiles ...	280	5	587	21	294	5 12 [illegible]	...
1	Timbers ..	120	390	249	9	302	4 2 0	...
1	Planks .	169	63	225	8	273	3 6 0	...
1	Beames, &c....	120	360	252	9	324	3 12 [illegible]	..
1	Copper, &c ...	247	7,410	351	13	288	3 8 0	...
3	Provisions ...	78	78	181	6	220	2 8 8	..
8	Paddy ...	150	90	389	14	139	2 2 3	.
1	Dry fish .	70	700	150	5	182	2 4 0	...
2	Rosin, &c. .	136	1,088	168	6	166	2 0 0	..
1	Gunny bags..	53	318	192	7	158	1 12 0	...
2	Cotton ..	70	700	148	5	122	1 6 2	...
3	Jaggery ..	230	1,150	453	16	194	2 0 0	...
8	Yarn ...	103	216	322	12	122	1 7 1[illegible]	..
1	Nuts ..	71	710	142	5	117	1 4 0	..
68	Empty boats..	...	...	5,237	187	3,674	41 7 9	.
14	Passenger boats ...	...	...	1,154	41	1,218	15 12 9	...
176	Total ...	6,743	19,792	19,768	706	13,125	165 14 11	0 2·4
49	Total of same month last year ...	2,292	6,173	5,308	190	1,856	37 3 8	0 3·8

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
1	Lock-gates	..	.	64[illegible]	23	777	9 6 0	...
1	Machine	.		320	11	289	4 8 0	...
1	Straw .	[illegible]	[illegible]	640	23	274	3 2 0	...
1	Firewood.	544	54	1,056	38	339	5 0 0	..
1	Brick machine	115	230	214	7	260	8 0 0	..
1	Gl[illegible]ting	259	49	609	22	261	3 0 0	...
2	Tools ..	64	320	181	7	101	1 0 9	.
10	Empty boats .	...		1,431	51	477	10 2 7	.
18	Total	1,110	693	5,091	182	2,878	39 3 4	0 2·6
6	Total of same month last year	[illegible],059	52	2,361	84	2,264	26 10 0	0 2·2

ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A P
176	Local ..	6,743	19,792	706	13,125	165 14 11	0 2·4
18	Govt. stores	1,110	693	182	2,878	39 3 4	0 2·6
194	Total	7,853	20,465	888	16,003	205 2 3	0 2·4
55	Total of same month last year	3,351	6,225	274	4,120	63 13 8	0 2·9

REMARKS.

tollage under "private traffic" is due to the opening of the Jannapore Lock.

											Miscellaneous														
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	Boats passed free	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	Local Govt. stores	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123		...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Total of same month last year ..	...	...	...	...	...	7 6 10	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7		...	...	...	...	7 6 10	...
176	Grand Total ..	6,743	19,792	19,763	706	13,125	165 14 11	...	141		1,110	693	5,091	182	2,978	39 3 4	...	317		7,853	20,485	888	16,003	205 2 3	...
56	Grand Total of same month last year ..	2,292	6,173	5,308	190	1,856	44 10 6	...	6		1,[illegible]59	52	2,361	84	2,264	26 10 0	...	62		3,357	6,225	274	4,120	71 4 6	...

The increase of Rs. 121 in the

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the Total Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Taldundah Canal for the month of January 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
8	Paddy ..	1,621	1,230	3,277	117	1,638	8 3 1	...
1	Dry fish ..	175	250	350	13	108	0 14 0	
1	Brinjal ..	13	3	25	1	4	0 1 0	.
1	Cotton ..	168	1,000	315	11	251	1 9 3	...
1	Timber .	258	50	350	12	275	1 12 0	...
1	Tundy grass ..	203	30	441	16	121	1 1 8	...
19	Empty boats ..	...	..	1,565	56	693	4 9 8	...
32	Total ...	2,682	2,563	6,323	226	3,402	18 2 8	0 1
29	Total of same month last year ...	2,351	1,559	6,553	234	2,698	18 11 7	0 1·3
...	9,500 Bamboos	...	246	...	...	...	23 6 8	...
..	25 Timbers ..	...	40	...	...	...	4 2 0	
...	8 Passengers for 14 miles...	...	...	...	...	...	0 2 4	...
...	Total ...	...	285	...	...	...	27 11 0	...

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Row (Private traffic)	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
			Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
Paddy			...	...	...	...	..	......	
Dry fish	..		...	...	..	...	..	.....	...
Brinjal	8	Rubble	3,709	126	5,351	191	191	13 6 1	...
Cotton			...	...	.	...	...	.....	.
Timber	8	Empty boats.	.	.	1,642	59	59	4 1 10	...
Tundy grass	...		...		...	.	.	...	.
Empty boats	.		..	..	.			.....	
Total	16		3,709	126	6,993	250	250	17 7 11	1 1·4
Total of same month last year	23		4,110	191	9,339	333	4,332	23 5 8	0 1·
		MISCELLANEOUS							
9,500 Bamboos	.		..	.		..	..	......	...
25 Timbers	...		...		...	.	..	. ..	...
8 Passengers for 14 miles	...		..	.	..	...	...	. . ..	...
Total	...		...	..	.		..	......	...

ABSTRACT.

Row (Private traffic)	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	REMARKS.
			Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
Paddy	..		...	..	...	...	......	...	
Dry fish	..		...	...	...	...	.....	..	
Brinjal	32	Local ...	2,682	2,563	226	3,402	18 2 8	0 1	
Cotton			...	..	...	...	.....	..	
Timber	16	Govt. stores..	3,709	126	250	250	17 7 11	1 1·4	
Tundy grass	...		..	..	...	...	......	...	
Empty boats	.		..	...	..	...	......	...	
Total	48		6,391	2,689	476	3,652	35 10 7	0 1·8	
Total of same month last year	52		6,461	1,750	567	7,030	42 1 3	0 1·1	
9,500 Bamboos	...	Local ..	...	285	...	..	27 11 0	...	
25 Timbers	.		...	...	...	...	.. ...	...	
8 Passengers for 14 miles	...		...	...	...	..	....	...	
Total	...		...	285	..	..	27 11 0	...	

...	Total of same month last year ..	...	353	...	...	.	23 8 0	..	...	...	..	..	.	...	...	..	.	...	353	...	...	23 8 0	...
32	Grand Total ..	2,082	2,848	6,323	228	3,402	45 13 8	..	16	3,759	126	6,993	250	259	17 7 11	..	48	6,391	2,974	476	3,652	63 5 7	...
29	Grand Total of same month last year ...	2,351	1,912	6,553	234	2,698	42 3 7	...	23	4,110	191	9,339	333	4,332	23 5 8	...	52	6,461	2,103	567	7,030	65 9 3	...

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the Total Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Canal for the month of January 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—53 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
7	Coal	590	194	1,430	..	......	5 14 9	...
21	Cotton	3,055	55,217	7,315	...	......	49 2 9	...
4	Firewood	750	207	1,425	...	......	5 5 6	...
75	Grain	9,175	23,695	21,240	...	......	133 7 9	...
25	Hides and horns..	2,760	26,575	5,825	...	......	74 7 6	...
9	Jaggery and sugar	1,500	4,095	2,240	...	......	15 7 3	...
10	Metal	1,500	41,000	3,425	...	.. ..	21 12 6	..
131	Miscellaneous ...	8,321	96,458	26,320	...	.. ..	167 6 3	...
35	Oil and oil-seeds ..	3,320	9,977	8,180	...	.. ...	37 1 3	...
33	Paddy and rice ...	2,145	4,168	5,530	...	.. ...	44 6 9	...
36	Piece-goods ...	2,328	1,80,240	8,510	..	......	60 8 3	...
42	Thread	3,145	95,930	9,425	.	.... .	41 13 6	...
32	Garden produce ...	1,795	5,885	5,345	..	..	53 8 9	...
12	Pottery	404	216	2,075	...	.. ...	13 14 6	...
55	Salt	11,030	44,082	22,150	...	.. ..	187 7 0	...
33	Silk and indigo ...	1,300	4,08,805	6,225	...	......	46 3 6	...
3	Jute	210	840	640	...	......	2 6 6	...
11	Straw	1,310	504	4,150	...	......	15 9 0	...
12	Tobacco	1,350	8,450	3,300	...	......	18 2 6	...
1	Tiles	100	25	375	...	......	1 6 6	...
3	Sand	400	26	1,750	...	......	6 9 0	...
364	Empty boats ...	......	......	31,260	...	......	201 14 6	...
713	Passenger boats ...	......	......	43,450	...	......	334 9 0	...
1,637	Total ...	56,978	10,09,587	2,21,635	7,915	1,00,674	1,563 8 9	0 3
2,185	Total of same month last year	96,969	6,07,514	3,02,050	10,787	1,56,837	2,966 10 0	0 3 5

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
			Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
Coal to Passenger boats (each row)	...		......	...	...	...	...	......	...
Total	.		...	...	...	...	...	... ..	...
Total of same month last year	64		19,002	1,902	38,350	1,309	8,363	424 2 0	0 9

ABSTRACT.

	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Remarks.
			Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
	1,667	Local ...	56,978	10,09,587	7,915	1,00,674	1,563 8 9	0 3	12 miles during the month; whereas in January 1874 the average was 16 of the canal for cyclone repairs. It was re-opened throughout to only.
Total	1,667		56,978	10,09,587	7,915	1,00,674	1,563 8 9	0 3	
Total of same month last year	2,249		1,15,971	6,09,416	12,156	1,65,200	3,390 12 0	0 4	

										MISCELLANEOUS															
...	Rafts of Timber, L g 17 ...	......	425	... ...	...	......	5 2 0	...	...	....	.	...	...	...	......	...	12	Local ..	.....	437	.	.. ...	110 12 6	...	A ton of goods was carried on the average miles. The falling off is due to the closure Midnapore on the 25th of the month
...	Rafts of Bamboo, No. 100 ...	......	12	......	...	......	0 4 0	...	...	... ..	...	...	..	..	. ...	...	...		......	... ..	...	. ...	... ..	..	
...	Passengers, No. 6,123	......	......	......	...	.. ...	98 5 4	...	...	... ..	...	..	...	...	. . ..	..	...		...	. ...	...	...	... ..	...	
...	Demurrage, &c. ...	.... .	......	......	...	......	7 1 2	...	.	. ..	...	...	...		... ..	..	...		..	......	...	. ..	.	...	
12	Boats passed free...	....	....	... ..	..	....	......	..	.	.	...	.		...	. .	.	.		......	.... .	...	.....	. . .	. .	
12	Total ...	......	437	... ..	...	... .	110 12 6	...	...	... ..	.	.	...	. .			12		. .	437	..	.....	110 12 6	...	
24	Total of same month last year	......	1,952	. ...	...	......	216 14 1	...	...	... ..	...	.	.	..	...	..	24		.....	1,952	.	......	216 14 1	...	
1,679	Grand Total ...	56,978	10,10,024	2,21,635	7,915	1,00,674	1,674 5 3	...		..	...	..	...	...	.	...	1,679		56,978	10,10,024	7,915	1,00,674	1,674 5 3	..	
2,209	Grand Total of same month last year ..	96,969	6,09,466	3,02,059	10,787	1,56,837	3,153 8 1	...	04	10,092	1,902	39,350	1,329	8,363	424 2 0		2,273		1,15,971	6,11,369	12,156	1,65,200	3,607 10 1	..	

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the Total Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Hidgellee Tidal Canal for the month of January 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—29 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats Maunds.	Tonnage of boats Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
70	Paddy ..	4,569	5,123	10,980	...	...	133 2 [illegible]	.
31	Rice ...	921	1,825	1,955	.	.	16 14 9	...
1	Hemp ...	5	16	30	.	..	0 8 9	..
6	Mats ...	32	508	455	.	.	3 4 0	..
36	Passenger boats	..	.. ..	2,519		...	28 15 6	.
1	Salt .	150	600	35	...	...	2 6 8	...
233	Empty boats..	......	...	14,178	...		140 9 6	..
2	Oil-cake ...	23	18	100	.	..	0 11 0	...
3	Molasses ...	36	14	345	..	..	3 7 6	...
1	Fuel ...	300	60	425	...	...	2 14 9	..
2	Jute ...	7	19	55	.	...	1 0 3	...
5	Tobacco ...	46	260	375	...	..	3 13 3	..
1	Sugar ...	6	60	60	..	...	0 10 9	..
5	Cocoanut	.....	186	670	.	...	6 2 6	...
1	Sundree wood	104	240	675	.	.	4 10 3	.
3	Pottery ...	73	34	215	...	...	2 6 9	.
10	Straw ..	212	94	1,210	..	...	10 8 9	.
1	Goran pile ...	... ..	88	625	...	..	4 4 9	.
1	Sand ...	100	20	350	...	..	3 15 0	
2	Timber boat ..	... ..	....	60	...	.	0 8 3	
7	Hetal-wood ...	......	402	1,965	...		22 1 9	...
45	Miscellaneous	1,061	3,385	3,480	.		35 5 0	...
5	Bamboo ...	42	259	510		.	11 5 [illegible]	
1	Fishery ...	1	5	25	...	...	0 2 9	.
9	Tamarind ...	86	84	275	.	.	3 3 3	.
10	Betel ..	127	327	480		.	4 8 3	
4	Cloth ...	32	1,660	365	.	...	3 4 6	..
1	Net ...	......	30	60	...	..	0 6 6	...
1	Gauges water	200	20	500	...		3 7 0	...
1	String ...	10	30	75	...	...	0 8 [illegible]	...
4	Lime ..	2,070	2,070	3,500	...	..	24 1 6	.
1	Beams ...	......	450	150	...	...	1 0 6	
503	Total ...	10,513	17,971	47,127	1,683	26,987	468 5 6	0 3·3
2,159	Total of same month last year ...	82,709	1,39,653	1,87,275	6,687	1,93,942	2,589 13 [illegible]	0 2·5

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats Maunds.	Tonnage of boats Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.		.	..	...	.	..	...	.
1				125	5	140	2 4 3	0 3

ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of traffic	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo	Tonnage	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Remarks.
		Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
503	Local..	10,513	17,971	1,683	26,987	468 5 6	0 3·3	A ton of goods was the 15th January 1875, which is the cause of the falling off in the tollage. the month.
503		10,513	17,971	1,683	26,987	468 5 6	0 3·3	
2,160		82,709	1,39,653	6,692	1,94,082	2,592 1 6	0 2·5	

								Miscellaneous															
	Passengers (No 262)	..	..	.	..	.	5 14 6	....				...	.	.	...	Local .	...	..	...	...	9 0 6	...	The canal was closed for silt clearance from carried on the average 10 miles during
	Timber rafts (No. 25)	...		.	.	..	3 2 0			..	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	
	Total		.			.	9 0 6	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	9 0 6	...	
	Total of same month last year	2,814	1,888	..	..		21 12 9	..	..	.	..	.	..	..	.	...	2,819	1,888	...	...	21 13 9	...	
503	Grand Total	10,513	17,971	47,127	1,683	26,957	477 6 0	.	.	.		.	.	.	503	..	10,513	17 971	1,683	26,987	477 6 0	...	
2,159	Grand Total of same month last year	85,523	1,41,541	1,87,255	6,687	1,93,942	2,611 10 0	.	..	125	5	140	2 4 3		2,160	...	85,523	1,41,541	6,692	1,94,082	2,613 14 3	...	

ABSTRACT.

Canals.	Tollage of the year 1874-75. During the month.	Tollage of the year 1874-75. To end of month.	Tollage of the year 1873-74. During the corresponding month.	Tollage of the year 1873-74. To end of corresponding month.	Remarks.
Orissa Circle.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Kendrapara	2,693 12 4	12,141 6 8	2,061 7 1	13,471 1 10	In the Orissa circle the falling off in the total collections "to end of month" is chiefly due to the decrease in the transport of food-grains. In the South-Western Circle the falling off in the collections for the month is due to the closure of the canals for cyclone repairs. The total collections are considerably in excess of those of last year.
High Level, Section I	205 2 3	1,982 8 1	71 4 6	1,543 8 5	
Tadandah	83 5 7	594 11 1	65 9 3	764 8 6	
Total	2,982 4 2	14,718 9 10	2,198 4 10	15,779 2 9	
South-Western Circle					
Midnapore	1,674 5 3	28,658 14 10	3,607 10 1	25,515 11 6	
Tidal	477 6 0	50,935 11 6	2,613 14 3	12,928 15 0	
Total	2,151 11 3	89,594 10 4	6,221 8 4	38,444 10 6	
Grand Total	5,113 15 5	1,04,313 4 2	8,419 13 2	54,223 13 3	

The 7th April 1875.

G. A. Searle, *Lieut.-Col.*, S.C.,
Offg. Asst. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 1st to 7th April 1875.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer	Thermometer. Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.	Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
April	1st	29·793	93·0	77·0	134·0	83·6	78·3	74·6	0·75	S & S by E	...	122·6	...	...	Clear and cirri.
	2nd	·802	91·5	76·7	133·0	83·3	77·6	73·6	·73	E S E & S	0·8	217·9	...	...	Stratoni and cirrocumuli. Thunder at 11 P.M. Lightning on N W, from 9 to 11 P.M.
	3rd	·818	92·5	75·0	134·2	83·0	78·0	74·5	·76	S E, & S S E	...	188·7	1·03	...	Clear, cirri and cumuli. Thunder, lightning, and rain after 11 P.M.
	4th	·824	94·6	77·0	136·0	84·2	78·1	73·8	·72	S S E & S by E	0.2	145·6	..	...	Clear, cumuli and cirri. Sheet lightning on N W at 7 and 8 P.M. Drizzled at 8 P.M.
	5th	·802	93·8	78·5	134·2	84·9	78·7	74·4	·72	S S E & S	.	145·0	...	...	Cirri and cumuli. Thunder, and lightning, from 5¾ to 9 P.M. Drizzled at 9 P.M.
	6th	·767	92·8	74·0	133·0	83·1	75·7	70·5	·67	S by W & S	...	100·4	..	...	Cumuli and clear Thunder, lightning, and drizzling at 5½ A.M.
	7th	·710	96·0	78·2	140·8	86·0	78·6	73·4	·67	S	..	164·5	...	...	Cumuli and clear.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer, means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	22·0
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	96·0
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	94·2
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·72
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·72
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th ... by lower rain gauge	...	1·03
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th ... by anemometer gauge	...	0·74
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	0·43
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 7th April	...	2·30
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	3·35

GOPEENAUTH SEN,

In charge of the Observatory.

The 10th April 1875.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 27th March 1875, on 158¼ miles open

	Coaching Traffic			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	44,064	26,220 14 3	2,403 11 7	1,16,826 0	28,205 1 5	2,585 0 4	4,989 0 11
Or per mile of railway	278	165 11 1	15 3 9	738 0	178 3 8	16 6 9	31 10 6
For previous 12 weeks of half-year..	395,672¼	2,92,410 3 0	26,804 5 4	15,13,712 10	3,37,319 14 4	30,921 9 6	57,725 14 10
Total for 13 weeks ..	439,736¼	3,18,631 2 0	29,207 16 11	16,30,538 10	3,65,524 15 9	33,506 18 10	62,714 15 9
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	41,857½	22,187 2 7	2,033 16 6	3,67,211 30	69,433 3 10	6,364 14 3	8,398 10 9
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year.	265	140 3 3	12 17 0	2,320 18	438 12 1	40 4 5	53 1 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year.	412,650	3,04,316 0 5	27,895 12 8	31,40,532 0	6,46,878 1 5	59,297 3 2	87,192 15 7

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 3rd April 1875, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds Srs	Rs A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	8,513	1,231 0 0	123 2 0	24,139 0	786 0 0	78 12 0	201 14 0
Or per mile of railway ...	304	44 0 0	4 8 0	862 0	28 0 0	2 16 0	7 4 0
For previous 13 weeks of half-year ...	120,125	16,048 0 0	1,604 16 0	2,36,911 0	7,995 0 0	799 10 0	2,404 6 0
Total for 14 weeks ...	128,638	17,279 0 0	1,727 18 0	2,61,050 0	8,781 0 0	878 2 0	2,606 0 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ..	7,928	1,221 5 6	122 2 8	19,399 [illegible]	665 7 9	66 11 0	188 13 8
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	283	43 9 11	4 7 3	692 33	23 12 3	2 7 6	6 14 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year	123,979	17,171 3 6	1,717 2 5	2,71,819 0	9,386 6 9	938 12 10	2,655 15 3

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd April 1875, on 1,279¾ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	153,015¼	2,28,700 5 6	20,964 3 11	12,83,235 0	4,47,990 4 3	41,065 15 6	62,029 19 5
Or per mile of railway ...	...	178 11 4	16 7 8		350 0 11	32 1 9	48 9 5
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	1,465,682¾	23,26,583 15 4	213,270 2 1	1,17,08,086 10	49,03,837 14 6	449,518 9 6	662,788 11 7
Total for 13 weeks	1,618,698	25,55,283 4 10	234,234 6 0	1,29,91,321 10	53,51,828 2 9	490,584 5 0	724,818 11 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	114,266	1,66,125 7 4	15,228 3 4	17,06,508 0	7,14,954 6 0	65,537 9 8	80,765 13 0
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	....	129 13 0	11 18 0	....	558 10 8	51 4 3	63 2 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,453,045	22,42,512 14 11	205,563 13 8	2,01,35,408 0	85,90,111 15 3	787,426 18 6	992,990 12 2

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd April 1875, on 223¾ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds Srs.	Rs. A P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	5,776	21,867 13 6	2,279 11 1	86,735 0	28,523 5 0	2,614 12 9	4,894 3 10
Or per mile of railway	...	111 2 3	10 3 9	..	127 7 8	11 13 1	21 17 6
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	64,527	2,40,501 8 9	22,045 19 6	11,93,347 30	3,37,558 4 6	30,912 16 10	52,988 16 4
Total for 13 weeks ...	70,303	2,65,369 6 3	24,325 10 7	12,800,82 30	3,60,081 9 6	33,557 9 7	57,883 0 2
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,343	16,726 9 9	1,533 [illegible] 5	1,02,254 30	49,281 15 6	4,517 10 3	6,050 15 8
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	.....	74 12 1	6 17 1	.	220 4 1	20 3 9	27 0 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year..	67,561	2,49,798 9 6	22,898 4 1	15,54,154 0	4,39,118 0 6	40,255 1 0	63,153 5 1

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd April 1875, on 27¼ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,581	1,117 0 0	111 14 0	6,223 0	517 0 0	51 14 0	166 8 0
Or per mile of railway	58	42 0 0	4 4 0	228 0	19 0 0	1 18 0	6 2 0
For previous 13 weeks of half-year...	21,683	15,618 0 0	1,561 16 0	80,964 0	6,713 0 0	671 6 0	2,233 2 0
Total for 14 weeks	23,264	16 765 0 0	1,676 10 0	87,187 0	7,230 0 0	723 0 0	2,399 10 0
Comparison							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ..	1,523	1,166 3 6	116 12 5	6,587 20	441 4 6	44 2 7	160 15 0
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	56	42 12 9	4 5 7	241 30	16 3 1	1 12 5	5 18 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	21,051	16,080 4 8	1,608 0 7	1,04,460 10	7,758 4 6	775 16 7	2,383 17 2

Printed and published by Edwin Morris Lewis at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta,—April 14, 1875.

REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 16 of 1875.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1875.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

No. 1316C.S.

GENERAL.—*The* 15*th April* 1875.—The services of Lieutenant E. H. Bingham, 13th Native Infantry, who was employed on special duty connected with the late famine, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department, with effect from the 22nd March 1875.

The 16*th April* 1875.—Captain Thomas Herbert Lewin, Deputy Commissioner, Cooch Behar, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to join his appointment on his return from furlough.

The orders of the 22nd March 1875, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 24th idem, granting Moulvie Sadiq Ali, Sub-Deputy Collector, Tajpore, privilege leave of absence for a month and fifteen days, are cancelled at his own request.

Baboo Radha Syam Sinha, Sub-Deputy Collector, Serampore, is allowed leave of absence for three months, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. J. T. Babonau is appointed to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector at Serampore during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Radha Syam Sinha, or until further orders.

Baboo Deno Nath Mookerjea, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Cooch Behar, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. James Duff Ward, Judge of Purneah, is allowed leave for four days, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 11th March 1875.

The 17*th April* 1875.—Mr. James Duff Ward, District and Sessions Judge of Purneah is appointed to act in the First Grade of District and Sessions Judges.

The 19th April 1875.—The services of the following officers, who were employed on special duty connected with the late famine, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department, with effect from the 31st March 1875 :—

Major C. A. deKantzow, Staff Corps.
Lieutenant H. Affleck Graves, Royal Artillery.

The following gentlemen reported their departure from India on furlough on the dates specified against their respected names :—

Mr. A. C. Wright—26th March 1875.
,, F. Jones—29th March 1875.

The 20th April 1875 —Major Edward Yeamans Walcott is appointed to be an Assistant Commissioner of the First Grade in Manbhoom.

REGISTRATION.—*The 7th April* 1875.—Moulvi Mohamud Abdul Halim is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Bhuddruck, *vice* Kazi Khursed Ali, deceased.

EDUCATION.—*The 19th April* 1875.—Mr. W. S. Atkinson, Director of Public Instruction, is allowed subsidiary leave of absence for ten days, with effect from the 10th May 1875, to enable him to proceed on furlough.

The 20th April 1875.—Mr. H. Blochmann, M.A., is appointed to the Third Class of the Bengal Educational Service and to be Principal of the Calcutta Madrissa.

MEDICAL.—*The 15th April* 1875.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Pooree :—

Mr. W. R. Green, District Superintendent of Police.
Baboo Modhoo Sudan Khuntea.
Baboo Ram Chand Addy.

MARINE.—*The 16th April* 1875.—Mr. William McIvor, First Assistant Builder and Surveyor, Calcutta, is allowed leave of absence for one year, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

The 20th April 1875.—Mr. J. Landale, Acting Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, is appointed to be a Surveyor, under Section 16 of Act V (B.C.) of 1862, for the survey of steam vessels at Kooshtea and Goalundo, during the absence of Mr. Thomas Hindmarsh, on leave to Europe.

MUNICIPAL.—*The 17th April* 1875.—Mr. Chunder Nath Banerjea, Acting Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to be a Municipal Commissioner for the town of Arrah, *vice* Baboo Protap Chunder Chatterjea.

The following gentlemen are reappointed under the provisions of Section 2, Act II (B.C.) of 1873, to be Municipal Commissioners for the town of Arrah :—

Mr. C. Vowell, Vice-Chairman.	Baboo Hurbuns Sahi.
The Rev. W. Wilkinson.	Choudhri Seakut Hossen.

Mr. E. Salano is appointed to be a Municipal Commissioner for the town of Arrah.

ECONOMIC MUSEUM.—*The 16th April* 1875.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Midnapore District Economic Museum Committee :—

The Magistrate and Collector of Midnapore ...	*Ex officio.*
,, Joint-Magistrate of Midnapore	
,, Sub-divisional Officer of Gurbetta	
,, ,, ,, of Tumlook	
,, ,, ,, of Contai	

Mr. F. Taylor.	Rajah Radha Shyamanundo, Bahoobalendra of Moyna.
Dr. R. G. Mathew.	Baboo Shumbhoo Chunder Roy, of Jora.
Mr. R. Anderson.	,, Rogho Nath Dass Mohapatro, of Gopeebullubpore.
D. G. Gordon.	
F. T. Rice.	

PORT COMMISSIONERS.—*The 19th April* 1875.—Mr. David Scott is appointed, under the provisions of Section 2, Act V (B C) of 1870, to be a Commissioner for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, with effect from the 6th April 1875.

Mr. Scott is also appointed to act as Vice-Chairman of the Commissioners during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. W. D. Bruce, or until further orders.

PORT TRUST.—*The 20th April* 1875.—Mr. G. K. Webster, Acting Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870. in Calcutta, for the purpose of acquiring such lands as have from time to time been declared to be required for the purposes of the Calcutta Port Trust.

ROAD CESS.—*The 20th April* 1875.—The following gentlemen are appointed, under Section 49 of Act X (B.C.) of 1871, to be Members of the Road Cess Committee in the District of Pubna for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the Act:—

Mr. W. J. Kilby, District Superintendent of Police, Pubna.
Baboo Kassi Kinker Sen, Road Cess Deputy Collector, Pubna.
„ Baida Nath Chaki, Zemindar and Vakil.
„ Koilash Chunder Mozoomdar, Medical Practitioner and Landholder.
„ Bhugwan Chunder Dass, Mooktear and Landholder.
„ Baida Nath Biswas, Mooktear and Landholder.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 16th April 1875.—Mr. Lancelot Hare, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Dacca, having passed a Special Examination held at Dacca, is declared to have passed in Bengali by the higher, and in Hindustani by the lower, standard of Departmental Examination.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 20th April 1875.—Baboo Okhoy Coomar Chatterjea, Acting Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bogra, who passed in Law by the Higher Standard of departmental examination in October 1874, is declared, under paragraph 3 of this Government Resolution of the 5th March 1874, to have passed the said examination, with effect from April 1874.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 17th April 1875.—In continuation of the notification dated the 24th September 1872, which was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 30th October 1872, the following rule for the port of Calcutta having received the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, under clause g, section 7, Act XII of 1875 (the Indian Ports' Act, 1875), is published for general information:—

RULE 21A.—All vessels placed in the moorings on the ebb tide shall, during spring tides, when bores are expected, have their best hawsers passed from each quarter pipe abaft the main-mast, and made fast to the stern moorings if possible, otherwise to their own chains close to the moorings, and hove taut with sufficient strain to relieve the jerk on the chains and bitts when the bore comes up.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

ROAD CESS NOTIFICATION.

BEERBHOOM DISTRICT.

The 20th April 1875.—It is notified, under Section 75 of Act X (B.C.) of 1871 (The District Road Cess Act), that the Road Cess Committee of the District of Beerbhoom have, under Section 74 of the Act, determined to levy the cesses under that Act for the cess year beginning on the 1st October 1874 at the following rates, being the maximum rates, and the said rates are published accordingly:—

I.—Six pie, or two pice, on every rupee of the annual value of lands under Part II of the Act.

II.—The following rates on non-agricultural houses and shops estimated to be of the present value of—

						Yearly Cess		
						Rs.	A.	P.
Not less than Rs.	100, but less than	Rs.	500	..		1	0	0
„	500,	„	1,000	..		3	0	0
„	1,000,	„	2,000	..		4	8	0

Not less than Rs. 2,000 and upwards, Rs. 3 for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof of the estimated present value.

Shops and buildings used for purposes of trade, whose estimated present value is more than Rs. 25 and less than Rs. 100, to pay a yearly tax of one rupee.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 9th April 1875.—A plan and estimate, amounting to Rs. 25,500 for the conversion of the tank-house (the construction of which was sanctioned in Government Order No. 3710, dated 12th December 1874, for the purpose of watering the jetty enclosure and strand bank lands) into a workshop, and for the purchase of additional tools to enable the Port Commissioners to undertake all machine work necessary in executing repairs and renewals of block, having been submitted by the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, under cover of their Vice-Chairmans' letter No. 3380, dated 24th March 1875, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction the project under Section 35 of Act V (B.C.) of 1870.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

The 13th April 1875.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to order the publication of the following notification for general information:—

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

MARINE NOTICE.

A second class spire wooden buoy with pole and basket, painted in red and white rings, has been laid E. by S. about 7 miles from the Kannaka buoy in 14 fathoms low water, and marked P. P. as the Point Palmiras Reef buoy. The buoy is in latitude north 20° 48′ 30″, longitude east 87° 14′ 10″.

The Kanna buoy is now a first class wooden spire buoy *with bell* and basket, instead of a second class buoy with basket only.

The H. buoy of the Dhamrah river has been moved 700 yards to the N.E. on account of an extension of the sand in its vicinity.

The best track across the Chandipal bar, Dhamra river, has been marked by two bar buoys, one red and one black, in lieu of the former single fairway buoy. The track is very narrow, with from 7 to 8 feet low water in it.

The C and D buoys lost in the cyclone have been relaid.

All buoys at the entrance to the Dhamrah have been overhauled and put in good order.

By order,

K. C. GHOSE,
Personal Asstt. to Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, ORISSA DIVN.,
CUTTACK.
The 1st April 1875.

[Second Publication.]

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

MARINE—CALCUTTA PORT TRUST—No. 1156.

The 10th April 1875.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

A letter, No. 7, dated 1st April 1875, from the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, applying for a loan of Rs. 9,25,000, in order to complete the new river-side Strand Road from Aheereetollah Ghât to the northern boundary of the Port, to erect a suitable building for the accommodation of the Commissioners and of the Master Attendant's office establishments, and to lay down a tramway on the new river-side road from Bag Bazar Ghât to the jetties.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor probable that the loan of Rs. 9,25,000 applied for in the Port Commissioners' letter above cited ought to be made—

It is ordered that a copy of the application be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, as required by the fifth of the rules made by the Governor-General in Council, in respect of loans under the Public Works Loan Act of 1871, and published on the 15th of October 1873.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 7, dated Calcutta, the 1st April 1875.

From—The Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

WE the undersigned Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, do hereby apply to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for a loan to be granted us under the provisions of Act XXIV of 1871, the Public Works Loan Act. The particulars to be set forth in accordance with the rules published under the aforesaid Act are annexed hereto.

(1.) The work for the construction or repair of which the loan is required and an estimate of the cost thereof.

	Rs.
To complete the new river-side Strand Road from Aheereetollah Ghât to the northern boundary of the Port	5,00,000
To erect a suitable building for the accommodation of the Commissioners and the Master Attendant's Office establishments.	2,50,000
To lay down a tramway on the new river-side road from Bag Bazar Ghât to the jetties	1,75,000

(2.) The amount of loan applied for.

As noted above against the works.
Rs. 9,25,000.

(3.) The funds, cesses, rates, duties or taxes, and the property, if any, on the security of which it is proposed that the loan shall be made.

The landing and shipping charges, wharf rents, and removal charges levied at the jetties and inland wharves, the jetties, quays, wharves, machinery, &c., &c., belonging to the Port Commissioners, and the Strand Bank lands.

(4.) The law or laws under which the said funds, cesses, rates, duties, taxes levied or received, and the title on which the said property is held.

Act V (B.C.) of 1870.

(5.) The period for which the loan is required.

Thirty years.

The number and amount of the instalments, if any, in which it is proposed the loan shall be made.
Dates proposed for receiving such instalments.

During 1875 Rs. 8,25,000, to be drawn in instalments from time to time as required.
During 1876 Rs. 1,00,000, to be drawn in instalments from time to time as required.

And the instalments in which it is proposed to repay the loan.

In accordance with the provisions of Rule X of the Rules published under the Act modified by clause (D) of the rule, the Commissioners will pay a fixed sum half-yearly, on the 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of Rs. 3,053-5-0 for each lakh of rupees borrowed. The table showing the proportion in which this half-yearly amount is divided between payment of interest and repayment of principal, which was forwarded with the Commissioners' letter No. 4785, dated 12th January 1874, will show that the terms of the rule above quoted are complied with, and that one-fifth of the amount borrowed will be repaid within ten years, one-half within twenty years, and the whole within thirty years.

(6.) The proceeds of each of the funds, cesses, rates, duties or taxes, and all other incomes received by the Port Commissioners for the purposes of the Act.

The ordinary Income and Expenditure of the Commissioners for 1871-72, 1872-73, and 1873-74, exclusive of Repayment of Loans.

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross receipts derived from jetties	3,63,707	4,09,440	4,21,773
Ditto inland wharves	1,98,456	2,01,834	2,16,755
Ditto strand bank lands	73,260	79,118	81,590
Ditto port charges	4,48,111	5,43,020	4,26,974
Total ...	10,83,534	12,33,412	11,47,092
Expenditure at jetties	2,04,779	2,43,911	2,05,412
Ditto inland wharves	46,013	68,[illegible]81	65,646
Ditto on account of strand bank lands	19,849	23,725	63,065
Ditto port establishment	2,80,939	3,95,168	3,85,477
Total ...	5,51,580	7,31,185	7,82,600

(7.) The value of the property, if any, offered as security.

	Rs.
Value of land south of Aheereetollah Ghât, measuring about 2,404 cottahs, at Rs. 1,000 per cottah	24,04,000
Value of land already purchased for new wharf north of Aheereetollah Ghât	9,75,000
Value of buildings, jetties, cranes, and other appliances ...	34,83,473
" of floating property, moorings, &c., belonging to the port	18,90,146
" of investment in Government paper	4,55,337
Total ...	92,07,956

No.	Sanctioned Loans.				When drawn.		When repaid.		Balance due to Government.	Balance of loan not drawn up to the 1st April 1875.
	Amount.	What works.	Sanction. Date.	Sanction. No. of letter.	Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.		
	Rs.					Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.
1	10,00,000	Jetties and inland wharf.	Act V (B.C.) of 1870	......	Previous to 1st April 1870.	10,00,000	August 1873... September 1874...	1,00,000 0 0 40,000 0 0		
	10,00,000					10,00,000		1,40,000 0 0	8,60,000	......
2	6,00,000	Jetty works ...	18th January 1873 ...	374	7th January 1873 ... 7th March 1874 ...	2,00,000 4,00,000	30th June 1873... 31st December „ ... 30th June 1874... 31st December „ ...	4,821 0 0 4,929 8 0 5,040 6 9 5,153 13 1		
	6,00,000					6,00,000		19,944 11 10	5,80,055	......
3	5,49,100	Export sheds ...	27th „ „	477	31st July 1873... 4th November „ ... 2nd April 1874 ... 4th July „ ...	2,00,000 1,00,000 1,49,100 1,00,000	31st December 1873... 30th June 1874... 31st December „ ...	2,410 8 0 3,662 12 0 4,548 10 10		
	5,49,100					5,49,100		10,621 14 10	5,38,478	......
4	3,00,000	New road	15th February 1873	983	11th December 1873 17th February 1874 17th August „...	1,00,000 1,50,000 50,000	31st December 1873... 30th June 1874... 31st December „ ...	803 8 0 2,026 13 3 2,474 3 0		
	3,00,000					3,00,000		5,304 8 3	2,94,696	......
5	2,00,000	Jute warehouse ...	27th „	1336	16th September 1873 5th March 1874 ...	1,00,000 1,00,000	31st December 1873... 30th June 1874 .. 31st December „ ...	803 8 0 1,625 1 3 1,661 10 4		
	2,00,000					2,00,000		4,090 3 7	1,95,910	......
6	1,55,000	Jetty works ...	31st March 1874 ...	2023	30th April „ ...	1,55,000	30th June 1874... 31st December „ ...	1,245 6 9 1,273 7 0		
	1,55,000					1,55,000		2,518 13 9	1,52,481	......
7	1,30,000	Officers' quarters	31st „ „ ...	2023	17th August „ ... 1st December „ ... 31st March 1875...	50,000 50,000 30,000	31st „ „ ...	803 8 0		
	1,30,000					1,30,000		803 8 0	1,29,196	......
8	1,00,000 20,000	Floating crane .. Ditto ...	31st „ „ ... 15th September 1874	2023 151	12th „ „ ...	50,000	31st „ „ ...	401 12 0		
	1,20,000					50,000		401 12 0	49,598	70,000
9	2,50,000	New road ...	21st „ „	157	26th September 1874 2nd October „ 12th November „	1,00,000 1,00,000 50,000	31st „ „ ...	2,008 12 0		
	2,50,000					2,50,000		2,008 12 0	2,47,991	......
10	1,40,000 1,10,000	Pitching slope, Grey's wharf. Pitching slope in front of export Sheds.	3rd November 1874	3380	22nd October „ 31st March 1875 ... 18th February „ ... 31st March „ ...	50,000 25,000 50,000 25,000	31st „ „ ...	401 12 0		
	2,50,000					1,50,000		401 12 0	1,49,598	1,00,000
11	6,00,000	New road ...	22nd December 1874	7359	4th January 1874... 13th „ „ ... 18th February 1875..	3,00,000 1,00,000 2,00,000	....	....		
	6,00,000					6,00,000		....	6,00,000	......
	41,54,100 80,000	Water-works ...	Not sanctioned ...	......	....	39,84,100	....	1,86,096 0 3	37,98,003	1,70,000 80,000
	42,34,100					39,84,100		1,86,096 0 3	37,98,003	2,50,000

Loan not Repayable.

13	17,65,000	Port debt	7th July 1871 ...	1832	Previous to 1st April 1870.	17,65,000	Not repayable ...	....	17,65,000	......
	17,65,000					17,65,000				

V. H. SCHALCH, *Chairman.*
W. D. BRUCE, *Vice-Chairman.*
S. S. HOGG.
H. P. LOVELL.
J. D. MACLEAN. } *Commissioners.*

WM. SMITH.
C. STEPHENSON.
THOS. A. APCAR.
J. R. BULLEN-SMITH.
J. C. MURRAY. } *Commissioners.*

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

Establishment of a new Vernacular Medical School at Dacca.

The 9th April 1875.—HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has decided that a new Vernacular Medical School shall be established at Dacca.

2. This new school will be on exactly the same footing as "The Campbell School of Medicine" at Sealdah.

3. The course of study will extend over *three* years, and it will embrace the various subjects of Anatomy (including Physiology) and Surgery, Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence, Materia Medica and Medicine and Midwifery.

4. The curriculum of studies will be as follows:—

First year.	Second year.	Third year.
Anatomy. Chemistry. Materia Medica. Dissection. Practical Pharmacy.	Anatomy. Chemistry. Materia Medica. Dissection. Medicine. Surgery. Medical Jurisprudence.	Anatomy. Chemistry. Materia Medica. Dissection of surgical regions. Medicine. Surgery. Medical Jurisprudence.

Hospital Attendance.

Second year.	Third year.
Medical Wards, 4 months, with clinical lectures and clinical instructions.	Medical Wards, 4 months, with clinical lectures and clinical instructions.
Surgical Wards, 4 months, ditto ditto.	Surgical Wards, 4 months, ditto ditto.
Out-door Dispensary, 4 months.	Midwifery Wards, 4 months.

Attendance at lectures on Midwifery in the second and third years is optional with this class.

5. It must be clearly understood by all applicants for admission to the new Dacca Medical School, that a primary condition of such entrance will be their having passed either the University Entrance, the Vernacular Scholarship, or the Minor Scholarship examination.

6. There will be a final examination after the third year of study (the exact nature of which will be determined by the Council of the Calcutta Medical College).

7. The final examination will be conducted by a Committee consisting of the Deputy Surgeon-General of the Circle, the Superintendent of the School, and another Medical Officer, assisted, if necessary, by the Teachers, who will themselves conduct the class examinations of first and second year's students.

8. On successfully passing the final examination, the students will receive a license to practice from the Medical College of Calcutta.

9. The rate of fees will be the same as has lately been laid down for the Campbell School of Medicine, viz., *two* rupees on entrance, *three* rupees monthly, and *ten* rupees for the license.

10. There will be a certain number of stipends or scholarships to be awarded by competitive examination, and also the usual number of class prizes.

11. Facilities for further hospital training will be afforded (for a year or two) to some of the most deserving students after they have received their license to practice.

12. The students of the new school will not necessarily have to elect for Government service (in this respect differing from the "Native Medical Pupil" Class in Calcutta), but they will have the option of doing so under conditions to be hereafter determined by the Government.

13. Candidates must be between the ages of 16 and 20 years.

14. The Superintendent of the School shall until further orders be the Civil Surgeon of Dacca.

15. The teachers will be of the rank of Assistant Surgeons.

16. The new school at Dacca will be opened on the 15th June 1875.

17. Candidates for admission to the Dacca Medical School should apply to Dr. D. B. Smith, the Officiating Civil Surgeon of Dacca.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 5th April 1875.—In modification of the notice dated the 15th February 1875, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th idem, declaring certain waste lands situate in the Soonderbuns, south of the district of Jessore, to be a reserved forest tract, it is hereby notified for general information that the eastern boundary of the reserve will be "the Bhola river, the Bogee khal, and the Hooringattah river."

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 7th April 1875.—It is hereby notified for general information that the district of Moorshedabad is transferred from the Rajshahye to the Presidency Division, with effect from this date.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 13th April 1875.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a road from Panchgaon to Gopalchuck, pergunnah Sherpore, zillah Moorshedabad, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land measuring, more or less, 10 beeghas and 13 cottahs of standard measurement, as per boundaries given below, is required :—

The land required is bounded on the north by the lands belonging to the following persons, viz. Narindro Narain Rai, Nobokristo Hazrah, Syud Tasudduck Ali, Umesh Chunder Roy, and Court of Wards on behalf of the Noshipore estate; on the east by the old Badshahi road, running from Panchgaon to Mobarukpore; on the south by the lands belonging to the following persons, viz. Narindro Narain Rai, Nobokristo Hazrah, Syud Tasudduck Ali, Umesh Chunder Rai, and Court of Wards on behalf of the Noshipore estate; and on the west by the old track which runs from Gopalchuck to Hazarpura.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 20th April 1875.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the enlargement of the civil station of Julpigoree, in the Khuriah talook, pergunnah Bykuntpore, zillah Julpigoree, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, known as Khuribechi Parababut Jote, now commonly called Nubee Buxe's Jote, measuring, more or less, 178 beeghas of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the jote known as Durgaprasad Thakur's jote; on the east by the river Teesta; on the south by a public road from the bridge over the Kulla river to Teesta; and on the west by the River Kulla, is required within the aforesaid talook of Khuriah.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 13th April 1875.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for making ballast bricks on south of Pangsa station of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company, in the villages of Moheeshala and Narranpore, pergunnah Nosorothshahi, zillah Fureedpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 15 beeghas 15 cottahs of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the Eastern Bengal Railway boundary; the south by the lands (joth) belonging to Gunga Dhur Kurmokar; on the east by lands (joth) belonging to Pran Nauth Sing and Peary Mohun Augrodanee, &c.; and on the west by lands (joth) belonging to Moonshee Alahibux, is required within the aforesaid villages of Moheeshala and Narranpore.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 6th April 1875.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a Paik's service land, to be given as compensation for the loss of the service land acquired for the Divergence Channel at Kharikasole, pergunnah Bogree, zillah Midnapore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 4 beeghas 7 cottahs 6 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by Ananda Mukhurji ryot's mâl land and by Paran Patar ryot's and Damoodar Thacoor's debathar land; on the south by Jayaram Patar's bastoo land and by Nafar Patar's danga land; on the east by Gopal Patar ryot's cultivated land and by the Trunk Road; and on the west by a road and a tank belonging to the zemindar, is required within the aforesaid village of Kharikasole, pergunnah Bhogri.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 6th April 1875.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the site of a zoological garden in the villages commonly called Begunbari and Jeerat, situate in pergunnah Magoorah, zillah 24-Pergunnahs, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose the two plots of land described below and measuring, more or less, 162 beeghas, are required within the aforesaid villages of Begunbari and Jeerat.

A plan of the lands may be inspected at the office of the Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Plot A is bounded on the north by the Orphangunge Road, on the east by the Belvedere and Alipore Roads, on the south by the Orphan Society's School Road, and on the west by the same Society's lands, and contains by estimation an area of 119 beeghas.

Plot B is bounded on the north by Tolly's Nullah, on the east by the same Nullah and the Alipore Jail Hospital premises, on the south by the Jail Road, and on the west by the Belvedere Road, and contains by estimation an area of 43 beeghas.

2. This declaration is made, under the provisions of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 321.—*Simla, the 8th April* 1875.—*Notifications.—Establishments.*—The Governor, General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. C. F. Carnac to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 29th ultimo.

No. 326.—*The 9th April* 1875.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. A. Hope to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 11th January 1875.

No. 335.—The services of Major E. Y. Walcott, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Grade in Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Financial Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 33.—*Simla, the 8th April* 1875.—*Leave and Allowances —Notifications.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the addition of the following paragraph to Rule 8 under Section 26 (*u*) of the Civil Leave Code :—

"The proper stamp duty upon bonds executed under this rule is that chargeable upon indemnity bonds according to Article 9 of the First Schedule of the General Stamp Act XVIII of 1869."

No. 70.—*The 9th April* 1875.—*Pensions and Gratuities.*—The Governor-General in Council directs the substitution, for the present clause (*b*) in Rule 1, Section 39 of the Civil Pension Code, of the words 'Artificers, Assistant Artificers, Mounted Artificers, and Linemen in the Telegraph Department.'

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department is republished for general information :—

No. 363.—*Simla, the 8th April* 1875.—The undermentioned Officers of the Presidency Volunteers are allowed leave of absence to proceed to Europe :—

Lieutenant William Hugh Clark, of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps,—for six months, on Medical Certificate, from 15th April 1875.

Lieutenant Samuel Clarke Kennedy, of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps,—for nine months, on private affairs, from 15th March 1875.

Captain Thomas Hindmarsh, of the Eastern Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps,—for four months, on private affairs, from 1st April 1875.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1317C.S.

The 14*th April* 1875.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by the following gentlemen of their appointments as Honorary Magistrates of Fureedpore and Goalundo:—

Fureedpore Bench.

Moulvie Abdool Wazed.
Khondkar Hetaloodeen.
Baboo Mohesh Chunder Sirkar.
Baboo Obhoy Churn Roy.
Moulvie Fuzleh Rohman.
Moonshee Golam Kazim.

Goalundo Bench.

Faiz Bux Chowdree.
Baboo Gunga Narain Chowdry.

The name of Baboo Bamondas Mozoomdar is removed from the list of Honorary Magistrates in Fureedpore.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ERRATUM.

REGISTRATION.—*The* 14*th April* 1875.—In the notification dated the 5th April 1875, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 7th idem, page 411, appointing Baboo Bhola Nath Das to be Sub-Registrar of Tegra, *for* 'Bhola Nath Das,' *read* 'Bhola Nath Dutt.'

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 17*th April* 1875.—Under Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act (VIII) of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to create the following registration sub-district, having the head-quarters and local jurisdiction shown opposite the name. The Lieutenant-Governor is also pleased, under Section 7 of the Act, to appoint the person named below to be Sub-Registrar of the said sub-district:—

District.	Name of new sub-district.	Head-quarters.	Thana included in jurisdiction.	Sub-Registrar appointed.
Julpigoree ...	Boda ...	Chandanbari ...	Boda ...	Munshi Mohamed Tazimuddin.

This change will take effect on and from the 1st of May 1875.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 19*th April* 1875.—In accordance with the powers conferred upon him by Section 50, Act X of 1872, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to direct that Mr. H. R. Reily and Jaker Mundul, Honorary Magistrates in the district of Maldah, sitting together, shall form a bench at Chunchul, which is hereby vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class for the trial of such cases arising within the district of Maldah as may be within its competency to try, and as may be brought before it, in accordance with the rules made by the Magistrate of the district under Section 52 of the said Act.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 3*rd April* 1875.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to extend, from the 1st May 1875, the provisions of Section 34 of Act V of 1861 to the town of Goalundo, in the district of Fureedpore.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 31st March 1875.—Under the provisions of Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act VIII of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to direct that the division of the district of Tirhoot, sanctioned for general purposes in the Notifications of 11th January and 16th February 1875, shall take effect, as regards the Registration Department, from 1st April next. The jurisdiction of the several registration offices in Tirhoot will therefore from that date stand as follows:—

District.	Sub-Division.	Sub-District.	Thana.
Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore.
		Paro	Paro.
		Katra	Katra.
	Hajipore	Hajipore	Hajipore. Lalganja.
		Mahua	Mahua.
	Seetamarhee	Seetamarhee	Seetamarhee. Sinhar.
		Jaleh	Jaleh.
Durbhanga	Durbhanga	Durbhanga	Durbhanga.
		Bahera	Bahera.
		Rausarah	Rausarah and its out-posts of Singhiya and Nogorbasti.
	Mudhoobani	Mudhoobani	Mudhoobani. Khajauli.
		Madhepore	Madhepore.
	Tajpore	Tajpore	Tajpore.
		Dalsingserai	Dalsingserai.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 2nd April 1875.—It is hereby notified, under the provisions of Section 15 of Act V of 1861, that in consequence of frequent disturbances arising out of disputes between the farmers and ryots of certain villages within the jurisdiction of the Chagulnaya police-station, in the district of Tipperah, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the employment, for six months, of a special police force, consisting of two sub-inspectors, two head constables, and 24 constables, to be quartered in equal proportion at each of the stations of Daroga Hât and Bukshee Mahomed Bazar. The charge noted below will be divided between the farmers, their agents and servants on the one side, and the ryots of the villages Khandal, Jagatpore, Dakhinsik, Julai Ratannagor, Shabak Ratannagor, and Julai Durjoynagore on the other:—

2 Sub-Inspectors, at Rs. 50 each ...	...	100	0	0
1 Head Constable, at ,, 20 ...	...	20	0	0
1 Ditto at ,, 10 ...	...	10	0	0
1 Constable, at ,, 9 ...	...	9	0	0
2 Constables, at ,, 8 each ...	..	16	0	0
4 Ditto, at ,, 7 ,, ..	...	28	0	0
17 Ditto, at ,, 6 ,, ...	...	102	0	0
Total	...	285	0	0
Pensionary charges, at 2 annas per rupee	...	35	10	0
Total	...	320	10	0 per month,
Or for six months	...	1,923	12	0
Clothing for six months	...	52	0	0
Contingencies, at 10 per cent	...	197	0	0
Total	...	2,172	12	0

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 31st March 1875.—Under Section 406 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1872), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to exempt the following officers of the East Indian Railway in Bengal from service as jurors or assessors in crimnal trials in places beyond the ordinary original jurisdiction of the High Court:—

Engineers in charge of the line.
Engineering Inspectors employed on the line.
Locomotive Foremen and Drivers in charge at changing stations.
Drivers of pilot engines.
Station Masters.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 2nd April 1875.—Sham Churn Sen, late Jailor of the Midnapore District Jail, having been convicted of extortion and bribery, is hereby declared ineligible for re-employment in the service of Government.

Descriptive Roll of Sham Churn Sen.

Father's name...	... Issur Chunder Sen.
Caste ...	... Boido.
Age ...	... 28 years.
Height ...	... 5 feet 3 inches.
Complexion ...	... Not very dark.
Native place ...	... Village of Sreekhando, pergunnah Dheyan, in the district of Burdwan.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 5th April 1875.—Under the provisions of Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act VIII of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to sanction the formation of two special sub-districts as hereinafter described, viz :—

(1.) A new special sub-district comprising the strip of land situated in the districts of Rajshahye and Bogra, required for the lower section of the Northern Bengal State Railway from its terminus on the Ganges to a place called Hillee, in thana Lauchbibi, in Bogra.

(2.) Another special sub-district comprising the strip of land taken up for the upper section of the said railway, situated in the districts of Dinagepore, Rungpore, and Julpigoree.

Under Section 6 of the Act, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint Baboo Harris Chunder Banerjea and Baboo Gopal Chunder Dass, Deputy Collectors deputed to take up lands for the above railway, to be the Sub-Registrars of the lower and upper sections respectively. For the purposes of the Registration Act and Rules, they will be subordinate to the Registrar of each district in which their sub-districts lie, so far as the registration of documents relating to lands lying within such district is concerned.

This notification shall take effect on and from the 15th April 1875.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 3rd April 1875.—It is hereby notified for general information that under Section 5, Act VI (B.C.) of 1868 (The District Towns' Act), the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to declare, with effect from 1st April 1875, the following to be the boundaries of the town of Beauleah, in supersession of those specified in the Government notification of the 15th March 1869:—

On the south, the left bank of the Pudma.

On the east—*1st*, a line running directly south from the pucca pillar at the end of the Tallimari embankment to the river-bank; and, *2ndly*, a line running north-east from the same pillar along the old Surdah road to where it bifurcates with the Nattore road; thence a line along the Nattore road up to a banian-tree east of the pucca building formerly used as Mr. Gallois' cutcherry in Ramchunderpore; thence a line along a footpath which strikes

off to the north, skirting Lal Behary's house, and joins the Seroil kutcha road and continues to Seebmahal.

On the north: from this point the northern boundary follows another footpath to the Nowhatta road near the Government distillery; thence it follows the Nowhatta road as far as the south-east corner of Golab Saha's tank, then passes along the southern border of this tank, and continues along a footpath, which strikes the Kadirgunge road immediately south of Doolar Sáha's tank. It then follows the Hetumkhan and Fakeerpara roads to the Lukhipore metalled road, which road is then the boundary up to its junction with the main road near the Mission Church. The main road then forms the boundary as far as a large mango-tree about 12 chains west of the circuit-house.

On the west, a line running directly south from this mango-tree to the Government embankment south of the cutcherries; thence along the retired embankment to the place where it joins the Godagaree road near Kodalkatee Ferry Ghât, and thence to a wooden post fixed about 2 chains west of the ghât.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 5th April 1875.—Under Sections 2 and 5 of (the District Towns') Act VI (B.C.) of 1868, it is hereby notified that from the 1st April 1875 the provisions of the Act shall be in force in the town and bazar of Madaripore, with the circumjacent villages noted on the margin in the district of Furreedpore. The town so constituted is bounded—

1. Chur Madaripore, including pergunnah Madaripore and Madaripore Bazar.	4. Koolpuddi.
2. Rajnagur or Eojungur.	5. Tar Magooria.
3. Amirabad.	6. Luckigunge.
	7. Khagdi, with Dálbazar.
	8. Rasti.

On the north by the village Hazrapore.

On the south by the villages Ghatmanjee, Geodi, Thantali, Kookrail, Harikumari, Soonder Bati, Mamarakdi, Gurkhan, and Brahmindi.

On the east by the river Areal Khan.

On the west by the village Pootea and river Koomar.

Under Section 21 of the Act, it is hereby declared that the estimates to be prepared for the town under Sections 14 and 15 of the Act shall be prepared soon as possible for the current municipal year, and that the assessment to be made under the provisions of the Act shall, in the said town, first take effect from the 1st April 1875.

Under Section 41, the Sub-Divisional Officer of Madaripore is appointed to be a permanent member and Chairman of the Town Committee of the town.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 14th April 1875.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for widening Bhorparah Ghat road, under the jurisdiction of the Municipality of Howrah, in the village of Howrah, pergunnah Boro, zillah Hooghly, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 8 chittacks 37½ superficial feet of standard measurement, bounded on the north by lands belonging to Government and to Chowdry Zemindars, and by Bhorparah Ghat road; on the east by Bhorparah road and khall, and by Government land; on the south by Bhorparah Ghat road, and by lands belonging to Government and to Chowdry Zemindars; and on the west by Bhorpara khall and by Chowdry Zemindars' land, is required within the aforesaid village of Howrah.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 14th April 1875.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for an extension of the Barisal Charitable Hospital in the village of Bagura, pergunnah Chandradweep, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1 beegha 9 cottahs 10 dhoors, bounded on the north by the land of Khodabox Muktear; east and south by public road; and west by Mofizaddin's land, is required within the aforesaid village.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 14*th April* 1875.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for establishing a Fire-brigade station at Golabarree, under the jurisdiction of the Municipality of Howrah, in the village of Howrah, pergunnah Boro, zilla Hooghly, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 4 cottahs and 20 superficial feet of standard measurement, bounded on the north by public drain and Golabaree police-station; on the east by Howrah road and Jogodish Chunder Dutt and brothers' lands; on the south by lands belonging to Abdool Goney and another; and on the west by lands belonging to Abdool Goney and Abdool Bari, is required within the aforesaid village of Howrah.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 13*th April* 1875.

No. 126.—*Leave of Absence.*—Mr. L. R. Roberts, Executive Engineer, First Grade, Second Calcutta Division, late Special Superintending Engineer late Dinagepore and Rungpore Special Division, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under Chapter III, Section 10 of the Civil Leave Code.

The 19*th April* 1875.

No. 127.—Mr. R. W. E. Green, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, Public Works Department, Bengal, is allowed furlough to Europe for nine months, on medical certificate, under Chapter III, Section 11 of the Civil Leave Code.

2. Mr. Green is also allowed subsidiary leave for thirty days.

No. 128.—Mr. S. A. Stewart, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, Officiating Executive Engineer, Second Calcutta Division, is allowed leave for one week preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough already granted* to him.

* Bengal Government (Public Works Department) Notification No. 112, dated 10th April 1875.

No. 129.—*Notification.*—The services of Mr. C. D. Berrell, Temporary Supervisor, Second Grade, attached to the Rungpore Special Division, who was deputed to Bengal for relief works, are replaced at the disposal of the Hyderabad Government, with effect from the 18th March 1875.

No. 130.—*Leave of Absence.*—Baboo Surrut Chunder Sandle, Overseer, Third Grade, attached to the Dinagepore Division, for one month, on medical certificate, under Supplement F, Section 3 of the Civil Leave Code, in addition to that already granted† to him.

† Bengal Government (Public Works Department) Notification No. 366, dated 14th October 1874.
Bengal Government (Public Works Department) Notification No. 64, dated 25th February 1875.

No. 131.—*Notification.*—Baboo Peary Mohun Banerjee, Overseer, Third Grade, joined the Ranchi Division on the 1st April 1875, before noon, on return from privilege leave.

No. 132.—*Transfers.*—Baboo Dwarkanath Banerjee, Accountant, Third Grade, from the Central Office of Accounts, Bengal, to the Third Calcutta Division.

Baboo Gourchunder Dey, Officiating Accountant, Fourth Grade, from the Third Calcutta to the Dacca Division.

No. 133.—*Appointment.*—Baboo Debendronath Dutt is appointed an Accountant, Fourth Grade, and posted to the Chittagong Division.

No. 134.—The following orders, issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, are republished for information:—

No. 161 *of the* 30*th March* 1875.—Mr. E. H. Phillips, Accountant, Fourth Grade, attached to the Fourth Calcutta Division, is transferred to British Burmah.

Baboo Hurro Prosono Ghose is appointed an Accountant of the Fourth Grade and posted to British Burmah.

No. 166 *of the* 31*st March* 1875.—Mr. W. F. F. Handcock, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, employed on famine relief works, Bengal, is transferred to British Burmah for employment on the Rangoon and Irrawaddie Valley State Railway.

No. 167 *of the* 9*th April* 1875.—The following temporary promotions are made in the Control Establishment, Public Works Department, with effect from the 1st March 1875:—

To be Controller, First Class, First Grade,—Mr. F. R. Boyce.

* * * * * * * *

No. 135.—*Corrigendum.*—In notification No. 112, dated 10th April 1875, granting furlough to Mr. S. A. Stewart, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, omit the words on "medical certificate."

The 20th April 1875.

No. 136.—*Leave of Absence.*—M. H. Dewes, Executive Engineer, First Grade, Aera Division, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, under Section 7, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

2. Mr. H. Dewes is also allowed preparatory leave for fourteen days.

G. F. E. S. NEILL, *Captain*, M. S. C.,
Offg. Asst. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D.

IRRIGATION.

ESTABLISHMENT—NOTIFICATION.

Dated 17th April 1875.

No. 150.—*Leave.*—Mr. G. R. Long, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, (Temporary First Grade), Western Sone Survey Division, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Section 12, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Dated 19th April 1875.

No. 151.—*Promotions.*—The following temporary promotions are made from the 3rd April 1875 in place of Mr. W. G. L. Cotton, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, on furlough :—

Mr. R. B. Buckley, Assistant Engineer, First Grade to be Temporary Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade.

Mr. G. W. Faulkner, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, to be Temporary Assistant Engineer, First Grade.

From the 6th April 1875, in place of Mr. J. Campbell, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, deputed to Singapore for duty under the Government of the Straits Settlements :—

Mr. F. Taylor, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, to be Temporary Executive Engineer, Third Grade.

Mr. J F. Williamson, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, to be Temporary Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade.

No. 152.—*Notification.*—Lieutenant A. D. Macarthur, R.E , Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, made over charge of the Buxar Division to Mr. R. B. Buckley, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, (Temporary Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade), on the afternoon of the 1st instant.

No. 153.—*Leave*—Mr. E. R. Hoggan, Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, Lower Gunduck Division, is granted two months' sick leave, from 1st March 1875, under Section 8, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 154.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be paid for by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. land which has been washed away by the river Damoodah in consequence of the construction of a cross dam in the Damoodah, the said land being in the village of Jahancooly, pergunnah Havellee, zillah Burdwan, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, seven beeghas and five cottahs of standard measurement, situated between the west edge of the Damoodah and the old embankment, is required within the aforesaid village of Jahancooly.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

No. 155.—*Notification.*—With reference to Notification No. 129, dated 30th March 1875 it is hereby notified that Range No. 1 of the Hidgellee Tidal Canals was opened to traffic on the 5th instant.

G. A. SEARLE, *Lt.-Col.*, S.C.,
for Offg. Jt.-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P.W.D., Irrigation Branch.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2935, *dated Alipore, the* 15*th April* 1875.—Mr. L. Hare, C.S., received charge of the Dacca Jail from Mr. R. F. Rampini, C.S., on the forenoon of the 16th March 1875.

G. M. BOWIE, *Major*,
Offg. Inspector-General of Jails, L.P.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

THE Reverend John Stuart, Minister, has been appointed by the Bishop of Calcutta a Surrogate in this Diocese for granting Episcopal Licences of Marriage.

CALCUTTA, 19th April 1875. CHARLES SANDERSON, *Registrar and Secy.*

Sheriff's Office, the 10th April 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Criminal Sessions of the year 1875, of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court-house, in the Town of Calcutta, on Wednesday, the fifth day of May next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Session be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Session be then and there to prosecute.

DEGUMBER MITTER, *Sheriff.*

সরিফ আফিস সন ১৮৭৫ সাল ১০ আপ্রিল।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার ফোর্ট উইলিয়ম ডুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্ত্য জন্য আগামি সন ১৮৭৫ সালের ৫ই মে বুধবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাই কোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৭৫ সালের চতুর্থ ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্দ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি।

DEGUMBER MITTER, *Sheriff.*

TREASURY NOTICES.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR MR. C. N. BANERJEE has been placed in charge of the Shahabad Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills, on other treasuries.

D. G. BANERJEE, *Personal Asst. to Commr., for Offg. Commr.*

PATNA COMMR.'S OFFICE, BANKIPORE, the 31st March 1875.

UNCOVENANTED Deputy Collector Baboo Gooroo Churn Das has been placed in charge of the Moorshedabad Treasury from the 8th instant, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

By order,

SREENAUTH GHOSE, *Personal Asst. to Commr.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, the 13th April 1875.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that Money Orders on Post Offices within the German Empire, or in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburgh, or in the Island of Heligoland, can be obtained through any Money Order Office in India.

Application for money orders should be made two days before the day on which the mails for Europe are ordinarily made up.

The scale of charges and the conditions as to limit, &c., will be the same as those in force at the time for Overland Money Orders.

The amounts for which orders are required must be stated in sterling money. The rate at which payments will be made will be determined from time to time by the authorities of the German Post Office.

E. F. HARRISON, *Comptroller-General.*

EDUCATIONAL NOTICES.

Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

THE undermentioned Candidates have passed the Medical Examinations:—

SECOND L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Basu, Chandrabhushan	Calcutta Medical College.
Chattopadhyay, Phakirchandra	Ditto.
Das, Ramkumar	Ditto.
„ Sivkrishna	Ditto.
Datta, Hiralal	Ditto.
Ghosh, Avinaschandra	Ditto.
„ Rakhaldas	Ditto.
Gupta, Devendranath	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Kalidas	Ditto.
„ Kaliprasanna	Ditto.
„ Matilal	Ditto.
Ray, Joguesvar	Ditto.
Saha, Asokkrishna	Ditto.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1. Sarkar, Natavar	Calcutta Medical College.
2. Das, Manmohan	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopadhyay, Amritalal	Calcutta Medical College.
De, Devendranath	Ditto.
Fry, J. S.	Ditto.
Mitra, Mahendranath	Ditto.
Rudra, Bhagvatichandra	Ditto.

FIRST L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Wajid	Calcutta Medical College.
Basu, Chandrabhushan	Ditto.
„ Suryyanarayan	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Baikuntanath	Ditto.
Bisvas, Mahendranath	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Adharnath	Ditto.
„ Paresnath	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Khirodchandra	Ditto.
Dadar Baksh	Ditto.
Das, Amarnath	Ditto.
„ Amritalal	Ditto.
Datta, Dinanath, I	Ditto.
De, Prasannakumar	Ditto.
Ghosh, Jogendranath	Ditto.
„ Nandalal	Ditto.
„ Syamapada	Ditto.
Gupta, Bipinvihari	Ditto.
Haldar, Nityachandra	Ditto.
Jansz, R.	Ditto.
Majumdar, Pratapchandra	Ditto.
Mitra, Nityagopal	Ditto.
Ray, Sastivar	Ditto.
Sarkar, Baradáprasád	Ditto.
„ Gangagovinda	Ditto.
Sen, Girischandra	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	Ditto.
„ Syamacharan	Ditto.
Sinha, Sasibhushan	Ditto.
Tillaimuttu, J. C.	Ditto.
Van Geyzel, W. C.	Ditto.

SENATE HOUSE, the 7th April 1875.

J. SUTCLIFFE, *Registrar.*

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that the ensuing Half-yearly Examination of Junior Civilians, Deputy Magistrates, &c., employed in the Patna Division, will be held at Bankipore on Monday, the 26th instant.

D. G. BANERJEA, *Personal Asstt. to Commr.*

PATNA COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, the 10th April 1875.

Revised Notification.

It is hereby notified that at the ensuing half-yearly examination of Junior Civilians, Deputy Magistrates, &c., commencing on Monday, the 26th instant, four local examination committees will sit in this division, viz., at the Presidency for officers staying in Calcutta or employed in the 24-Pergunnahs; at Kishnagur for those employed in Nuddea; at Berhampore for those employed in Moorshedabad; and at Jessore Sudder Station for those employed in Jessore.

By order,

SREENAUTH GHOSE, *Personal Asst. to Commr.*

OPIUM NOTIFICATION.

No. 356B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1873-74, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Baukshall Street, on Wednesday, the 5th May 1875, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,750 chests, viz.—

	Chests.
Behar Opium	2,150
Benares „	1,600
Total	3,750

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 16th November 1874, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 10th and 20th May 1875 respectively; that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Monday, the 10th May 1875, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Thursday, the 20th May 1875.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

DATES.		Behar. about Chests.	Benares, about Chests.	Total, about Chests.
On or about Friday, 4th June	1875	2,150	1,600	3,750
On or about Wednesday, 7th July	„	2,150	1,600	3,750
On or about Thursday, 5th August	„	2,150	1,600	3,750
On or about Monday, 6th September	„	2,150	1,600	3,750
On or about Friday, 1st October	„	2,150	1,600	3,750
On or about Thursday, 4th November	„	2,150	1,600	3,750
On or about Friday, 3rd December	„	2,150	1,600	3,750
	Total	15,050	11,200	26,250

By order of the Member in charge,

W. H. GRIMLEY, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., FORT WILLIAM, the 29th March 1875.

District.	Ports.	Quantity.
		Indian Mds.
Ganjam ...	Bavanapadu, at the Nowpadah Salt Pans ...	50,000
Godavery ...	Coconada ...	......
Kistna ...	Nizampatam ...	......
Chingleput ...	Madras ...	......
	Ennore ...	......
	Covelong ...	......
Tanjore ...	Negapatam ...	......
	Katmavady ...	......
Tinnevelly ...	Vypaur ...	94,320*
	Tuticorin ...	50,340†
	Total ...	1,94,660

* 16,000 Indian maunds were sold for exportation.
† 10,440 Indian maunds were sold for exportation.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
Madras, 22nd March 1875.

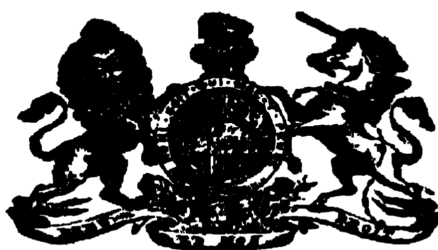
C. A. GALTON, *Acting Sub-Secretary.*

Published for general information.

By order of the Member in charge,

W. H. GRIMLEY, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., FORT WILLIAM, the 15th April 1875.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1875.

PART II.

Advertisements.

[N.B.—Advertisements, Notices, &c., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette cannot be received after Noon on Monday.]

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the district of Bogra will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 13th day of May 1875 for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1875 :—

FIRST CLASS ESTATE.

No. of Mehal.	Name of Mehal.	Name of Proprietor.	Sudder Jumma.	Arrear for which the mehal is to be sold
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Present No. 177. Former No. 176	Mouza Shukarmooye and others, in Pergunnah Anail.	Krishna Kant Sharma Roy.	1,621 5 4	639 0 0

BOGRA COLLECTORATE, the 5th April 1875. C. MAGRATH, *Offg. Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the district of Bograh will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district, on the 13th day of May 1875, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 28th day of March 1875.

No. of mehal.	Name of mehal.	Name of proprietor.	Sudder jumma.	Amount of arrears for which the mehal is to be sold
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Present No. 101 Former No. 98	Dihi Bonga, in Pergunnah Mehamanshahye.	Rabendra Narayan Bagchhi, Chandi Prosad Boumik, Jay Shankar Sanyal, and others.	878 10 11	17 11 10

BOGRAH COLLECTORATE, the 8th April 1875. C. MAGRATH, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the district of Dinagepore will be put up to public auction and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district, on the 8th of May 1875, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 28th March 1875.

No. on Toujee.	Class.	Name of the mehal and pergunnah.	Name of the proprietor.	Sudder jumma.	Balance due.	REMARKS.
			*	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
32	1st class ...	Mouzah Joypore and others, Pergunna Deorah.	Jayamani Debya, mother of Kalinath and Taranath Moetry.	1,475 9 11½	506 0 0	

E. V. WESTMACOTT, *Collector.*

DINAGEPORE COLLECTORATE, the 8th April 1875.

NOTCE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate, in the district of Pubna, will be put up to public auction and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on Friday, the 28th May 1875, corresponding with 15th Joishto 1282 B S., for arrears of revenue, Rs. 525-11-10, and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 29th March 1875.

Consecutive No.	No. on the rent-roll.	Name of Mehal.	Proprietor.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	944	Chur Ataparah, in pergunnah Kagmaree.	Shib Nath Bagchee and Rosho Moye Gaupta.	508 12 4	525 11 10	This mehal has been settled with its proprietor from 1279 to 1283 B. S. The proprietary right of this mehal, as well as the remaining portion of settlement, will be sold.

PUBNA COLLECTORATE, the 17th April 1875. F. REES, *Offg. Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Chittagong will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district, on the 13th day of May 1875, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 25th day of February 1875.

CLASS I.—PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.

For Arrears of Revenue.

No. 1100.—Taraf Gouri Shunkur Kanoongoe; recorded proprietors, Ishan Chandra Kanongoe and others. Sudder jumma of the entire estate, Rs. 1,232-3-2. The share of Gour Chandra Dutt, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 54-6-0, will be sold, the remaining proprietors having opened separate accounts under Act XI of 1859.

For Arrears of Revenue.

No. 1119.—Taraf Hari Shona; recorded proprietors, Azimuddin and others. Sudder jumma of the entire estate, Rs. 1,539-10-0. Entire estate will be sold.

For Arrears of Revenue.

No. 1238.—Taraf Inos Aoop; recorded proprietors, Adhoo Khan and others. Sudder jumma of the entire estate, Rs. 2,272-7-6. The share of Goloke Chandra Chowdry, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 381-8-6, will be sold, the remaining proprietors having opened separate accounts under Act XI of 1859.

For Arrears of Revenue.

No. 1686.—Taraf Khan Bebee; recorded proprietors, Krishnodas Kundo, Goluck Chandra Chowdry, and others. Sudder jumma of the entire estate, Rs. 738-12-8. Entire estate will be sold.

For Arrears of Revenue.

No. 1751.—Taraf Modun Chowdry; recorded proprietors, Lukhikant Dutt, Nityanund Roy, and others. Sudder jumma of the entire estate, Rs. 688-6-5. The shares of Nityanund Roy Huri Mohun Shaha, and Ramkumul Shaha, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 424-11-0, will be sold the remaining proprietors having opened separate accounts under Act XI of 1859.

No. 2562.—Taraf Ram Bhadra Kanoongoe; recorded proprietors, Bhoirub Charn, Golam Hossein, and others. Sudder jumma of the entire estate, Rs. 918-15-7. The shares of Golam Hossein, Gorib Hossein, Mahomed Ali, and Jaker Ali, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 5-14-6, will be sold, the remaining proprietors having opened separate accounts under Act XI of 1859.

T. M. KIRKWOOD *Offg. Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Beerbhoom will be put up to public auction and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on Thursday, the 20th May 1875, corresponding with 7th Joishto 1282, B.S., for arrears of revenue, Rs. 25-3-11, and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th March 1875 :—

No. on the rent-roll.	Class.	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	The nature of the demand for which the estate is to be sold.	Proprietors.	Government revenue.				REMARKS.
						Rs.	A.	P.	
237	1st Class	Lot Kantori, Pergunnah Toynoojal.	Arrears of revenue, Rs. 25-3-11.	Raja Ram Ranjan Chuckerbutty, Tincowry Roy, Gopi Bullobh Chuckerbutty, Chhacowry Chunder Chuckerbutty, Benimadhub Chuckerbutty, Ramkrishna Chuckerbutty, Sheikh Jasimuddin, Sheikh Bedar Bukht, and Ishan Chunder Sen. *	Sudder jummah for the entire mehal ..	1,486	11	0	The rights and interests of the proprietors in the estate except those of the person mentioned in the foregoing column, will be sold.
					That exclusive of the separate share of Rajah Ram Ranjan Chuckerbutty..	659	1	10	
					Is Rs. ...	827	9	2	

R. D. HIME, *Collector.*

Wanted

A Clerk for the Road Fund Department of this District. Salary Rs. 30 a month.

None need apply who do not know accounts well.

Candidates are required to submit as soon as possible, their applications with copies of testimonials to the undersigned.

BOGRA, the 9th April 1875. C. F. MAGRATH, *Offg Magistrate.*

Notification.

THE Head Clerkship of the Bauliah Small Cause Court has fallen vacant.

Candidates are hereby invited to apply to the undersigned, with copies of their testimonials, on or before the 1st May next. None need apply who has not a practical knowledge of the business of the Courts. The pay of the post is Rs. 75. Preference should be given to the candidate who had served as Head Clerk in any Small Cause Court, but has been thrown out of employ, or whose pay has been reduced by the recent revision of establishment.

BAULIAH SMALL CAUSE COURT, the 8th April 1875. JUDONATH MULLICK, *Judge.*

Notice.

WANTED a Tehsildar, who understands English and Hindustani, for the Government Estates in Monghyr. Any candidate for the appointment must have experience in Zemindaree work, and also have some knowledge in Surveying. Salary Rs. 100 per mensem. Apply to the Collector of Monghyr.

MONGHYR, the 9th April 1875. E. LOCKWOOD, *Offg. Collector.*

Notice.

THE office of the Controller of Accounts, Northern Bengal (State) Railway, having been removed to Parbatipore, all communications intended for it should be addressed to that place in future.

F. MOORE, *Controller of Accounts, Northern Bengal (State) Railway, Parbatipore.*

Notice.

List of Unclaimed Packages on the Custom House Wharf.

Mark or Number of Packages	Ships.
1 Case, M S & S, Calcutta ...	Asia.
1 Bag, S V R ...	Baghdad.
5 Bags, no mark ..	Ditto.
1 Parcel, Lockenath Ramsarun Dass, Delhi, India ...	Mongolia.
1 Case, E, S L C-108, Calcutta ...	Ditto.
9 Iron Rails, no mark ...	Cathay.
1 Case, T A ...	Ditto.
1 Parcel, Major Bernard, 31st Regiment P. N. I., Mooltan, India,	Pekin.
1 Case, J. Greenburg, care of Sander Smidt, German Consul, Calcutta. ...	Mirzapore.
1 Case, T S G ...	China.

N.B.—The above will be sold if not cleared within the 30th April 1875.

J. D. MACLEAN, *Offg. Collector of Customs.*

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS, the 17th April 1875.

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following Packages, landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned ships, have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act :—

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	No., Mark, and Description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1875.			
April 12th .	2 Castings, F G C ...	Order ...	S. S. Statesman.
" 12th .	54 Packages, M M C ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 12th .	3 Casks, K. T. & Co. ...	Kerr, Tarruck & Co....	Ditto.
" 12th .	2 Packages, O. J. M. & Co. ...	Order ...	Ditto.
" 12th .	1 Keg, S. W. & Co. ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 12th .	1 Upplate, [5] ..	" ...	Ditto.
" 10th .	17 Packages, [G R] P. T. B. & Co.	" ...	S. S. Tenasserim.
" 10th .	2 Bundles Sheet Iron, M M ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 10th .	2 " " B B ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 10th .	2 Angle Bars, XI in green or no mark.	" ...	Ditto.
" 10th .	12 Casks, M M ...	Petamber Pyne & Co.	Ditto.
" 10th .	1 Bag containing Corks, no mark	Order ...	Ditto.
" 10th .	4 Tubs, Steel, no mark or [L] F W L.	E. A. Hantleman ...	Ditto
" 10th .	1 Case, [P A L] A B ...	Order ...	Ditto.
" 10th .	1 Cask, [464] R B ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 10th .	13 Cakes Spelter, L ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 10th	20 Broken Pieces of Spelter, L ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 10th .	11 Packages, W C S ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 10th .	1 Flat Bar, no mark ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 10th .	5 Packages, C B C ...	" ...	S. S. Eldorado.
" 10th .	2 Cases, [C. P. & Co.] ...	Cutler, Palmer & Co.	Ditto.
" 10th	1 Case, [D. T. & Co.] ...	J. H. Fergusson & Co.	Ditto.
" 10th .	3 Cases, F L C ...	Order ...	Ditto.
" 10th .	1 Case, [F L C] P G L ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 10th .	1 Case, G E H C or no mark, or S. & Co.	" ...	Ditto.
" 10th .	5 Cases, H H J ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 10th .	1 Case, [J J C] ..	" ...	Ditto.
" 10th .	2 Casks, [J M S] ...	" .	Ditto.
" 10th .	43 Kegs, K. L. D. & Co. ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 10th .	11 Kegs, K M N ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 10th .	4 Tubs Steel, [L] or no mark ...	E. A. Hantleman ...	Ditto.
" 10th .	2 Cases, [M] Murray & Co., Lucknow.	W. H. Fitze & Co. ...	Ditto.
" 10th .	1 Case, [M] ...	Order ..	Ditto.
" 10th .	1 Case, M. L. & Co ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 10th .	1 Case, [P M R R] ...	Monjeeram Premraj...	Ditto.
" 10th .	117 Kegs, M M or no mark ...	Petumber Pyne & Co.	Ditto.
" 10th .	1 Case, [38] M. C. & Co. ...	Order ..	Ditto.
" 10th .	1 Case, no mark ..	" ...	Ditto.
" 10th .	1 Keg, no mark ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 10th .	1 Case, [11 K. K. M. & Co.] ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 10th .	2 Cases, [R. D. & Co.] ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 10th .	1 Case, S P D ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 10th ..	1 Cask, S. S. & Co. ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 10th .	1 Cask, S C D [188] W. H. & Co.	" ...	Ditto.
" 10th .	1 Case, [W B] A ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 10th ..	1 Case, W. N. & Co. ..	" ...	Ditto.
" 10th .	1 Case, W C S ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 10th .	2 Cases, W H J ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 10th .	1 Sample, [S] L E ...	" ...	Ditto.
" 10th .	1 Sample, [E L J V] [L] [J. L. & Co.] [J L] M	K. Bullen & Co. ..	Ditto.
10th ..	1 Case, [crow's foot I S D] Army Medical Department.	Addressed ...	Ditto.

CALCUTTA, the 17th April 1875. (165—1) D. SCOTT, *Offg. Vice-Chairman.*

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
7822	$\frac{L}{47}$ 73030	20	Messrs. G. F. Kellner & Co.
	,, 73039	20	
	,, 83003	20	
	$\frac{L}{46}$ 27652	20	
	$\frac{L}{47}$ 99575	20	
	$\frac{L}{44}$ 36868	10	
	$\frac{L}{42}$ 63416	10	
	,, 85116	10	
7823	$\frac{L}{53}$ 06793	1,000	The Offg. Chief Pay Master, E. I. Railway.
	$\frac{A}{89}$ 89489	500	
	,, 86061	500	
	,, 86577	500	
	,, 86729	500	
	$\frac{L}{51}$ 40203	100	
	,, 12857	100	
	,, 39356	100	
	,, 37296	100	
	,, 44537	100	
	,, 01375	100	
	$\frac{L}{45}$ 66686	50	
	$\frac{L}{66}$ 04395	50	
	,, 00463	50	
	,, 11739	50	
	$\frac{L}{15}$ 88221	50	
	$\frac{L}{20}$ 85648	100	
	,, 85496	100	
	,, 67968	100	
	,, 63078	100	
7824	$\frac{A}{88}$ 85732	1,000	Ramprotap.
7836	$\frac{A}{88}$ 82799	1,000	Lukaramull and Gunda Mull.
7847	$\frac{L}{11}$ 10752	100	Captain C. G. Shepherd.
	,, 10753	100	
	$\frac{L}{49}$ 95269	50	
	,, 95270	50	
	,, 95271	50	
	$\frac{L}{41}$ 60649	20	
	,, 60650	20	
	,, 60651	20	
	$\frac{L}{42}$ 78788	10	
7848	$\frac{L}{11}$ 88823	10	Shama Churn Banerjee.
7850	$\frac{L}{66}$ 06485	50	Aughore Nath Haldar.
7851	$\frac{L}{46}$ 46367	10	The Post-Master General, N. W. P.
7852	$\frac{L}{66}$ 12305	50	J. J. Cassedy.
7856	$\frac{L}{45}$ 44333	50	Shaik Habbeeb, merchant.
7857	$\frac{L}{20}$ 28214	5	Komola Prosunno Ball.
	,, 28216	5	
	,, 28218	5	
	,, 28219	5	
	,, 28220	5	
	,, 23221	5	
	,, 28222	5	
	,, 28223	5	
	,, 28224	5	
	,, 28225	5	
	,, 28226	5	
	,, 28227	5	
	,, 28229	5	
	,, 28228	5	
7858	$\frac{L}{43}$ 69897	10	R. B. McPhun.
7861	$\frac{L}{19}$ 90445	10	Ramsagor Mittra.
7878	$\frac{L}{51}$ 70528	100	G. E. Ives, Inspector.

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
7879	,, 31433	100	Dabee Sahoy Misser.
	,, 31434	100	
7880	L/11 80232	5	Koylas Chundra Das Gupta.
	,, 80231	5	
	L/49 80812	10	
	,, 80811	10	
7881	L/50 95150	100	C. D. Rollo.
7882	L/61 26187	100	Gopaul Singh.
	L/49 94891	50	
	,, 94892	50	
7883	A/91 50633	100	Munnoo.
7887	L/49 94140	50	Gopaul Chunder Chutterjee.
7888	L/41 60718	10	Bhut Nath Chutterjee.
7893	L/66 15163	50	Bani Kunto Banerjee.
7894	L/8 62272	10	Messrs. Francis Ramsay & Co.
	L/17 23516	5	
	L/47 03182	20	
7895	L/49 44833	50	The Post Master General, North-Western Provinces, Allahabad.
7896	A/91 65392	100	Meer Ijut Ally.
7900	L/50 83452	10	The Jailor of Maldah.
	L/41 62274	10	
7907	L/66 10674	50	The District Superintendent of Police, Hooghly.
7910	L/48 66079	20	Baney Madhub Ghose.
	L/57 02767	10	

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
7820	L/17 41639	5	Mohes Chunder Chuckerbutty.
	,, 41641	5	
7821	L/46 47539	20	The Offg. Post-Master Genl., Bengal.
7826	L/20 17105	5	Rojone Kant Niogi.
7827	L/19 70769	50	Duriana Mull, Bholaram.
	,, 70779		
	,, 70784	50	
	,, 70774		
7828	L/17 41561	5	Bissumbhur Chunder.
	,, 41543		
7829	L/37 92233	20	Brudjo Mohun Dutt.
	,, 92243	20	
7830	L/37 11243	20	Messrs. Nicholls & Co.
7831	L/7 97371	10	Mohim Shaik.
	,, 97369		
7833	L/17 20525	5	Buldeo Das, Ram Rutton.
	L/3 11180	10	
	L/19 98774	50	
	L/38 82896	100	
7834	L/36 11255	10	Mokbool Rohoman.
	,, 11252		
7835	L/35 03088	10	Nobodip Chunder Dutt.
	,, 03087		
7838	A/67 79238	10	Mool Chund, Hurrek Chund.
	,, 79239		
7839	L/45 40626	20	Lal Behari Bysack.
7840	L/37 77635	20	Chundra Coomer Das.
7841	L/15 88120	5	Shoshee Comol Das.
	,, 88118		
7842	L/11 24802	...	Huro Coomer Mookerjee.
7843	L/12 56756	20	Gopaul Chunder Lahore.
	,, 56755		
	L/9 18319	5	
	,, 18393		
	L/11 06317	5	
	,, 06316		
7844	L/16 31817	5	Kali Mohun Sen.
7845	A/65 48446	10	Shib Chunder Bose.
7846	L/8 99567	10	P. N. Mathewson.

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
7853	$\frac{L}{40}$ 12108	10	Surrut Chunder Chuckerbutty.
	$\frac{L}{72}$ 79275	10	
7854	$\frac{L}{13}$ 74006	20	H. G. Bailey.
7855	$\frac{L}{4}$ 13308	10	Teeluk Dharee Pershad.
7859	$\frac{L}{13}$ 98318	20	F. R. Lloyd, M.C.S.
	$\frac{L}{4}$ 36521	10	
7860	$\frac{L}{48}$ 47234	20	Rash Behary Seal.
	,, 47235		
7862	$\frac{L}{55}$ 85419	100	Jegroo Meerda.
	$\frac{L}{79}$ 61030	50	
	$\frac{L}{60}$ 85418	100	
	$\frac{L}{48}$ 86309	20	
	,, 11052	20	
7863	$\frac{L}{36}$ 63310	20	Anna W. Foggo.
	,, 63311	20	
7864	$\frac{L}{43}$ 81641	10	Nundo Lal Dey.
	$\frac{L}{77}$ 88271	5	
7865	$\frac{L}{46}$ 41122	20	Issan Chundra Banerjee.
	,, 41123	20	
7866	$\frac{L}{41}$ 61268	10	Jugmohun Lal.
	,, 61272		
7867	$\frac{L}{48}$ 87318	20	Abdool Currim.
	$\frac{L}{40}$ 74397	10	
7868	$\frac{A}{69}$ 92555	10	Sham Lal Das.
7869	$\frac{L}{9}$ 89071	5	Ghanesham Das.
	,, 89073		
	$\frac{A}{7}$ 17889	10	
	,, 17847		
	$\frac{L}{14}$ 38444	20	
	,, 38142		
7870	$\frac{L}{53}$ 00919	1,000	Obhoy Churn Bagchee.
	,, 01543	1,000	
	,, 07163	1,000	
7871	$\frac{L}{45}$ 11320	20	Debee Prosad.
7872	$\frac{L}{39}$ 86210	10	Nobeen Chunder Boral.
7873	,, 57757	10	Doorga Das Das.
	$\frac{A}{97}$ 16913	10	
7874	$\frac{A}{99}$ 00494	20	Abinash Chunder Sen.
	,, 00492		
7875	$\frac{L}{16}$ 30117	5	Triloko Nath Singhe.
	,, 30118	5	
7876	$\frac{L}{39}$ 46986	10	Boicunto Nath Sen.
	,, 46989		
7877	$\frac{L}{6}$ 61149	10	Mothy Lal Ghose.
	$\frac{A}{93}$ 44945		
7884	$\frac{A}{81}$ 29080	20	Mohendra Nath Ghose.
	$\frac{A}{45}$ 39527		
	$\frac{A}{96}$ 80042	10	
	$\frac{A}{95}$ 49687		
	$\frac{L}{4}$ 09987	10	
	,, 09986		
	$\frac{L}{1}$ 97636	10	
	,, 97635		
7885	$\frac{L}{3}$ 31955	10	Raghoo Nath Mozoomder.
7889	$\frac{L}{45}$ 99619	20	Raj Kissen Pramanic.
7890	$\frac{L}{77}$ 56642	5	Mohima Chunder Sen.
	,, 56641		
7891	$\frac{L}{30}$ 06521	5	Shib Chunder Das.
7892	$\frac{L}{37}$ 71593	20	The Offg. Chief Pay-Master, East Ind Railway, Calcutta.
	,, 71592		
	$\frac{L}{48}$ 97386	20	
	,, 97389		
	$\frac{L}{10}$ 08486	5	
	,, 08485		
	$\frac{L}{17}$ 43950	5	
	,, 43952		

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of claimant.
7892	L/16 95873	5	The Offg. Chief Pay-Master, East India Railway, Calcutta.
	" 95872		
	" 68370	5	
	" 08301		
	L/16 71812	5	
	" 71817		
	L/49 81587	10	
	" 81557		
	L/74 14286	10	
	" 18482		
7897	L/46 34366	20	Messrs. C. Lazarus & Co.
7898	L/9 95007	5	Khettra Chundra Bose.
	" 95010	5	
7899	L/9 95178	5	John Lindley.
	" 65177		
7901	L/46 32367	20	F. B. Henslowe.
7902	L/77 75174	5	Behari Lal Gangooly.
7903	L/5 80576	10	Ramlal Chuckerbutty.
	L/71 84977	5	
7904	A/88 88365	1,000	Rai Dhunput Sing Bahadoor.
	" 88366	1,000	
	" 88367	1,000	
	" 88368	1,000	
	" 88369	1,000	
	" 88370	1,000	
	" 88172	1,000	
	" 88171	1,000	
	" 88170	1,000	
	" 88235	1,000	
	" 88236	1,000	
	" 88237	1,000	
	" 88238	1,000	
	" 87666	1,000	
	" 83283	1,000	
	" 87527	1,000	
	" 84092	1,000	
	" 74093	1,000	
	" 84488	1,000	
	" 81763	1,000	
	" 81723	1,000	
	" 77948	1,000	
	" 86310	1,000	
7906	L/47 83706	20	Sham Chund Paul.
	L/46 85907	20	
	" 41533	20	
	L/7 37346	10	
	" 37351	10	
	" 37347	10	
	" 37348	10	
	" 37352	10	
	" 37349	10	
	" 37350	10	
	L/42 29686	10	
	L/38 90209	10	
	A/67 27037	10	
7911	L/42 27403	10	Rakhaldas Mozoomder.
	" 27404	10	
7912	L/9 40083	5	Dwarkanath Seal.
	" 40031		
	" 86076	5	
	" 86075		
	L/16 01474	5	
	" 01470		

7913 ...	L/35 86284 ...	10 ...		Messrs. Colvin, Cowie & Co.
	,, 87705 ...	10 ...		
	,, 87706 ...	10 ...		
	,, 87707 ...	10 ...		
7914 ...	L/42 84311 ...	10 ...		Netro Lal Chundro.
7915 ...	L/[illegible] 18189 ...	50 ...		Janki Nath Raha.
	L/46 69475 ...	10 ...		
	,, 69478 ...	10 ...		
3519 ...	A/74 54006 ...	20 ...		Major D. C. Walker, R.E., Executive Engineer, Fort William Division.
	,, 54007 ...	20 ...		
	A/86 83841 ...	10 ...		

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
The 20th April 1875.

L. BERKELEY.
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Bhagirutty River.

Weekly Water Report, showing the Least Depth of Water in the Bhagirutty River, for the week ending Friday, the 16th April 1875.

Names of Places, &c.	Least depth of water. Ft.	In.	REMARKS.
Entrance below Chourasia	3	6	
Thence to Noorpore junction, 6 miles	2	9	
Thence to Jungipore, 9 miles	2	9	
From Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles	2	6	
From Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles	2	3	
From Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles	2	6	Boats drawing 2¼ feet can pass throughout the river without any difficulty.

Height of water on gauge at Berhampore on the 19th April 1875, above zero, 1 foot, 4¾ inches.

T. H. WICKES, C.E., *Exe. Engr., Nuddea Rivers Division.*

BERHAMPORE, the 19th April 1875.

Administrator General's Office.

NOTICE.

Admitted Claims against the under-mentioned Estates are payable on Tuesday and Friday as usual.

Estates, &c.	Claims or Dividend.	Rates of Dividend per rupee.
*Atkinson, C. W., late Officiating District Superintendent of Police at Balaghat, in the Central Provinces of India.	Claims in full.	
Brown, M. A., Miss, late a Boarding-house-keeper at No. 12, Kyd Street, Calcutta.	1st Dividend.	At 6 ans 11 pie.
Fergusson, S., late carrying on business as a tailor at Wellesley Place, Calcutta.	Ditto.	At 8 ans. 2¼ pie.
Greer, Jas. Samuel, Captain, late in Her Majesty's 26th Regiment of Foot.	Ditto.	At 4 ans. 0¾ pie.
Smith, Joseph, Quarter-Master, late in the 19th Brigade Royal Artillery.	Ditto.	At 12 ans. 10¾ pie.
Thorp, G. F., Lieutenant, late of the Bengal Staff Corps and Assistant Commissioner of Poungday in British Burmah.	Ditto.	At 2 ans. 3 pie.
*Woodcock, E. H., Lieutenant-Colonel, late in the Bengal Staff Corps.	Claims in full.	

N.B.—The surplus of the estates marked * is carried over to the account for the persons interested, and no other claims against the estates can be admitted. Persons presenting receipts for payment are requested at the same time to produce the registry certificates which have been granted to them from this office.

F. S. COLLIS,
Offg. Administrator-General.

HIGH COURT, Calcutta, the 20th April 1875. (171—1)

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of interest in London, under deduction of amount retransferred to India, and outstanding in the books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th April 1875.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent loan of 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS of 1824-25.	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	4½ PER CENT. LOANS of 1870.	of 1871.	of 1872.	5 per cent. loan of 1856-57.	5½ per cent. loan of 1859-60.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR 10 years. Repayable June 1877.	15 years. Repayable June 1882.	Total amount.
Balance of 31st March 1875	55,600	33,173	2,346	16,14,186	32,16,100	1,65,98,100	1,11,02,700	1,27,62,700	41,01,300	2,53,000	3,21,83,100	94,000	5,15,36,500	34,56,000	35,64,000	14,05,71,805
ADD—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th April 1875	...	......	......	......	......	......	600	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	600
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th April 1875	...	......	......	......	......	19,500	14,900	53,500	......	......	27,500	......	1,10,000	......	......	6,25,400
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th April 1875	...	......	......	......	18,100	60,000	10,000	57,800	2,000	......	1,000	......	15,000	......	......	1,63,900
TOTAL ...	55,600	33,173	2,346	16,14,186	32,34,200	1,66,77,600	1,11,28,200	1,28,74,000	41,03,300	2,53,000	3,22,10,600	94,000	5,20,61,500	34,56,000	35,64,000	14,13,61,705
DEDUCT—																
Amount written off in the London Registers ...	...	......	......	......	......	60,000	......	23,000	50,000	......	23,800	1,000	5,000	......	......	1,62,800
Balance on 15th April 1875	55,600	33,173	2,346	16,14,186	32,34,200	1,66,17,600	1,11,28,200	1,28,51,000	40,53,300	2,53,000	3,21,86,800	93,000	5,20,56,500	34,56,000	35,64,000	14,11,98,905

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Feb. 1875—Enfaced from India 2,121 lakhs; retransferred from London 2,063 lakhs.
" 16th Feb. 1875 to 28th " " " " 10 " " " 2 "
" 1st March " to 15th March " " " 14 " " " 3 "
" 16th " " to 31st " " " " 4 " " " 8 "
" 1st April " to 15th April " " " 7 " " " 1 "

2,156 — 2,077
2,077

Balance against India ... ... 79 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 16th April 1875.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

(168 -1)

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 13th April 1875.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' capital, paid-up	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	16,05,245	13	1
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... Rs. 1,57,89,733 3 4; General Treasury Balance at Branches ... „ 1,78,89,159 13 3	3,36,78,893	0	7
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,22,70,101	5	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	11,19,350	4	8
Sundries	7,61,927	5	2
Total ...	8,14,35,517	12	7

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,62,03,305	5	4
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	77,38,412	0	0
Accounts of credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	60,02,242	3	2
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	2,12,78,884	6	6
Dead Stock	10,77,909	1	10
Stamps	12,045	10	5
Balances with other banks	5,34,582	2	8
Sundries	23,347	2	2
Bullion	65,939	12	4
	5,19,37,687	12	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office . . Rs. 1,03,40,793 6 5; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... „ 1,91,57,036 9 9	2,94,97,830	0	2
Total ...	8,14,35,517	12	7

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 15th April 1875.

J. GORDON,
Chief Accountant & Deputy Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

(163—1)

Howrah Mills Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 8, New China Bazar Street, on Saturday, the 24th of April 1875, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of considering certain alterations and additions advised by Counsel in the Company's Articles of Association.

By order of the Directors,
ERNSTHAUSEN AND OESTERLEY, *Managing Agents and Secretaries.*

CALCUTTA, the 6th April 1875. (148—3)

Oriental Jute Manufacturing Company, "Limited."

Notice of Call.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Call of Ten Rupees per share, on the Contributory Shares of this Company (being the fourth and last call), has been made, and is to be paid to the undersigned at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Bankshall Street, on Monday, the 26th April 1875.

By order of the Directors,
R. MACALLISTER AND CO., *Managing Agents.*

4, BANKSHALL STREET, the 3rd April 1875. (144—*f.n.*)

Cutlecherra Tea Company, "Limited."

The Fourth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 12, Mission Row, on Wednesday, the 21st day of April 1875, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report and Accounts for the year ending 31st December last, declaring a Dividend, and transacting such other business as may be brought forward.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company are closed for 15 days from date, and its duly audited Accounts and Books are now open for the inspection of Shareholders.

CALCUTTA, the 6th April 1875. (151—3) BEGG, DUNLOP & Co., *Secretaries.*

Bengal Tea Company, "Limited."

A CALL of Rs. 10 (ten) per share on the Contributory Shares of this Company has been made, and is to be paid to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China on the 1st July 1875.

By order of the Directors,
(157—3) A. H. BLECHYNDEN, *Secretary.*

The East India Tea Company, "Limited."

THE Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 7, Church Lane, on Thursday, the 29th April, at four o'clock, to receive the Directors' Report, pass the Accounts, declare a Dividend, and transact such other business as may be brought forward.

CALCUTTY, the 19th April 1875. (170—2) R. BLECHYNDEN, *Secretary.*

Notice.

MR. E. BROUGHTON will sign for our firm here per procuration from this date.

CALCUTTA, the 19th April 1875. (164—1) BREMNER AND LAYCOCK.

Publications for Sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

The Bengal Administration Report for 1873-74. Price ... Rs. 4 0 0
The Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73. „ ... „ 7 8 0
Map of Bengal, 1873, price, if taken with the Report ... „ 1 0 0
Ditto, separately ... ... „ 2 0 0

Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872. By H. Beverley, Esq., C.S., Registrar General of Bengal ... ... Rs. 10 0 0

Rules for the Sale of Waste Lands. Price 4 *annas*.

Act VII (B.C.) of 1873 (Labor Districts Emigration), the Government Resolution thereon, and the Rules and Forms under the Act, bound up together in pamphlet form, 8 annas per copy, or, including postage ... ... Rs. 0 10 0
Ditto ditto in Bengali, 8 as. per copy, or including postage ... „ 0 10 0

Papers Regarding the Tea Industry in Bengal. Price Rs. 3.

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Jute in Bengal, and on Indian Fibres available for the Manufacture of Paper, with map. By HEM CHUNDER KERR, Deputy Magistrate on special duty. Price ... ... Rs. 8 0 0

A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History, and its Commerce. (Second Edition, Revised and Corrected). By J WESTLAND, ESQ., C.S., late Magistrate and Collector of Jessore. Price ... ... Rs. 3 0 0

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burmah, and on the Upper Brahmapooter. Price ... ... Rs. 5 0 0

Selections from Divisional and District Annual Administration Reports, 1872-73, with the Government Resolutions on them. Price ... ... Rs. 5 0 0

Progressive Colloquial Exercises in the Lushai Dialect of the Dzo or Kuki Language. With Vocabularies and Popular Tales (notated). By Captain THOMAS HERBERT LEWIN, B.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hills. Price ... ... Rs. 6 0 0

Selections from the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, 1871 *to* 1874. Price ... ... Rs. 2 8 0

Report on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, &c., in Indian and Australian Snake-poisoning; and the Physiological, Chemical, and Microscopical Nature of Snake-Poisons. By the Commission appointed to investigate the subject. Price ... ... Rs. 3 0 0

A Manual of Family Medicine for India. By W. J. Moore, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; Fellow of the University of Bombay; Surgeon-Major H. M. Indian Medical Service. Bombay Establishment; Surgeon to the Rajpootana Political Agency; and Superintendent-General of Dispensaries and Vaccination for Rajpootana. Price:

To Government Officers (except those mentioned below), and to the Public at large ... Rs. 4 0 0
To all officers employed in the Forest, Customs, Opium, Surveys, Public Works, and other Government Departments, who are in receipt of salaries under Rs. 300 per mensem; but in such cases a certificate to be furnished declaring that the book is required only for the personal use of the Officer ... ... Rs. 3 0 0

Rules for the Guidance of Officers in the Opium Department. *Published by authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.* Price ... ... Rs. 3 0 0

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to the 1st of April 1875. Price Rs. 3, postage 8 ans.

Apply to E. M. LEWIS, Bengal Secretariat Press, 28, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

For Sale.

AT the Meteorological Office, No. 22, Chowringhee, the following official publications:—

Meteorological Report of 1867	..	..	..	Rs.	0	12	per copy.
Ditto ditto 1868	..	..	..	„	1	8	„
Ditto ditto 1869	..	..	..	„	2	4	„
Ditto ditto 1870	..	..	..	„	2	6	„
Ditto ditto 1871	..	..	..	„	2	8	„
Ditto ditto 1872	..	..	..	„	3	0	„
Ditto ditto 1873	..	..	..	„	3	0	„
Administration Report of 1870-71	..	..	..	„	0	4	„
Ditto ditto 1871-72	..	..	..	„	0	4	„
Ditto ditto 1872-73	..	..	..	„	0	4	„
Ditto ditto 1873-74	..	..	..	„	0	4	„
A table of the average monthly and annual rainfall at 98 Stations in Northern India	..	..	..	„	0	4	„

The above are also to be obtained at the same prices at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., No. 5, Government Place.

HENRY F. BLANFORD, *Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.*

CALCUTTA, the 22nd September 1873.

☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent, Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street. No orders can be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamp for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

Books required on the public service are only supplied when authorized by the Department under whose orders they are published.

A Manual of Family Medicine for India. By W. J. Moore, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; Fellow of the University of Bombay; Surgeon-Major, Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service, Bombay Establishment; Surgeon to the Rajpootana Political Agency; and Superintendent-General of Dispensaries and Vaccination for Rajpootana. *Price*—

To Government officers (except those mentioned below) and to the public at large. *Rs.* 4.

To all officers employed in the Forest, Customs, Opium, Surveys, Public Works, and other Government Departments, who are in receipt of salaries under Rs. 500 per mensem, on a certificate being furnished declaring that the book is to be purchased only for the personal use of the officer. *Rs.* 3.

Packing and postage, per copy, 10 *annas.*

Just published.

Army List—New Number.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal. to which is appended the Civil Service Gradation List, corrected up to 1st April 1875. *Price Rs.* 4; *packing and postage,* 8 *annas.*

Public Works Department Classified List, corrected up to 1st October 1874. *Price, Rs.* 2; *packing and postage,* 4 *annas.*

Rules for the Qualification, Admission, and Enrolment of Pleaders and Mooktears in Mofussil Courts. *Price* 4 *annas; by post,* 5 *annas.*

Rules for Admission of Vakeels in the High Court. *Price* 4 *annas; by post,* 5 *annas.*

New authorized edition corrected up to 1st December 1873; royal 8vo., limp covers, with every alternate page blank for entering notes and alterations.

The Civil Pension Code. *Price, Re.* 1-4; *packing and postage,* 4 *as.*
The Civil Leave Code. *Price, Re.* 1; *packing and postage,* 3 *as.*
The Acting Allowance Code. *Price, As.* 8; *packing and postage,* 2 *as.; or*
The Three Codes bound in one vol. *Price, Rs.* 2-8; *packing and postage,* 8 *as.*

A Report on the Expedition to Western Yunan *viâ* Bhamo. By John Anderson, M. D., Medical Officer and Naturalist to the Expedition. *Price Rs.* 8; *packing and postage,* 14 *annas.*

Report of the Commissioners appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the Origin, Nature, &c., of Indian Cattle Plagues. With Appendices. Calcutta, 1871. Fol. pp. xxx and 999, with Maps. *Price Rs.* 10; *packing and postage, Rs.* 2.

Selections from Unpublished Records of Government for the years 1748 to 1767 inclusive. Relating mainly to the social condition of Bengal. With a Map of Calcutta in 1784. By the Rev. J. Long, Member of the Government Record Commission. *Price Rs.* 5; *packing and postage* 1 *Re. extra.*

Selections from Calcutta Gazettes of the years 1816 to 1823 inclusive, showing the political and social condition of the English in India upwards of fifty years ago. By Hugh David Sandeman, C.S., Accountant-General, Bengal, and Member of the Record Commission. *Volume I, Rs.* 3, *and Volumes II, III, IV, and V, at Rs.* 5 *each; packing and postage Re.* 1 *extra.*

Revised (Indian) Army Regulations, Regulations and Orders for the Army of the Bengal Presidency. Published by authority. Royal 8vo., cloth boards. *Price, Rs.* 4; *packing and postage, Re.* 1. *Interleaved copy, Rs.* 5; *packing and postage, Re.* 1-12.

Book of Forms referred to in the above. Foolscap folio, enclosed in stiff covers. *Price, Rs.* 2; *packing and postage, Re.* 1-8.

The Thanatophidia of India, being a description of the venomous snakes of the Indian Peninsula, with an account of the influence of their poison on life, and a series of experiments. By J. Fayrer, M.D., C.S.I., F.R.S.E., Honorary Physician to the Queen, Surgeon-Major, Her Majesty's Bengal Army, Professor of Surgery and Senior Surgeon in the Calcutta Medical College and its Hospital, Fellow of the University of Calcutta, and late President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. *Price Rs.* 80 *per copy; packing and postage, Rs.* 2-4.

The older Statutes in force in India, edited, with Notes and an Index, by Whitley Stokes, Esq. *Price Rs.* 5; *packing and postage,* 3 *annas.*

A collection of Statutes relating to India passed between the years 1855 and 1870, both inclusive, being a Supplement to the Law relating to India and the East India Company, fifth edition, edited, with an Index to the Statutes relating to India not expressly repealed in August 1867, by Whitley Stokes, Esq. *Price Rs.* 10; *packing and postage,* 12 *annas.*

Vocabulary of Ordnance Stores, for adoption throughout British India: prepared, under the orders of the Government of India, by Ensign J. Tanner, Deputy Assistant Commissary, Bengal Ordnance Department, and rated in the Office of the Examiner of Ordnance Accounts, Fort William. *Price Rs.* 6; *packing and postage, Re.* 1-8 *extra.*

The Hymns of the Rig-Veda, in the Samhita and Pada Text, by Professor F. Max Müller, M.A., in two Volumes. *Price Rs. 24; packing and postage, Re. 1-12.*

*** The Rig-Veda, the oldest book of Indian literature, has very properly been made one of the principal class-books for those who study Sanskrit in the schools and colleges in India, and though at present a scholar-like knowlege of the Vedic hymns is in the examinations required of the more advanced students only, yet, as soon as editions, translations, grammars, and dictionaries shall have rendered the study of these ancient documents more accessible, I doubt not that the time will come when no one in India will call himself a Sanskrit scholar who cannot construe the hymns of the ancient Rishis of his country.—*Extract from Preface.*

The Acts of the Government of India from 1854 to date, with Indexes and lists of Titles, each separately available.

In 3 parts, foolscap folio.

I.—Correspondence relating to the Famine in Bengal and Behar, from October 1873 to May 1st, 1874.

II.—Special Narrative of the drought in Bengal and Behar, 1873-74, together with minutes by the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I.

III.—Papers relating to the Famine in Bengal and Behar.

Price Rs. 2-8 per vol.; packing and postage Re. 1-4 extra per vol.

Report on the production of Tobacco in India, by J. E O'Connor. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Cultivation of Silk in India—some account of Silk in India, especially of the various attempts to encourage and extend sericulture in that country. Compiled by J. Geoghegan, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce. Foolscap folio, in stiff cover. *Price Rs. 2; packing and postage, 7 annas.*

Report on the Fresh Water Fish and Fisheries of India and Burma. By Surgeon-Major Francis Day, F.L.S. & F.Z.S., Inspector-General of Fisheries in India. *Price Rs. 2; packing and postage, 10 annas extra.*

Published by Authority.

Royal 8vo., illustrated with numerous Maps, cloth, lettered.

A Record of the Expeditions undertaken against the North-West Frontier Tribes: compiled from the Military and Political Despatches, Lieutenant-Colonel McGregor's Gazetteer, and other official sources, by Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Paget, Commandant, 5th Punjab Cavalry. *Price, Rs. 5; packing and postage, Re. 1.*

Code of Regulations for the Public Works Department. Third edition, revised and corrected up to 1st January 1870. *Price, Rs. 4; packing and postage, Re. 1 extra: interleaved copies, Rs. 5; packing and postage, Re. 1-6.*

Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

New Criminal Procedure Code.

OFFICERS under the Bengal Government, who wish to have copies of the New Criminal Procedure Code *for sale,* are requested to apply to the Superintendent of Government Printing, Calcutta.

Rates of Subscription to the Calcutta Gazette

FROM 1ST JANUARY 1872.

Payable in advance.

For one year wihout postage	..	..	..	Rs.	15	0	0
Ditto with postage	..	..	..	,,	20	0	0

When Postage Stamps are remitted in payment of subscription, half an anna in the rupee should be added for discount.

Central Provinces' Gazetteer.

EDITION OF 1870 in one VOL.

A LIMITED number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to—

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING, *Bombay,*
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK & CO., *Calcutta,* or
SUPDT., CHIEF COMMR.'S OFFICE, *Nagpur.*

Postal Notices.

SEA OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer.
Madras and Ceylon ...	7 P.M. ...	21st April 1875...	*Peshawur.*
Madras, Ceylon, and the intermediate ports	7 " ...	21st " " ...	*Agra.*
Singapore and Hong-Kong ...	7 " ...	21st " " ...	*Statesman.*
Rangoon and Moulmein (mails for Port Blair can be sent by this opportunity)...	7 " ...	25th " " ...	*Khandalla.*
Akyab ...	7 " ...	25th " " ...	*Arabia.*
Persian Gulf ...	7 " ...	27th " " ...	*From Bombay.*
Ceylon and the Australian Colonies ...	7 " ...	28th " " ...	*From Bombay.*

The next Overland Mail, *viâ* Bombay, will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 23rd instant.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 22nd idem.

N.B.—The Letter-Box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, up to 8 P.M.

CALCUTTA, the 20th April 1875. M. PERCY, *Offg. Post-Master.*

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 21st April 1875.

Archibald, E.
Baines, J.
Barnes, Mrs.
Battye, D.
Berrington, E.
Bloxam, R. H.
Bright, A.
Cassidy, Mrs.
Cheetham, G.
Castello, E. D.
Clarke, Hon'ble Sir A.
Clarke, Lady.
Exshaw, G. W.
Godstein, Mrs. R.
Gibbs, Col. J. J.
Harrison, J. H. C.
Henly, J. C.
Henriques, Mrs.
Herbert, S.
Holland, H.
Joseph, C.
Kings, Mrs. E.
Lawrence, R. W.
Lucas & Co., A.
Lynch, Miss B.
Magill, H.
Maguire, Mrs.
McNeema, J.
Mills, H. F.
Moncrieff, Miss.
Nazir, C. S.
Newman, Miss.
Phillips, S. R.
Pickford, C. E.
Prior, Major-General.
Schwartz, Mrs.
Sebille, S. and Co.
Smith, Surgeon-Major S.
Smyth, G. R. C.
St. Clair, Miss A.
Stewart, G.
Thacker, J. A. G.
Townsend, E. S.
Walsh, Miss.
Warren, Thomas.

"Letters marked Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Alexander, Hon. C.
Anderson.
Anderson, R.
Argas.
Avallore, L.
Bainbridge, F. C.
Barbase, W. C.
Brewster, J.
Bunnester, C. H.
Bowhay, Mr.
Campbell, Major.
Caw, A.
Chisam, W.
Connolly, N.
Cregan, B.
Croghan, W.
Crowe, W. R.
Cumming, W.
DeBono, L. L. D.
Editor, "National Budget."
Elworthy, F.
Ewing, G.
Fernandez, J. F.
Glover, Rev. F. R. A.
Good, J. W.
Graham, C.
Greig, J.
Grinshaw, N.
Heymer, Mrs. J.
Hill, T. S.
Hill, H. H.
Hogendorp, Baron.
Hobbleouse.
Holl, C.
Holmes, Miss E.
Jones, Miss.
Jones, J. J.
Joseph, P.
Lambeth, R. H.
Lamm, S.
Latham, C.
Levie, D.
Luigi, G.
M. DeL. Madame.
Mackenzie, J. F.
McLean, W.
Mendonea, J.
Money, E. M.
O'Donoghue, C. R.
Oates, Mrs. A. J.
Palmer, A. H.
Parnham, J. L.
Pearse, Mrs. A. J.
Pearson, G.
Perra, T. R.
Phipps, C. E.
Pinckney, R. R.
Rainey, J. R.
Ralphs, H. J.
Rayson, P.
Rea, Mrs. W.
Reid, E. B.
Reid, R.
Rhoades, A. H.
Roberts, H.
Rose, S. E. S.
Shearman, J., Driver.
Scott E.
Southorn, R.
Stephen, C.
Tasserand, Monsr. T.
Temple, G. W.
Templer, G.
Tom, W.
Tuson, E.
Verner, H. H.
Wade, A. R.
Watts, F.
Whyte, J. B.
Wilberforce, H.
Williams, W.
Wilson, E. A. H.
Wolfers, L.
Wright, A.
Young, F. W.

M. PERCY, *Offg. Post-Master.*

Zemindary and Landed Properties.

FOR sale at 12 noon, on Tuesday, the 11th of May 1875, in the Exchange Commercial Sale Rooms, Calcutta (unless privately disposed of), under instructions from the Proprietors, the valuable and well-known Estates called Morrellgunge, the property of Messrs. Morrell and Lightfoot, *Comprising*—

	Bghs.	Cots.	Chits.
Lot No. 1 of Khowlea, Burrisaul, containing about	12,545	19	12
" 2 ditto ditto ditto	41,992	0	0
" 3 ditto ditto ditto	26,179	15	3
" 4 ditto ditto ditto	44,286	0	0
" 223, situated on the Bhudder River and Choonkooree Khall ...	24,913	0	0
The above lots are held under the Rules of September 1853.			
Baree Khallee, *alias* Fukir Tuckir, adjoining Morrellgunge, under the Waste Land Settlement Rules...	4,483	12	12
Batibooneah	2,229	9	8
A small plot of land in the Sub-District Station of Khoolna.			
A ditto ditto ditto near ditto.			
Several small plots near Morrellgunge, of which full particulars will be given on or before date of sale.			
All the above properties are situated in the District of Jessore, also the Abads Hultoa	17,065	11	11
Ditto Sonakhallee	10,780	17	0
Total ...	1,84,476	5	14

These Estates are situated in the District of Backergunge, and adjoin the well-known Government Estate Tooshkhalle, of which they formerly formed a part.

All the above Estates can either be sold separately or in one lot.

For particulars as to title apply to Messrs. Berners, Sanderson & Upton, and for further particulars of the properties apply to Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. (159—4)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Aushootosh Day *versus* Rajcoomaree Dassee and others.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Friday, the 14th day of May next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the Receiver of the High Court will put up, at his office in the court premises, for lease upon such terms and conditions as can be ascertained upon application to him, the under-mentioned zemindaries belonging to the estate of the late Kristonundo Biswas, that is to say—

In 24-Pergunnahs, within the district of the Magistrate of Baraset—

The following dhees and mouzahs of eight annas' share of pergunnah Annorpore, recorded in the register of the Collector as No. 146—1 and 146—2 (formerly No. 146), viz. dhee Bissonauthpore, dhee Choboye Bhangah, dhee Balooriah, dhee Kootub Shahee, dhee Kistopore, dhee Kaleekapore, dhee Bocoonda, dhee Basdebpore, dhee Bodye, dhee Chorkharah, dhee Barooa, and dhee Shaharah, and mouzahs Tal Dhathea, Pannyharah, Baharry, and Bonomallypore, with cutcherry, bautees, hauts, bazars, ghauts, tanks, gardens, shops, factories (save the implements of Muddoomoorally factory), and all other profits and appurtenances to the said eight annas' share of the said several dhees and mouzahs belonging.

Debetro resumed permanently settled mehal called Kismut Madhubpore, &c., registered as No. 1178, with cutcherry, bautees, hauts, bazars, ghauts, &c., as stated above.

In 24-Pergunnahs, within the district of the Magistrate of 24-Pergunnahs—

The following turuffs, mouzahs, and kismuts of eight annas' share of mehal Madrassa, Nos. 145 and 145—1 (formerly No. 145), viz. turuffs Jangrah, Panchooriah, Haultoo, Kodalia, and Hautgachee; mouzah Bone Hooghly, and Kismut khurdah, turuff Hadiah, mouzah Neiz Hadiah, and mouzah Khayadoho, with cutcherry, bautees, hauts, bazars, tanks, gardens, shops, &c., as stated above.

The following turuffs, mouzah, and kismuts of eight annas' share of the zemindary Bawtah, known by the name of Sreebatty in pergunnah Calcutta, registered as Nos. 147 and 147—1 (formerly No. 147), viz. turuffs Byrampore, Mawsool, and Ragoonathpore; and mouzah Doorgabatty, and kismut Khurdah, mehal Sreebatty, and mouzah Coomar Pookurreah, with cutcherry, bautees, hauts, bazars, &c., as stated above.

The following turuffs, mouzahs, and kismuts of the zemindary No. 169, called Hautearah, viz. turuffs Neiz Hautearah and Khorumleah, and mouzahs Barakhollah, Aubeerampore, Ghantee, and Bygatchee, &c., and kismuts Santgatchee, Domrut, and Chapra, with cutcherry bautees, hauts, bazars, ghauts, gardens, shops, &c., as stated above.

One-fifth of one anna and three pies' share of the zemindary of the late Gocool Kisto Gossain, No. 217, called kismut Khurdah, with cutcherry, bautees, hauts, bazars, as stated above.

For further particulars apply at the Receiver's Office.

HIGH COURT, RECEIVER'S OFFICE, April 1875. (166—3.)

Bennett *versus* Staunton.

ON Saturday, the first day of May next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Registrar of the High Court, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, will sell the Grob Tea Concern to the highest bidder above the amount reserved by the said Registrar, on the fifteenth day of April current, and the said Tea concern will be sold subject to the same conditions as were read out previous to the same being put up for sale on the said fifteenth of April.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Paliologus, No. 2, Garstin's Buildings, Calcutta.

(167—2)

IN the matter of Prosunno Chunder Chunder, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 4th day of May next, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, an application will be made to the Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on behalf of the Insolvent above named for an order that the petition of insolvency filed in this matter be withdrawn. Dated this 20th April 1875.

(169—2) KALLYNAUTH MITTER, *Insolvent's Attorney*.

INSOLVENT NOTICES.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

IN the matter of TOOLSEEDASS NUNDY, BOLLY CHAND NUNDY, and LOKENAUTH NUNDY, Insolvents.

On Wednesday, the 7th day of April, instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvents be heard on Tuesday, the 1st day of June next, and that the said insolvents do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Swinhoe, Law & Co., *Attorneys*.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 13*th day of April* 1875.

IN the matter of NOLITMOHUN DOSS, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 6th day of April instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Tuesday, the 4th day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court

Tretman and Co, *Attorneys*.

IN the matter of KISTOMOHUN SIRCAR *alias* KISTO CHUNDER SIRCAR, of No. 16, Hogulcooriah Lane in Simlah, in the Town of Calcutta, late cooly supplier in the Calcutta Cooly Emigration Office, and now out of employ, an Insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., Chap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Tuesday, the 13th day of April instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

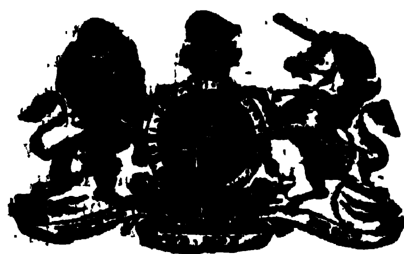
Insolvent in person.

IN the matter of KIST MOHUN SIRCAR *alias* KISTO CHUNDER SIRCAR, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 13th day of April instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 1st day of June next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 20*th day of April* 1875.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1875.

PART IV.

Bills of the Bengal Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

THE following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 3rd April 1875, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon in one month:—

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Municipal affairs of Calcutta.

CONTENTS.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Municipal affairs of Calcutta.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the municipal affairs of the Town of Calcutta; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1875."

Commencement.

It shall come into force on the first day of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, which date is hereinafter referred to as the commencement of this Act.

Enactments repealed.

2. The enactments specified in the ninth schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof.

This repeal shall not revive any office, authority, or thing abolished by any such enactment, or affect the validity of any thing done or suffered, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued before the commencement of this Act.

And all rules prescribed, assessments, valuations, measurements, divisions, and appointments made, powers conferred, and notifications published under any such enactment, and all other rules (if any) now in force and relating to the matters hereinafter dealt with, shall (so far as they are consistent with this Act) be deemed to have been respectively prescribed, made, conferred, and published hereunder.

And all references made to any such enactment shall, as far as may be practicable, be deemed to be made to this Act.

And all proceedings now pending, which may have been commenced under any such enactment, shall be deemed to be commenced under this Act.

Interpretation clause.

3. In this Act—unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Animal" means a horse, pony, or mule.

"Bazar" means any place of trade, where there is a collection of shops and warehouses, and any place where a market is held.

"Carriage" means any wheeled vehicle with springs.

"Cart" means any cart, hackery, or wheeled vehicle without springs.

"Chapter" means Chapter of this Act.

"Commissioner of Police" means the officer so styled and appointed under section four of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866.

"Court of Small Causes" means the Court of Small Causes for the time being established by law in Calcutta.

"House" includes any hut, building, or shed.

"Immovable property" and "land" respectively mean land, benefits to arise out of land, anything attached to the earth, or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth.

"Movable property" means property of every description, except immovable property.

"Local Government" means the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the time being, or the person acting in that capacity.

"Owner" includes—

(a) the person entitled for the time being to receive the rent of the land in respect of which the word is used;
(b) an agent of such person;
(c) a trustee for such person;

But no such agent or trustee shall be liable to do anything required by this Act to be done by the owner, nor shall he be subject to any fine for omitting to do such thing, unless he have sufficient funds in his hands, as such agent or trustee, to do such thing.

"Police Force" means the Police Force as constituted under section eight of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866.

"Railway" includes a tramway.

"Schedule" means schedule annexed to this Act.

"Section" means section of this Act.

"Street" means any road, street, square, court, alley, or passage, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way, and also the roadway over any public bridge or causeway, and also the footway attached to any street, public bridge or causeway within the Town.

"The Justices" means the Corporation of "the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta."

"The Town" includes all places within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, but not

(a) Fort William;
(b) Esplanade; or
(c) Coolie Bazar, now called Hastings, except such portion as is bounded on the north by Clyde Row, on the south by Tolly's Nullah, on the east by the road leading from Kidderpore bridge to Clyde Row, and on the west by the Strand Road.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.

PART I.—*Of the Constitution of the Corporation and Municipal Fund.*

Corporation of the Justices.

4. All Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, and such other Justices of the Peace for Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, resident in Calcutta, as the Local Government may from time to time by order published in the *Calcutta Gazette* appoint in that behalf shall, by the name of "the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta," be a body corporate, and have perpetual succession and a common seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued.

5. All property, movable and immovable, and all interest of whatsoever nature and kind therein, now vested in or held in trust for the Justices, with all rights of whatsoever description now used, enjoyed, or possessed by the Justices, shall become vested in the Justices for the purposes of this Act.

Property to vest in Justices for the purposes of this Act.

6. All sums received by the Justices, and all fines levied under this Act, and all sums which may be assigned by the Government for the purposes of conservancy or improvement in the Town, shall constitute a fund, which shall be called the Municipal Fund of Calcutta, and shall, together with all property which may become vested in the Justices, be under their control, and shall be applied by them as trustees for the purposes of this Act, and for such other purposes as the Justices, with the sanction of the Local Government, may direct.

Municipal Fund.

PART II.—*Of the Officers of the Corporation.*

7. The Local Government shall from time to time appoint one of the said Justices of the Peace to be Chairman of the Justices.

Appointment and removal of Chairman of the Justices.

Such Chairman shall be removeable from office by the Local Government if his removal be recommended by a resolution in favor of which not less than two-thirds of the Justices of the Peace present at a special general meeting of the Justices shall have voted, but not otherwise.

8. The Justices, at a special general meeting to be held for that purpose, may from time to time appoint a proper person to be Vice-Chairman of the Justices.

Nomination and appointment of Vice-Chairman.

Such appointment shall be subject to the approval of the Local Government.

9. The Justices may, at a special general meeting, from time to time, appoint proper persons, for such period as they may think fit, to the several offices of Secretary, of Engineer, of Surveyor, of Health Officer, of Collector of Taxes, and of Assessor, for the Town.

Appointment of Secretary, Engineer, Surveyor, Health Officer, Collector of Taxes, and Assessor.

Every person so appointed, and also the Vice-Chairman, shall, in all things, be under the immediate orders of the Chairman, and shall perform such duties as shall be assigned by him, and may be removed by the Justices by a resolution in favor of which not less than two-thirds of the Justices of the Peace present at a special general meeting shall have voted, and another person may be appointed in his place.

10. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall reside within the Town, and each of them shall devote his whole time to the duties of his office; and no Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall have or engage in any other profession, trade, or business whatsoever:

Chairman and Vice-Chairman to reside in Calcutta and not to engage in any other profession or trade.

Provided that—

(*a*) Any Civil or Military Officer in the service of the Government may hold the office of Chairman or Vice-Chairman, so long as such Officer shall fill no other appointment:

(*b*) The Chairman may also hold the office of Commissioner of Police, or of Commissioner as interpreted in section one of Bengal Act No. V of 1870 (*to appoint Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta*):

(*c*) The Chairman may also be a member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

11. The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman respectively, may receive such allowances out of the Municipal Fund as shall be, from time to time, fixed by the Justices at a special general meeting.

Allowances of Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

Such allowance shall not exceed—

(*a*) for the Chairman three thousand rupees a month (exclusive of house-rent, which may or may not in the discretion of the Justices be allowed):

(*b*) for the Vice-Chairman twelve hundred rupees a month.

12. Every Secretary, Engineer, Surveyor, Health Officer, Collector of Taxes, and Assessor, appointed as hereinbefore provided, may receive such allowance out of the Municipal Fund as shall be from time to time fixed by the Justices at a special general meeting.

Salaries of Secretary, Engineer, &c.

13. The Chairman may from time to time appoint all such Overseers, Clerks, Subordinate Officers, and servants, as he shall think necessary and proper to assist in carrying out this Act, and may from time to time remove any of such persons and appoint others in their place;

Appointment and remuneration of Overseers, Clerks, and Subordinate Officers.

and may, with the sanction of the Justices at a special general meeting, pay out of the Municipal Fund such allowances to the said persons respectively, or, in case of absence on leave, such portion thereof as he shall think reasonable.

But no person shall be appointed to, or removed from, any office the monthly salary of which exceeds two hundred rupees, without the sanction of the Justices at a meeting.

14. The Justices may at a special meeting with the sanction of the Local Government, grant such leave of absence to the Chairman or any Officer appointed under sections 8 and 9, and may make such arrangements for the carrying on the duties of his office during his absence on leave as shall to them seem proper.

Justices to grant leave of absence, &c., with sanction of Government.

In any case in which leave of absence shall be granted to the Chairman, the Local Government shall appoint one of the Justices of the Peace to act as Chairman in his place, or shall make such other arrangements for carrying on the duties of the office as to it shall seem proper.

Any person appointed under this section to act for the Chairman or any other Officer shall, while so acting, have all the powers and be liable to all the restrictions, limitations, and provisions, which the Chairman or other Officer for whom he may be appointed to act would, under this Act, have or be liable to.

15. In any case in which leave of absence shall be granted under the last preceding section, the Justices may at a special meeting, with the sanction of the Local Government, out of the Municipal Fund, pay to the Chairman or other Officer aforesaid such allowance during absence on leave as shall to them seem proper.

Allowances during absence on leave.

But no greater expenditure from the Municipal Fund shall be in any case incurred in the whole, by reason of any such allowance, or of any allowance paid under section thirteen, than would have been incurred had no leave been granted.

16. The Justices may, at a special general meeting, from time to time make rules for pensions and gratuities to be granted, and to be paid out of the Municipal Fund, to their Officers and servants, and may repeal, alter, or add to such rules.

Justices may make rules for pensions and gratuities to their officers and servants.

No rule, and no repeal, or alteration of, or addition to any rule, shall have effect until the same has been confirmed by the Local Government and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

The Justices may from time to time admit any of their Officers and servants to the benefit of such rules.

17. No Chairman or Vice-Chairman, or other Officer or servant of the Justices, shall be interested directly or indirectly in any contract made with the Justices; and if any such person be so interested, he shall become incapable of continuing in office or in employment as such Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or other Officer or servant, and shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred rupees.

Officers, &c., not to be interested in contracts, &c.

Provided that no person shall, by reason of being a shareholder in, or a member of, any incorporated or registered Company, be deemed interested in any contract entered into between such Company and the Justices.

PART III.—*Of the Mode of transacting business and entering into contracts.*

18. The Justices shall provide and keep an office within the Town, and shall at such office, and during all days of business, keep open a book in which shall be entered all reasonable complaints made, orally or by letter, by any inhabitant, or the owner, or occupier of any land within the Town, of any matter cognizable by the Justices;

Justices to provide an office and keep a book for entry of complaints.

and the proper Officer of the Justices shall forthwith enquire into the truth of all such complaints, and report thereon to the Justices; and such report shall be entered in the said book and such book shall be open, at all reasonable times, to any inhabitant, or owner, or occupier of land within the Town.

19. There shall be four quarterly meetings in every year, and one ordinary meeting in every month, at which the Justices shall meet for the transaction of general business.

Time for holding quarterly and ordinary meetings.

The quarterly meetings shall be held at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the fifteenth day of the months of January, April, July, and October, and the ordinary meetings at the same hour on the eleventh day of every month; and if any such day shall happen to be a holiday allowed by the Government, then on the next succeeding day which shall not be such a holiday.

Provided that no ordinary meeting need be called if there be no business to be laid before it by the Chairman or by any of the Justices of the Peace.

20. The Justices shall, from time to time, as occasion may require, at a special meeting to be convened for that purpose or at some adjournment thereof, fix and determine the kind of business that may be transacted at the said ordinary and quarterly meetings: and no business, save such business, shall be transacted at such meetings:

Business at ordinary and quarterly meetings.

But the Chairman may postpone the discussion of any question that may be raised at any such meeting, and refer the determination thereof to a special or special general meeting to be convened within fourteen days thereafter.

21. The Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, may whenever he thinks fit, and shall upon a requisition made in writing by any ten Justices of the Peace, call a special or special general meeting of the Justices. Previous to any such meeting at least four days' clear notice, specifying the time and place of such intended meeting, and the purpose for which it is to be held, shall be given by advertisement in at least two of the daily newspapers published in Calcutta.

Special, and special general meetings may be called.

22. No business shall be brought before, or transacted at, any special or special general meeting other than the business specified in the notice given under the last preceding section:

What business to be transacted at special and special general meetings.

Provided that any Justice of the Peace may submit to a special or special general meeting any resolution beyond the matters mentioned in the notice given of such meeting, if he shall have given not less than two days' previous notice of his intention so to do, by leaving a copy of the resolution at the office of the Justices.

23. All acts authorized or required to be done by the Justices, and all questions which may come before them for decision, shall, save as is herein otherwise provided, be done, and decided by, a majority of the Justices of the Peace present at the meeting, before which the matter may be brought.

All questions to be decided at meetings by majority of votes.

24. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall attend all meetings of the Justices held under this Act, unless prevented by sickness or other reasonable cause; and the Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, shall preside at every such meeting, and shall have a second, or casting vote in all cases of equality of votes.

Who to preside at meetings.

In the absence of both the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, the Justices of the Peace present at any meeting shall choose some one of their number to preside.

The President of any meeting at which a quorum of the Justices of the Peace shall be present, may, with the consent of the meeting, adjourn the meeting from time to time, and from place to place; but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting, other than the business

left unfinished at the meeting from which such adjournment took place.

25. No business shall be transacted at any meeting unless a quorum of Justices of the Peace be present at such meeting, that is to say:—

What shall constitute a quorum.

(*a*) At an ordinary meeting at least three;

(*b*) At a special meeting at least seven;

(*c*) At a special general, or quarterly meeting, at least fifteen.

Provided that, if at any meeting there shall not be a sufficient number of Justices of the Peace present to form a quorum as above mentioned, the President (whether he be the Chairman or not) shall adjourn the meeting to such convenient time and place as he shall think fit; and the business which would have been brought before the original meeting had there been a quorum present, shall be brought before, and disposed of by the adjourned meeting in the usual manner, whether there be a quorum present at such adjourned meeting or not.

26. Minutes of the proceedings of all meetings shall be drawn up and fairly entered in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall be signed by the President after each meeting; and the said Minutes shall, at all reasonable times, be open at the office of the Justices to the inspection of any Justice of the Peace without charge, and of any other person on payment of a fee of eight annas.

Minutes of proceedings of Justices to be kept, and to be open for inspection.

27. A poll may be demanded at any special general or quarterly meeting by at least five, and at any special or ordinary meeting by at least three Justices of the Peace.

Poll may be demanded.

28. If a poll be demanded as in the last preceding section mentioned, or be taken at any meeting of any kind whatsoever, the votes of the Justices of the Peace present shall be taken by the President, each being called on to vote in order of seniority on the roll of the Justices of the Peace, and the result of such poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the Justices at such meeting.

Poll how to be taken.

29. The Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall, except upon such holidays as shall be allowed by the Government, and unless prevented by sickness or other reasonable cause, attend daily at the office of the Justices for the transaction of business connected with or arising under this Act, and, when so attending, shall have all the powers vested by this Act in the Justices; and they may, respectively, exercise the like powers at all times in carrying out the orders of the Justices, or in executing any works sanctioned by them, and generally in the management of the business aforesaid:

Chairman or Vice-Chairman to attend daily for the transaction of business, and to exercise the powers of the Justices.

Provided that no Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall act in opposition to, or contravention of, any order of the Justices, or exercise any power which by this Act is directed to be exercised only by the Justices at a meeting.

30. The Justices may enter into, and perform, all such contracts as may be necessary for carrying this Act into effect.

Mode of contracting by, and on behalf of, the Justices.

Every contract made on behalf of the Justices in respect of any sum exceeding five hundred rupees, or in respect of any property exceeding five hundred rupees in value, shall be in writing, and signed by the Chairman, or, in his absence, by the Vice-Chairman, and two other Justices of the Peace, and shall be sealed with the seal of the Justices.

Unless so executed it shall not be binding on the Justices.

But the Justices may compound with any contractor or other person in respect of any penalty incurred by reason of the non-performance of any contract entered into as aforesaid, whether such penalty be mentioned in any such contract or otherwise, for such sums of money or other recompense as to the Justices may seem proper.

31. The Justices, at a meeting, may from time to time appoint, from among the Justices of the Peace, such and so many Committees, either of a general or of a special nature, and consisting of such number of persons as they may think fit, for the purpose of inquiring into, and reporting upon, any matter connected with the conservancy or improvement of the Town, or of advising and aiding the Chairman in the discharge of any portion of his executive duties, which in the discretion of the Justices would be better regulated or managed with the advice and aid of any such Committee:

Justices may appoint Committees.

Provided that the Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall be a member of every such Committee, and that the proceedings of every such Committee shall be submitted to the Justices at a meeting.

PART IV.—*Of the Estimates of Income, Expenditure, and audit.*

32. At the quarterly meeting to be held in the month of October in each year, the Chairman shall lay before the Justices a Budget or Estimate, prepared by him, of the income and expenditure of the Justices for the year commencing on the first day of January then next succeeding, in such detail and form as the Justices shall from time to time, by order passed at a quarterly, or special general meeting, direct.

A Budget or Estimate of income and expenditure to be submitted annually to the Justices.

Such Budget shall be completed and printed, and a copy thereof, as far as may be practicable, sent by post or otherwise to each of the Justices of the Peace, resident within twenty miles of Government House, at least seven days prior to the meeting before which the Budget is to be laid.

33. The Budget shall show what expenditure it is proposed to incur during the period to which it relates, and the manner in which it is proposed to meet such expenditure.

Budget of expenditure.

34. It shall be in the discretion of the Justices to pass, or to reject, or to modify, the estimates of all or any sums entered in the Budget.

Revision and passing of estimates.

No new work or series of works, the entire estimated cost of which as shown in the Budget shall exceed fifty thousand rupees, shall be commenced without the sanction of the Local Government.

Accounts to be audited and examined.

35. The accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Justices shall be audited and examined at least once in every year at such time and by such auditors as shall, from time to time, be appointed by the Local Government.

Powers of auditors.

36. For the purposes of any audit and examination of accounts under this Act, the auditors may, by summons in writing, require the production before them of all books, deeds, contracts, accounts, vouchers, and all other documents and papers which they may deem necessary, and may require any person holding or accountable for any such books, deeds, contracts, accounts, vouchers, documents, or papers, to appear before them at any such audit and examination, or adjournment thereof, and to make and sign a declaration with respect to the same.

Remuneration of auditors.

37. All auditors acting under this Act shall, in respect of each audit, be paid out of the Municipal Fund such reasonable remuneration as the Justices at a special general meeting with the sanction of the Local Government shall from time to time determine.

Ten days notice of audit to be given.

38. Before each audit and examination of accounts, the Justices shall give ten days' notice of the time and place at which the same will be made, by advertisement in at least two of the daily newspapers, published in Calcutta; and a copy of the accounts to be audited and examined shall be deposited in the office of the Justices, and be open during office hours thereat, to the inspection of all persons interested for seven days before the audit and examination, and all such persons shall be at liberty to take copies of, or extracts from, the same, without the payment of any fee; and within fourteen days after the audit and examination shall have been completed, the auditors shall report upon the accounts audited and examined, and shall deliver such report to the Justices at a meeting, who shall cause the same to be deposited in the office of the Justices, and to be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* and in some one or more of the said newspapers.

PART V.—*Of the Fixing of Rates.*

Rates to be fixed at the quarterly meeting in October.

39. At the quarterly meeting to be held in the month of October in each year as aforesaid, or at an adjourned meeting of the same, the Justices shall fix the rates at which the rates and taxes hereinafter mentioned shall be imposed for the year commencing on the first day of January then next ensuing, and the rate so fixed shall not be altered before the quarterly meeting held in the next succeeding month of October, or at an adjourned meeting of the same, except by a resolution passed by the Justices at a special general meeting.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE TAX ON CARRIAGES AND ANIMALS.

Tax on carriages and animals.

40. A tax at a rate not exceeding the rates specified in the first schedule shall be imposed upon all carriages and animals kept within Calcutta, and shall be payable in advance. But it shall not be imposed on—

(*a*) animals belonging to Officers doing regimental duty at the Presidency, at the rate of one animal for each Officer;

(*b*) animals exempt from any municipal tax under section twenty-five of the Indian Volunteers' Act, 1869;

(*c*) carriages, or animals belonging to the Government, or to the Justices;

(*d*) carriages, the wheels of which do not exceed twenty-four inches in diameter;

(*e*) animals under eleven hands in height;

(*f*) carriages kept for sale by *bonâ fide* dealers in such carriages and not used for any other purpose;

(*g*) animals used by, or in, any cavalry regiment, or by the Police force.

Owners of carriages, &c., to take out license.

41. The person in possession of every carriage or animal kept within the Town shall, on or before the first day of January and the first day of July in each year, forward to the office of the Justices, a statement in writing signed by him, containing a description of the carriages and animals liable to the tax for which he desires to take out a license.

Such person shall at the same time pay to the Justices such sum as shall be payable by him for the half-year commencing on the first day of January or July (as the case may be) for the carriages and animals specified in such statement, according to the rates given in the first schedule.

Any person becoming possessed between the first day of January and the first day of July, or between the first day of July and the first day of January, of any carriage or animal so kept, shall, within a week of becoming so possessed, send to the office of the Justices a similar statement, together with the amount payable for the whole of the then current half-year, according to the rates specified in the first schedule.

The Justices may, if they are satisfied that any such carriage or animal has been kept for only a portion of the then current half-year,

remit the whole, or such portion thereof as they may think fit, of the amount so payable.

For the purposes of this section a livery stable-keeper shall be deemed to be possessed of every animal in his stables.

On payment of tax, Justices to grant license.

42. Whenever any person shall pay to the Justices the amount of the tax which under the two last preceding sections shall be payable by him in respect of all carriages and animals kept within the Town, the Justices shall grant to such person a license to keep within the Town such carriages and animals during the current half-year ending upon the first day of January, or the first day of July, which shall occur next after the grant of such license and no longer.

43. The Justices, at their discretion, may compound, for any period not exceeding one year, with livery stable-keepers, and other persons keeping carriages for hire, or animals for sale or hire, for a certain sum to be paid for the carriages or animals so kept by such persons, in lieu of the taxes specified in the first schedule.

Justices may compound for carriages with livery stable-keepers and others.

44. The Justices may, by a notice in writing under their common seal, require any person who shall carry on the trade or business of a livery stable-keeper, to produce, for the inspection of the Justices, or of any person authorized by them in that behalf, all books and accounts relating to the business of a livery stable-keeper carried on by the person so carrying on the trade or business.

Power to compel production of the books of livery stable-keepers.

45. The Justices, or any person authorized by them in that behalf, may at any time between sunrise and sunset, enter and inspect any stable or carriage-house, or any place wherein they may have reason to believe that there is any carriage or animal, liable to taxation; and the Justices may summon any person whom they have reason to believe to be liable to the payment of any tax under sections 40 and 41, or any servant of such person, and may examine such person or servant as to the number and description of the horses and carriages in respect of which such person is liable to be taxed.

Power to inspect stable, &c., and to summon persons liable to the payment of the tax.

46. The Justices shall, from time to time, cause to be prepared and entered in distinct columns, in a book to be kept at the office of the Justices and to be open to the inspection of any person who shall apply for leave to inspect the same, a list of the persons to whom during the then current period of six months a license has been granted under section 42, and of the carriages and animals in respect of which the same has been granted.

List of persons licensed to be entered in a book.

OF THE TAX ON PROFESSIONS, TRADES, AND CALLINGS.

47. Every person who shall, within the Town, exercise any of the professions, trades, or callings specified in the second schedule, shall yearly take out a license, and shall pay for the same such sum as is in the second schedule mentioned.

Persons exercising certain professions, trades, and callings in the Town, to take out a license.

The Justices may in their discretion remit any portion of the sum so payable if they are satisfied that any such person has exercised any such profession, trade, or calling, for a portion of the year only.

48. The license mentioned in the last preceding section shall be granted by the Justices, or by some person authorized by them in that behalf, and shall specify,

License to be granted by Justices, and to specify particulars.

the date of the grant thereof.

the name of the person to whom the license is granted,

and the sum paid for such license.

Such license shall have effect and continue in force from the commencement of the year in which it is granted until the thirty-first day of December next after the day of the granting thereof and no longer.

49. The Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall determine under which of the classes mentioned in the second schedule, every person to whom a license may be granted shall be assessed.

Chairman to classify all persons required by this Act to be licensed.

50. The Justices may, by a notice in writing under their common seal, require the occupier of any house to forward to them a list in writing signed by him of the names of all persons residing in such house, and of their respective professions, trades, and occupations.

Justices may require list of persons in any house.

51. As soon as may be after the first day of January in every year, the Chairman shall prepare a list of the persons licensed under sections 47 and 48 which shall state

Chairman to prepare a list of all persons required by this Act to be licensed.

the profession, trade, or calling of every such person therein named;

the class under which he is assessed;

and the sum paid by him in respect of his license;

and such list shall be filed in the office of the Justices, and be open to public inspection at all reasonable times.

OF THE REGISTRATION OF CARTS.

52. Every cart kept or used within the Town, and every cart plying for hire within the Town, or lot for hire within or without the Town, and used within it, shall be registered in the office of the Justices with the name and residence of the owner, and shall have affixed thereto the number of such registration in such manner as the Justices shall direct.

Registry and numbering of carts.

53. The registration of carts, under the last preceding section, shall be made and the numbers assigned half-yearly, on or after the first day of January and the first day of July in each year, upon such days as the Justices shall appoint, and a fee of four rupees shall be paid for each registration.

Fee for registration.

The Justices may in their discretion remit any portion of the fee so payable if they are satisfied that the cart hereinbefore required to be registered has been kept or used as in the last preceding section mentioned for a portion of the half-year only.

When any registered cart is transferred within any half-year, it shall be registered anew in the name of the person to whom it has been transferred; and a fee of four annas shall be paid for every such last mentioned registration.

54. The last two preceding sections shall not apply to carts—

Last two sections not to apply to certain carts.

(a) which are the property of the Government,

(b) which are the property of the Justices,

(c) or which are kept at any place more than eight miles distant from Government House, and are only temporarily and casually used in the Town.

55. If any person owns or keeps any cart hereinbefore required to be registered, without having caused the same to be registered, the Justices or any

On failure to register, the Justices may seize and sell cart and animals.

Officer authorized by them in that behalf, may seize such cart (provided the same be not employed at the time of the seizure in the conveyance of passengers or goods) together with the animals or cattle drawing the same, and may detain them;

and all Police Officers shall, on the application of the Justices or their Officers as aforesaid, seize and detain any such cart, animals, or cattle.

If the cart, animals, or cattle so seized be not claimed within ten days, they may be sold by auction by order of a Justice of the Peace, and the proceeds of such sale may be applied to the expenses incurred on account of the seizure, detention, and sale; and the surplus (if any), if not claimed within a further period of twenty days, shall be paid to the Municipal Fund.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE RATES.

PART I.—*Of Imposing the Rates.*

Rates.

56. The Justices shall impose upon all land within the Town—

(*a*) an annual Land rate, not exceeding ten per cent. of its annual value;

(*b*) an annual Water rate, not exceeding six per cent. of its annual value;

The Justices may impose upon all land situated within the boundaries notified under section 122

an annual Drainage rate, to be fixed from time to time by the Local Government, not exceeding two and a half per cent. of its annual value.

The Land rate, Water-rate, and Drainage rate shall be payable by the owners of the land.

To provide for the amount hereinafter directed to be paid to the Local Government, and for the cost of collection of such amount, the Justices shall impose an annual Police-rate on all land within the Town not exceeding three per cent. of its annual value.

To provide for the lighting of the public streets, the Justices shall impose an annual Lighting rate upon all land within the Town not exceeding two and a half per cent. of its annual value.

The Police and Lighting rates shall be payable by the occupiers of the land.

All the rates hereinbefore mentioned shall be payable by quarterly instalments, and the Water-rate shall be payable in advance.

It shall be in the option of the Justices, in lieu of any of the said rates, to impose upon any land a fixed annual rate not exceeding four rupees for every cottah.

PART II.—*Of the Owner's Rates.*

If assessment be made at a higher annual value than the amount paid by the occupier, owner may recover difference from him.

57. If the annual value of any land as assessed under Chapter V, or the rate fixed under the last paragraph of the last preceding section, shall in any case exceed the amount of rent payable by the occupier to the owner, the owner may in such case recover from the occupier the difference between the sum assessed upon him and the sum at which he would have been assessed had he been rated only upon the amount of rent actually payable to him, and such difference shall be added to the rent payable by the occupier, and shall be recoverable by the owner from him.

Owner of land to be deemed owner of house thereon situate.

58. For the purposes of the Land-rate and Water-rate, the owner of any land upon which any house is situated shall be deemed to be the owner of such house, and shall be liable to the Land-rate and Water-rate payable in respect of such house.

Owners paying Water-rate to be repaid three-fourths by occupiers.

59. Whenever the person from or by whom the Water-rate shall have been recovered or paid shall not be the occupier of the land in respect of which the Water-rate shall have been assessed, such person may, if there be but one occupier of such land, recover from such occupier three-fourths of the Water-rate so paid,

and if there be more than one occupier may recover from each of such occupiers, such sum as shall bear to three-fourths of the entire amount of Water-rate so paid, the same proportion as the value of the portion of such land in the occupation of such occupier, bears to the entire value of such land.

Owner of land on which house situate to recover from owner of house entire rate for house, in addition to three-fourths of rate for land.

60. Whenever the owner of any land on which any house is situated shall not be the owner of such house, and shall have paid the Land-rate or Water-rate for such land and for such house, he may recover from the owner of such house the entire amount of the Land-rate or Water-rate payable in respect of such house.

Power to recover sums payable under last two sections as rent.

61. Every person who, under either of the two last preceding sections, or under section 57, may be entitled to recover any sum from any occupier or other person, may recover such sum from the person liable to pay the same as if the same were rent payable by such person for the land or house in respect of which such sum is payable.

Person sub-letting to different persons to be deemed occupier.

62. Whenever any person holding any land at a rent from the person liable to pay the Water-rate has or may sublet the same to different persons holding in severalty, the person so holding shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the occupier of such land.

Three-fourths of rate remitted for unoccupied land.

63. Three-fourths of the Water-rate payable in respect of any land shall be remitted for the period during which such land may remain unoccupied.

Refund of Water-rate to owners of unoccupied land.

64. Whenever any quarterly instalment of Water-rate shall have been paid in respect of any land, and such land shall, during the quarter for which such instalment shall have been paid, cease to be occupied, the person who shall have paid such Water-rate shall be entitled to be repaid by the Justices three-fourths of such sum as shall bear to the amount paid by him the same proportion which the residue of the quarter, after notice in writing of such cessation of occupation shall have been given to the Justices, bears to an entire quarter.

65. Whenever any land, which shall have been unoccupied, shall be occupied during any quarter, there shall be forthwith payable in respect of such land, such amount of Water-rate as shall bear to the entire quarterly instalment of Water-rate for such land, the same proportion as the residue of such quarter, after such land shall be occupied, bears to an entire quarter.

Rate payable for land becoming occupied.

66. Whenever the occupier of any land shall, pending any quarter, cease to occupy the land, he shall be liable to repay to the person by whom the Water-rate of the land is payable, such part only of the quarterly instalment of Water-rate payable in respect of such quarter, as shall bear to three-fourths of such quarterly instalment the same proportion as the period which shall have elapsed from the first day of such quarter till he cease to occupy shall bear to the entire quarter; and in case he shall have repaid to the person who shall have paid such quarterly instalment to the Justices any sum greater than such part, he shall be entitled to recover from such person any sum which he may have paid in excess of such part, or to deduct the same from any rent due to such person.

Refund to occupier on termination of occupation.

PART III.—*Of Occupier's Rates.*

67. The Justices shall cause the chief public streets of the Town to be sufficiently lighted, and the sum applicable annually to the current expenses of lighting the said streets shall be the gross proceeds of the Lighting-rate, and no more, but the Justices may expend out of the Municipal Fund such further sums as may from time to time be necessary for the purchase, setting up, and maintaining of lamps, lamp-posts, pipes, and other necessary apparatus.

Justices to light public streets.

68. If during the course of any quarter, the Justices have reason to believe that any person, who, if the current quarter had come to an end, would be liable to pay the Police and Lighting rates for that quarter, is about to remove from the Town forthwith, they may declare such person liable to the immediate payment of such rates, or any of them, from the commencement of that quarter up to the date of such declaration, and the amount of such rates for such time due from such person, shall be leviable forthwith, in like manner and in all respects as such rates are ordinarily leviable.

When rate-payer about to remove, Justices may order immediate payment.

69. If any house is occupied by more than one person holding in severalty, or is of less assessed annual value than one hundred rupees, the Justices may impose the Police and Lighting rates upon the owner of such house, or upon the owner of the land on which such house is situated.

Power to assess owners in certain cases.

70. If the Police and Lighting rates are paid by the owner of any house or land under the last preceding section, such owner may, if there be but one occupier of the house, recover from such occupier the entire amount of the rate so paid by such owner; and if there be more than one occupier, he may recover from each occupier such sum as shall bear to the entire amount of rate so paid by him the same proportion as the value of the portion of the house in the occupation of such person bears to the entire value of such house.

Owner to recover from occupier rates paid by owner.

71. Every owner who, under the provisions of the last preceding section, may be entitled to recover any sum from the occupier of any house or of any portion thereof, shall have for the recovery of such sum all such and the same remedies, powers, rights, and authorities as if such sum were rent payable to him by the occupier in respect of such portion of the house as may be in his occupation.

Owner for recovering rates to have same power as for recovering rent.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE ASSESSMENT OF LAND.

72. The estimated gross annual rent at which any land, liable to rate under this Act, might reasonably be expected to let from year to year, shall, for the purposes of any rate to be imposed under this Act, be held and be deemed to be the annual value of such land.

Annual value of land how to be ascertained.

The value of land so estimated shall not include the value of any machinery thereupon.

73. The annual value at which any land is to be assessed, or the area on which it is to be rated under this Act, shall be fixed by the Justices, and such land shall be assessed or rated, upon the value or the area so fixed, for three years from the date on which it is so fixed, or for such other period not exceeding three years as the Justices may from time to time direct, and on no other value or area.

Annual value to be assessed by the Justices; assessment to remain in force for three years.

74. If, during the currency of any period as is mentioned in the last preceding section, any substantial alteration and improvement is made on any such land, the Justices may cause such land to be again assessed, even though such period has expired, and such last mentioned assessment shall be in force, and the rate shall be imposed according to it, until the expiration of the said three years.

75. The annual value assessed, or the area fixed, by the Justices as hereinbefore provided, shall be entered in a book to be kept at the office of the Justices, wherein shall also be written in distinct columns—

Value assessed, or measurement, to be entered in a book, &c.

(*a*) the name of the owner;
(*b*) the name of the occupier, if the occupier is the person liable to pay the rate;
(*c*) a designation of the property, sufficient to identify the same, together with the name and number of the street (if any) in which it is situated, and
(*d*) the amount of the rate assessed or fixed thereon.

The book required to be kept under this section is hereinafter called the "assessment book."

When the name of the owner or occupier is not known, it shall be sufficient to designate him in the assessment book as the "owner" or "occupier."

76. The Justices shall from time to time make a valuation or measurement of all land within the Town, and for such purpose may divide the Town into such and so

New valuation or measurement to be made.

many districts as they may think fit, and proceed to make a separate valuation or measurement district by district, and shall enter the same in the assessment book.

Returns may be required for purpose of valuation.

77. The Justices may require the owner or occupier of any land to furnish them with returns of the measurements, and of the rent, or annual value thereof; and the Justices, or any person authorized by them in that behalf, may at any time between sunrise and sunset, enter on to, and inspect, survey, and measure such land.

Public notice of valuation and measurement to be given.

78. When the valuation and measurement of any of the districts of the Town, into which it may have been divided by the Justices shall have been completed, the Justices shall give public notice thereof, and of the place where the assessment book or a copy thereof, may be inspected, by advertisement in at least two of the daily newspapers published in Calcutta, and also by placards posted up in conspicuous places throughout such district of the Town;

and the person in whose custody the assessment book may be, shall permit every person being the owner or occupier of land included in the assessment or measurement, or the agent of such owner or occupier, to inspect the book and to make extracts therefrom without payment of any fee, and every person not being such owner or occupier, to inspect and make extracts, in like manner, on payment of a fee of one rupee.

Notice of time of revising assessment.

79. The Justices shall, at the time and in the manner in the last preceding section mentioned, give public notice of a day, not being less than fifteen days from the publication of such notice, when they will proceed to revise the said valuation, or measurement and assessment; and in all cases in which any land is for the first time assessed, or in which the valuation or measurement of any land previously assessed is increased, shall give special notice thereof to the owners or occupiers of the same.

Appeal against valuation, &c.

80. All appeals against such valuation, or measurement and assessment as is mentioned in the last preceding section, shall be made to the Justices, by application in writing left at their office three days before the day fixed in the said public notice for the revising of the said valuation or measurement and assessment; and upon hearing such appeals, the Justices shall make such amendments (if any), in the said assessment and in the assessment book, as they shall think proper.

After revision, assessment book to be authenticated by the seal of the Justices.

81. After the appeals specified in the last preceding section have been disposed of, and after the revision of the valuation or measurement and assessment has been completed, the amendments, if any, made in the assessment book shall be authenticated by the seal of the Justices;

and thereupon, and subject to such alterations and amendments as may thereafter be duly made, the rate so assessed shall be deemed to be the rate for the whole period for which the assessment is made, and this period shall be calculated from the commencement of the quarter succeeding that in which any such amendment shall be so authenticated.

Alteration or amendment of assessment.

82. The Chairman or Vice-Chairman may at any time amend the assessment book by inserting therein the name of any person whose name ought to be so inserted, or by inserting any land liable to the rate, after giving notice, to any person interested in the making of the amendment, of a day, not being less than fifteen days from the date of the service of such notice, when such amendment is to be made; or by striking out the name of any person or any land not liable to the rate, or reducing the amount of the rate, without notice:

and if any amendment shall be made, in cases where notice is required, the same shall be deemed to have been made on the expiration of fifteen days after service of the said notice; and any person interested in such amendment may appeal by application in writing to the Justices, to be left at their office three days before the day fixed in the said notice for such amendment.

New assessment book need not be prepared every three years.

83. It shall not be necessary to prepare a new assessment book at the expiration of each period of assessment, but the Justices may adopt the valuation or measurement and assessment contained in any assessment book for any previous period with such alterations as may, in particular cases, be deemed necessary, as the valuation, or measurement and assessment for the period next following.

Provided that sections 78, 79, 80, and 81 shall, as far as possible, be applicable to such valuation, or measurement and assessment, and to the assessment book or books in which it is contained.

Hearing appeals.

84. Appeals against any rate assessed or demanded by the Justices under this Act shall be heard and determined by not less than three Justices of the Peace.

No appeal shall be heard unless the amount of the rate has been deposited with the Justices;

and unless the appeal is preferred by the person who at the time the appeal is made shall be recorded in the said book as the owner of the land to which the appeal refers, or by the occupier thereof, or by the agent of either of them.

Assessment by Justices when to be final.

85. The assessment by the Justices of any rate, when no appeal therefrom is made as hereinbefore provided, and the adjudication of any appeal under the last preceding section, shall be final and conclusive.

CHAPTER VI.

OF LEVYING THE RATES.

Bills to be presented.

86. When any rate is due, the Justices shall cause to be presented, to the person liable to the payment thereof, a bill for the sum due, which shall also contain a statement of the period, and a description of the property or thing, for which the rate is charged.

Notice of demand.

87. If the bill is not paid by the person liable to pay the same, within seven days from the presentation thereof, the Justices may cause to be served upon such person a notice of demand, in

the form contained in the third schedule or to the like effect; and if he shall not, within seven days from the service of such notice of demand, pay the sum due, or show sufficient cause, to the satisfaction of the Justices, for non-payment of the same, such sum, with all costs, may be levied by distress and sale of the moveable property of the defaulter, or if the defaulter be the occupier of any land in respect of which a rate is due, by distress and sale of any moveable property found on the land, under a warrant in the form contained in the fourth schedule or to the like effect, to be issued for that purpose by the Justices.

Distress.

For every notice of demand under this section which the Justices shall cause to be served upon any person, a fee not exceeding one rupee, the amount of which shall be in each case fixed by the Justices, shall be paid by such person.

Such fee shall be added to the amount of the rate in respect of which the notice is given, and, if not duly paid, shall be levied in the same manner as such rate may be levied.

Inventory—notice of distress.

88. The officer charged with the execution of a warrant of distress under the last preceding section shall make an inventory of the moveable property seized under such warrant, and shall at the time give a notice in writing, in the form contained in the fifth schedule, to the person in possession thereof at the time of the seizure, that the said moveable property will be sold as therein mentioned.

Sale.

89. If the warrant is not in the meantime discharged or suspended by the Justices, the moveable property seized shall be sold under the orders of the Justices, who shall apply the proceeds, or such part thereof as may be necessary, in discharge of the said arrears and costs;

and the surplus, if any, shall be returned, on demand, to the person in possession of the moveable property at the time of the seizure.

Fees shall be payable upon distraints under this Act according to the rates set forth in the Table of Fees in the fifth schedule.

Goods of defaulter, wherever found, may be distrained.

90. The moveable property of any person from whom any rate is due may be distrained, wherever the same may be found, for default in payment of the money due from him.

Rate due from owner may be recovered from occupier, and deducted by him from his rent.

91. If the sum due on account of any rate from the owner of any land remains unpaid after notice of demand has been duly served, the Justices may demand the amount from the occupier for the time being of the land, and, on non-payment thereof, may recover the same by distress and sale of any moveable property found on the land and, in such case, the occupier may deduct, from the next and following payments of his rent, the amount which may be so paid by, or recovered from, him.

Provided that no arrear of rate, which has remained due from the owner of any land for more than one year, shall be so recovered from the occupier thereof.

Distress not unlawful for want of form.

92. No distress levied under this Act shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any party making the same be deemed a trespasser on account of any defect or want of form in the notice, schedule, summons, notice of demand, warrant of distress, inventory, or other proceeding relating thereto, nor shall such party be deemed a trespasser on account of any irregularity committed by him; but all persons aggrieved by such irregularity may recover full satisfaction for any special damage sustained by them in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

Justices may sue, instead of proceeding by distress.

93. Instead of proceeding by distress and sale, or in case of failure to realize by distress and sale the whole or any part of the sum due in respect of any rate, the Justices may sue the person liable to pay the same in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE WATER-SUPPLY.

The Justices to provide water-supply.

94. The Justices shall provide a supply of water within the Town, and shall for that purpose cause such mains and pipes to be laid, and such tanks, reservoirs, or other works to be made and constructed, as shall be necessary for the supply of water in all the chief public streets of the Town, and shall also erect, in all such streets, sufficient and convenient stand-pipes or pumps for the gratuitous use of the inhabitants of the Town.

The said stand-pipes or pumps shall be so placed that there shall not be any portion of any such street, at a greater distance than one hundred and fifty yards from some such stand-pipe or pumps, and such stand-pipes or pumps shall, between sunrise and sunset, so far as may be reasonably practicable, be kept supplied with water.

Supply for business.

95. The Justices may supply water, for purposes other than domestic purposes, provided that the person requiring such supply make application to the Justices in writing, specifying the purpose for which such supply is required and the quantity likely to be consumed.

The Justices may thereupon, subject to such charges or rates as may be agreed upon between themselves and the person so requiring such supply, lay down, or allow to be laid down, the necessary communication-pipes and works, of such dimensions and character as may be agreed upon between the Justices and the person requiring such supply, or, in the absence of such agreement, as may be fixed by the Justices.

Householder entitled to supply of water for domestic use.

96. Every person paying the Water-rate hereinafter mentioned, shall be entitled to have, free of further charge or assessment in respect of the same, a supply of water from the mains and pipes of the Justices for the domestic use of himself and his household.

What are domestic purposes.

97. A supply of water for domestic use shall not include a supply of water for animals, or for washing carriages, where such animals or carriages are kept for sale or hire, or a supply for any trade, manufacture, or business, or for fountains, or for watering gardens or roads, or for any ornamental or mechanical purpose.

98. Every person paying the Water-rate hereinafter mentioned, shall be entitled to lay down communication-pipes from the mains and pipes of the Justices, for bringing into his house a proper and sufficient supply of water for domestic use.

Communication-pipes, &c., to be made of required dimensions and at expense of householder.

The communication-pipes leading the water from the mains and pipes of the Justices into the house of any rate-payer, and the pipes and works within the house connected therewith, shall be of such character, dimensions, and material, as the Justices or their Officer authorized by them in that behalf shall fix and approve: and shall be made and constructed at the expense of the person requiring the same.

99. The communication-pipes and works leading water from the mains and pipes of the Justices into any land, must in all cases be executed subject to the inspection, and to the satisfaction of, the Officer authorized in that behalf by the Justices.

Communication-pipes, &c., must be made to satisfaction of Officer of the Justices.

Such communication-pipes and works may be made by the servants and workmen of the Justices, upon such terms as may be agreed upon between the Justices and the person requiring the supply, or subject to such charges as may be fixed by the Justices;

and the Justices may require the amount necessary for the execution of such works to be paid or deposited before such works are executed;

and such charges and expenses shall be recoverable in the same manner as the Water-rate.

100. The Justices shall, between sunrise and sunset, so far as may be reasonably practicable, keep and maintain in their pipes and mains a sufficient supply of pure water for the use of the rate-payers, and for the other purposes for which such supply is required;

Pressure at which water must be kept.

and shall, at such times and in such portions of the Town as the Justices, with the sanction of the Local Government, may direct, maintain a pressure of water in the pipes and mains sufficient to raise the water in all houses and places in which the same may be introduced, to a height of not less than fifty feet.

101. The Officer authorized in that behalf by the Justices, may, between the hours of nine in the forenoon and five in the afternoon, enter on to any land supplied with water as aforesaid, in order to examine if there be any waste or misuse of such water;

Power to enter premises.

and if such Officer at any such time be refused admittance on to such land for the purpose aforesaid, or be prevented from making such examination as aforesaid, the Justices may turn off the water from such land.

102. If any person supplied with water shall neglect to pay the Water-rate hereinafter mentioned at any of the times of payment thereof, the Justices may turn off the water from the land in respect of which such rate is payable, by cutting off the pipe to such land, or by such means as the Justices may think fit, and may recover the expenses of turning off the water, from such person.

Water may be cut off on neglect to pay the rate.

103. Any occupier holding direct from the owner of any house may, by notice in writing signed by him, require the owner of such house to perform all such necessary works as may be required for bringing into such house a proper and sufficient supply of water for domestic use.

Power to require owner to provide works for water-supply.

Every such notice shall contain an agreement on the part of such occupier to pay interest at the rate of one per cent. per mensem, calculated from the date of the completion of the works, on the cost of such works during the residue of his term of occupation.

Provided that if the house and the premises belonging thereto shall not abut upon some street in which there is a supply-main, such occupier shall, in the agreement, undertake to pay the cost of connecting the house with the nearest supply-main.

104. If any owner shall not, within the space of three months from the service of such notice as is mentioned in the last preceding section, cause such necessary works as aforesaid to be completed, the occupier, who shall have given such notice, may cause the same to be completed, and may deduct from the rent payable by him the cost of such works, save so much of such cost as may be incurred in connecting with a supply-main any house and premises belonging thereto which may not abut upon a street in which there may be a supply-main; and such deduction shall be made by six equal monthly instalments.

Power to occupier to make works in default of owner.

Interest on each such instalment shall be payable to the owner by the occupier at the rate of one per cent. per mensem, from the time when it shall have been so deducted.

105. The supply of water to a house shall not be deemed sufficient for domestic use unless it provides two taps in each floor of such house, one other such tap in the cookroom of or attached to such house, and one other such tap in the premises, or in or near the stables belonging to such house and the necessary works for such taps:

What works to be made for a house.

But if the annual rent of such house, with the land attached thereto, shall be less than three hundred rupees, it shall be sufficient to provide one tap only within the said premises and the necessary works for the same.

106. No works for introducing a supply of water to any house shall be commenced by the owner without sending a specification and estimate of the cost thereof to the occupier, nor by the occupier without sending such specification and estimate to the owner.

Estimate and specification of works to be sent.

107. In case there shall be any difference between the owner and the occupier respecting the cost or the sufficiency of the proposed works, either the owner or the occupier may refer such difference to the Justices, and the written award of the Engineer of the Justices, or of any Officer authorized by them in that behalf, shall be binding on the owner and the occupier.

Power of arbitration.

108. There shall be payable to the Justices in respect of every such reference a fee at the rate of two rupees for every hundred rupees of the monthly rent of the land in respect of the water-supply to which the difference may have arisen;

Tax on reference.

Provided that such fee shall in no case exceed ten rupees, and shall be paid by the person making the reference.

109. Any occupier, on whose requisition as aforesaid any works for the supply of water shall have been introduced to any house, shall, during his term of occupancy, bear the expense of keeping such works in substantial repair.

Occupier making requisition to keep works in repair.

110. Any owner to whom any sum is payable under sections 103 and 104 may recover such sum from the person liable to pay the same as if the same were rent payable by such person for the house in respect of which the expenses have been incurred.

Power of recovery by owner of sums payable.

111. All public tanks, reservoirs, cisterns, wells, aqueducts, conduits, tunnels, pipes, pumps, and other water-works, whether made, laid, or erected at the cost of the Justices or otherwise, and all bridges, buildings, engines, works, materials, and things, connected therewith or appertaining thereto, and also any adjacent land (not being private property) appertaining to any public tank, shall become vested in the Justices.

Tanks, &c., vested in the Justices.

112. If any person, being the proprietor of any gas-works,

Water fouled by offensive trades.

or being engaged or employed in the manufacture or supply of gas,

or being the occupier or owner of any place where an offensive trade or manufacture is carried on,

wilfully does any act connected with the said business whereby the water in any stream, tank, reservoir, well, cistern, conduit, aqueduct, or other water-works belonging to the Justices, is fouled or corrupted, the Justices may, after twenty-four hours', notice in writing, lay open and examine any pipes, conduits, and works belonging to such person;

and if, upon such examination, it appears that the water has been fouled or corrupted by anything proceeding from, or contained in, the pipes, conduits, or works examined, the expenses of such examination shall be paid by the person to whom such pipes, conduits, or works belong, or under whose management or control they may be;

but if it appear that the water has not been so fouled or corrupted, then such expenses, and all damages occasioned by the examination, shall be paid by the Justices.

113. The Water-rate and all monies collected, received, or recovered for or in respect of the supply of water or the execution of works, and all fines connected therewith, or in any respect relating to the water-supply, shall be applied by the said Justices in defraying the expense of making and maintaining the said water-works,

Application of rates and monies received from the supply of water.

in paying the interest of money borrowed for the said water-works,

and in the liquidation of debts incurred connected therewith, or for some other purpose connected with the supply of water;

and if any surplus shall remain thereafter, the same shall be applied in reduction of the Water-rate.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE POLICE BUDGET.

114. The Commissioner of Police shall, on or before the first day of September in each year, transmit to the Justices a Budget or Estimate of the expense of the Police Force for the year commencing on the first day of January then next ensuing.

Commissioner of Police to prepare Budget.

115. The Police Budget shall show the various heads of the estimated expenditure of the Police Force and the intended distribution of the Police Force during the period to which it relates.

Form of Budget.

116. The Chairman shall forthwith, upon the receipt of any such Budget, or of any such supplemental Budget as hereinafter is mentioned, cause the same to be printed, and a copy thereof, as far as may be practicable, sent by post or otherwise to each of the Justices of the Peace resident within twenty miles of Government House; and not less than ten nor more than twenty days after the receipt of any such supplemental Budget as hereinafter is mentioned, shall lay the same before a special general meeting of the Justices.

Chairman to lay the Budget before the Justices.

117. The Chairman shall lay every yearly Police Budget before the Justices at the quarterly meeting of the Justices to be held in the month of October next after the receipt of the same.

The Justices shall thereupon forward the Police Budget to the Local Government, and it shall be in the discretion of the Local Government to pass or to reject, or to modify, the estimates of all or any sums entered in the same.

118. If during any period for which a Police Budget shall have been passed and submitted as aforesaid, it shall appear that the amount provided by such Budget is insufficient to defray the necessary expense of the Police Force for such period, the Commissioner of Police may prepare a supplemental Budget for such period, and the provisions of the last three preceding sections shall apply to such supplemental Budget.

Power to bring in a supplemental Budget.

119. The amount of the estimates passed shall, after deducting therefrom such amount as may from time to time be allowed by the Government from the General Revenues towards the maintenance of the Police Force, be paid to the Local Government, or to such Officer as the Local Government may from to time direct, by the Justices out of the annual proceeds of the Police rate.

Amount of estimates to be paid to Government.

120. On or before the first day of April in every year, the Commissioner of Police shall present to the Chairman, to be laid before the Justices at their next monthly meeting, an account of the expense of the Police Force for the year ending the thirty-first day of December then next preceding, and in

Commissioner to give accounts of Police expenditure.

case the amount, which shall during such year have been paid to the Local Government under the provisions hereinbefore contained, shall not have been expended in the maintenance of the Police Force, the balance remaining unexpended shall be deemed to have been paid by the Justices in or towards discharging the expense of the Police Force during the ensuing year.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE PUBLIC DRAINS.

Justices to drain the Town.

121. The Justices may carry out such a complete system of sewerage and drainage within the Town as they may think fit, subject to the approval of the Local Government, and to such alterations as may from time to time be ordered by it.

Local Government may declare environs within the drainage system.

122. The Local Government may determine what portions, if any, of the environs of the Town shall be included in the said system of sewerage and drainage, and may declare the boundaries thereof in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and for the purposes of the Drainage rate the land within such boundaries as aforesaid shall be deemed to be part of the Town.

CHAPTER X.

OF THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Justices may keep a Register of births and deaths, and appoint Registrars.

123. The Justices may keep in their office a Register of all births and deaths in the Town, and for this purpose may divide the Town into such and so many districts as they shall think fit, and for every such district shall appoint a person to be a Registrar of births and deaths within such district.

Every Registrar to live in his District; list of Registrars to be published, &c.

124. Every Registrar shall dwell within the district of which he is Registrar, and shall cause his name, with the addition of Registrar for the district for which he shall be so appointed, to be placed in some conspicuous place on or near the outer door of his own dwelling-house; and the Justices shall cause to be printed and published a list, containing the name and place of abode of every Registrar in the Town.

Justices to have Register books prepared and numbered.

125. The Justices shall cause to be prepared and printed a sufficient number of Register books for making entries of all births and deaths which may take place in the Town, according to the forms prescribed in the seventh and eighth schedules, and the pages of such book shall be numbered progressively from the beginning to the end.

Registrar to inform himself of, and register, births and deaths.

126. Every Registrar shall inform himself of every birth and of every death which shall happen in his district, and shall learn and register, as soon as conveniently may be after the event, without fee or reward, the particulars required to be registered according to the forms in the seventh and eighth schedules respectively, touching every such birth and every such death, as the case may be, which shall not have been already registered, every such entry being made in order from the beginning to the end of the book.

Information of birth to be given within eight days.

127. The father or mother of every child born in the Town, or in the case of the death, illness, or absence, or inability of the father and mother, the occupier of the land on which such child shall have been born, shall, within eight days after the day of the birth, give information to the Registrar of the district, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars by this Act required to be known and registered touching the birth of such child.

Information of death to be given.

128. Some one of the persons present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness, of every person dying in the Town, or, in case of the death, illness, inability or default of all such persons, the occupier of the land, or if the occupier be the person who shall have died, some person living on the land on which such death shall have happened, shall, within eight days next after the day of such death, give information to the Registrar of the district, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered touching the death of such person.

Person giving information to sign the Register.

129. Every person by whom the information contained in any Register of births or deaths under this Act shall have been given, shall sign in the Register his name, description, and place of abode; and no such registration shall, except as provided in section 138, be deemed to be complete or of any effect until such person shall have so signed it:

Provided that the Registrar may fill up and sign the Register for any person who is unable to write.

OF TAKING A CENSUS.

Account of population to be taken.

130. At such times and in such manner as the Justices may from time to time appoint, an account shall be taken of the number of persons who at the time of taking such account, shall be within the Town, and the persons employed in taking such account shall set down the several particulars respecting the same which are hereinafter prescribed.

Chairman to superintend the taking an account of the population.

131. The Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall superintend the taking of such account, and shall cause to be prepared and issued, for the use of the persons to be employed, such forms and instructions as he shall, with the sanction of the Local Government, deem necessary; and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid out of the Municipal Fund.

Enumeration Districts.

132. Each Police division of the Town shall be formed into one or more Enumeration districts.

At the appointed time, occupiers of houses shall give the required information.

133. At such times as shall be appointed under section 130, and as shall be notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* by the Local Government, every occupier of a dwelling-house or of any part of a dwelling-

house distinctly occupied, and every person to whom a form as mentioned in section 135 may have been delivered, shall afford such information in regard to all persons who were abiding in his house, or in the place under his charge, on the night immediately preceding, and in such manner as may under this Act be required of them.

Persons to be employed as enumerators.

134. The Chairman shall select a sufficient number of competent persons to act as enumerators; and every such enumerator, under the direction of the Chairman, shall visit every house within his district, and except as hereinafter provided, shall take an account in writing of the name, sex, age, caste, nationality, and occupation of every living person who shall abide therein on the night immediately preceding the day appointed as aforesaid, and shall also take an account of the occupied houses, and the houses then being built and therefore uninhabited, and also of all other uninhabited houses, within his district, and in all respects conform to, and obey, the instructions which may be issued to him by the Chairman in this behalf.

Provided that, in the case of females, no account shall be taken either of their name or age.

Forms for Census.

135. The Chairman, when he deems such a course to be advisable, may cause such a form as shall be sanctioned by the Local Government, to be delivered to any occupier of any dwelling-house who may be able to write, and such occupier shall fill in all the particulars required in the form on the day to be appointed, and shall deliver the same to the person authorized to demand the same.

Military and naval Officers and certain others, if required, to act as enumerators.

136. Any military or naval Officers in command of bodies of military or naval men, or of vessels of war, or any master of a merchant vessel, or nacodah, or tindal of a vessel or boat, or any person in charge of a lunatic asylum, hospital, or prison, or of any public or private charitable or scholastic institution, or any keepers of hotels or lodging-houses, shall, if required, act as enumerators for the purpose of taking account of persons under their command or charge, or abiding in their houses, on the night immediately preceding the day to be appointed.

Every person so required to act as an enumerator shall receive and conform to all instructions in writing which may be issued to him by the Chairman in that behalf.

Returns of houseless persons.

137. The Chairman shall obtain, by such ways and means as shall appear to him best adapted for the purpose, and as shall be sanctioned by the Local Government, returns of the particulars required by this Act with respect to all houseless persons, and all persons who, during the said night preceding the day to be appointed, were on out-door night duty, or for any other reason were not abiding in any house of which account is to be taken by the enumerators.

Registrars and enumerators to fill in for those unable to write.

138. The enumerators shall fill in all forms for those persons who are unable to write.

CHAPTER XI.

OF CONSERVANCY AND IMPROVEMENT.

PART I.—*Of the Streets.*

Public streets vested in the Justices.

139. All public streets in the Town (not being the property and kept under the control of the Government) and the pavements, stones, and other materials thereof, and also all erections, materials, implements, and other things provided for such streets shall become vested in the Justices.

Power to make and improve streets.

140. The Justices, making due compensation to the owners and occupiers of any land which may be required for any such purposes, may

(*a*) lay out and make new streets;

(*b*) build and construct new bridges;

(*c*) turn, divert, discontinue, or stop up any public street; and

(*d*) widen, open, enlarge, or otherwise improve any such street.

For the purpose of this section the Justices may purchase any land necessary for houses and buildings to form any street, or for the improvement of any street.

Maintenance and repair of streets.

141 The Justices shall, so far as the Municipal Fund permits, from time to time cause the public streets to be maintained and repaired, and for such purpose may do all things necessary for the public safety and convenience.

Cleansing streets.

142. The Justices shall cause the streets to be regularly swept and cleansed; and the dust, dirt, filth, and refuse of every kind whatsoever found thereon to be collected and removed.

Dust-boxes in streets

143. The Justices may cause any number of moveable or fixed dust-boxes or other convenient receptacles, wherein dust, dirt, filth, and refuse of every kind whatsoever may be temporarily deposited until removed and carried away, to be provided and placed in proper and convenient situations, and may require the occupiers of houses in streets to cause all such matter as aforesaid to be deposited daily, or otherwise periodically, in such receptacles.

Watering streets.

144. The Justices, so far as the Municipal Fund permits, and so far as they may deem requisite for the public convenience, shall cause the public streets to be watered; and for that purpose may provide such works and engines as they may think necessary.

Obstructions in streets.

145. The Justices may remove any obstruction or encroachment in or on any public street, or in or over any open drain, sewer, or aqueduct alongside of such street; and the expense of such removal shall be paid by the person causing such encroachment or obstruction.

Nothing in this section contained shall prevent the Justices from permitting any temporary erections in any public street on occasions of festivals and ceremonies.

Private persons laying out new streets.

146. Every person who wishes to make or lay out any new street, shall give notice in writing thereof to the Justices, showing the intended level and width of such street; and the level and width of every such street shall be fixed or approved by the Justices;

and the Justices may, if they think fit, cause any such street laid out or made at a level or width otherwise than in accordance with the level or width so fixed or approved as aforesaid, to be altered;

or may cause any house, erected in any such street, otherwise than in accordance with such level and width, to be altered, or if necessary removed,

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person offending.

If no such level or width be fixed, and no approval or disapproval of the level or width proposed, be signified by the Justices within one month, the intended street may be laid out and made upon the level and of the width specified in the notice.

Paving, &c., of private streets.

147. If any street (not being a public street) or any part thereof, be not levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, and sewered to the satisfaction of the Justices, they may, by notice in writing to the respective owners or occupiers of the land fronting, adjoining, or abutting upon, such parts thereof as may need to be levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, and sewered, require them to level, metal, pave, flag, channel, and sewer the same within a time to be specified in such notice, and upon non-compliance the Justices may, if they think fit, execute the works mentioned or referred to therein:

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owners in default according to the frontage of their respective lands, and in such proportion as shall be settled by the Justices, or, in case of disputes, as shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses;

Provided that, after such street shall have been so levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, and sewered, on the requisition of the Justices, or by the Justices as aforesaid, at the expense of the owners, such owners shall have a right to require that the street shall be declared a public street, to be from time to time repaired by the Justices out of the Municipal Fund.

Certain streets to be deemed public and repaired by the Justices.

148. If any street (not being a public street, but being a street over or through which the public have or may hereafter have a right of way) be levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, and sewered to the satisfaction of the Justices, they may, if they think fit, by notice in writing put up in any part of such street, declare the same to be a public street, and thereupon the same shall become a public street, and be from time to time repaired by them out of the Municipal Fund.

Houses may be set forward for improving line of streets.

149. The Justices may, upon such terms as they shall think fit, allow, any house to be set forward for improving the line of any public street in which such house is situated.

Houses projecting beyond line of street, when taken down, to be set back.

150. When any house any part of which projects beyond the regular line of a public street, or beyond the front of the house on either side thereof, has been taken down in order to be re-built or altered, the Justices may require the same to be set back to or towards the line of the street or the line of the adjoining houses.

Provided that the Justices shall make full compensation to the owner of any such house for any damage he may thereby sustain, and if any dispute shall arise touching the amount of such compensation, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

Names of streets.

151. The Justices shall, from time to time, cause to be put up or painted, on a conspicuous part of some house, wall, or place, at or near each end, corner, or entrance of every street, the name by which such street is to be known.

Numbers on houses.

152. The Justices may, from time to time, fix a number in a conspicuous place on the outer side of any house or at the entrance of the enclosure thereof fronting the street.

Doors not to open outwards.

153. All doors, gates, bars, and ground-floor windows (whether hung or placed before or after the commencement of this Act), which open upon any public street, shall be hung or placed so as not to open outwards and cause obstruction;

and if any such door, gate, bar, or window be hung or placed so as to open outwards on any such street and cause obstruction, the owner of the land to which the same is attached shall, within eight days after notice from the Justices to that effect, cause the same to be altered so as not to open outwards and cause obstruction; and if he neglects so to do, the Justices may make such alteration, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by such owner.

Troughs and pipes to be fixed to houses.

154. The owner of every house in any public street shall, within fifteen days after notice from the Justices to that effect, put up, and keep in good condition, proper troughs and pipes for catching and carrying the water from the roof and other parts of such house and for discharging the same in such manner as the Justices shall direct.

Projections erected in future from houses, to be removed.

155. The Justices may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of any house to remove or alter any projection, encroachment, or obstruction, which shall be erected or placed against or in front of such house and such owner or occupier shall, within fifteen days after the service of such notice upon him, remove such projection, encroachment, or obstruction, or alter the same in such manner as shall have been directed by the Justices; and in default thereof the Justices may remove such projection, encroachment, or obstruction, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner or occupier making default.

Provided that, when the expense shall have been paid by the occupier, except in the case in which such projections, encroachments, or obstructions were made or put up by him, the occupier shall be entitled to deduct the expense of removing or altering the same from the rent payable by him to the owner of the house.

Removal of existing projections from houses.

156. The Justices may cause any such projection, encroachment, or obstruction, as is mentioned in the last preceding section, to be removed or altered as they think fit;

provided that they give notice of such intended removal or alteration to the occupier of the house against or in front of which such projection, encroachment, or obstruction shall be, thirty days before such alteration or removal is begun;

and if such projection, encroachment, or obstruction shall have been lawfully made, they shall make reasonable compensation to every person who suffers damage by such removal or alteration; and if any dispute shall arise touching the amount of such compensation, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

Justices may allow certain projections from houses.

157. The Justices may give permission in writing to the owners or occupiers of houses abutting on public streets to put up verandahs, balconies, sunshades, weather-frames, and the like, to project from any upper story thereof over the street, to an extent not exceeding five feet from the foundation.

Roofs and external walls of huts not to be made of inflammable materials.

158. The external roofs and walls of houses erected or renewed within the Town shall not be made of grass, leaves, mats, or other such inflammable materials; nor shall the owner of any house in or near any street, having an external roof or wall made of any such material, and which is contiguous to or adjoining to any other house suffer such roof or wall to remain unless with the consent in writing of the Justices.

Houses in a ruinous and dangerous state.

159. If, in any street, any house, or wall, or anything affixed thereon, be deemed by the Justices to be in a ruinous state, or likely to fall, or in any way dangerous to the inhabitants of such house or to the neighbouring houses, or to the occupiers thereof, or to passengers, they shall immediately, if it appears to them to be necessary, cause a proper board or fence to be put up for the protection of passengers, and shall cause notice in writing to be given to the owner, if he be known and resident within the limits of their jurisdiction, and shall also cause such notice to be put on the door or other conspicuous part of such house or otherwise to be given to the occupier thereof (if any), requiring such owner or occupier forthwith to take down, repair, or secure, such house, wall, or thing affixed thereon as the case shall require.

If such owner or occupier do not begin to take down, repair, or secure the same within three days after such notice, and complete such work with due diligence, the Justices shall cause all or so much of such house, wall, or thing as they shall think necessary, to be taken down, repaired, or otherwise secured; and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

Sale of materials of ruinous houses.

160. If any such house, or wall, as is mentioned in the last preceding section, or any part of the same, be taken down as in such section mentioned, the Justices may sell the materials thereof or so much of the same as shall be taken down, and apply the proceeds of such sale in payment of the expenses incurred, and shall restore any surplus arising from such sale to the owner of such house, or wall, on demand.

The Justices shall have the same remedies for compelling the payment of so much of the said expenses as may remain due after the application of the proceeds of such sale as by this Act are given to them for compelling the payment of the whole of the said expenses.

Justices may direct hedges to be trimmed.

161. The Justices may give notice to the owner or occupier of any land to trim or prune the hedges thereof bordering on any public street to a height not exceeding seven feet;

to cut and trim trees overhanging any public street and obstructing the same or causing damage thereto;

and if such notice is not complied with within eight days from the date thereof, the Justices may cause such hedges and trees to be cut in the manner required, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner of the land.

No one to deposit materials or make hole in the street.

162. No person shall deposit any building materials, or make a hole in any street, without the permission of the Justices; and when such permission is granted to any person, he shall, at his own expense, cause such materials, or such hole, to be sufficiently fenced and enclosed, until the materials are removed or the hole is filled up and otherwise made secure; and shall cause the same to be sufficiently lighted at night.

PART II.—*Of the Drains.*

Public sewers, drains, &c., vested in the Justices.

163. All public sewers and drains, and all sewers, drains, tunnels, and culverts, in, alongside, or under the streets, whether made at the cost of the Justices or otherwise, and all works, materials, and things appertaining thereto, shall become vested in the Justices.

Powers of Justices in making public sewers.

164. The Justices, in making any main or other sewers for the drainage of the Town, may, if necessary, carry such sewers through, across, or under any street, or any place laid out as, or intended for, a street, or any cellar or vault which may be under any of the streets, and (after reasonable notice in writing in that behalf) into, through, or under any land whatsoever, making full compensation for any damage done thereby; and if any dispute shall arise with respect to the amount or apportionment of such compensation, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

Justices to repair and alter and close sewers.

165. The Justices shall maintain, and from time to time repair, and as they see fit, enlarge, alter, arch over, or otherwise improve all or any of the sewers and drains vested in them:

and may discontinue, close up, or destroy such of them as they may deem useless or unnecessary.

If by reason of anything done under this section, any person is deprived of the lawful use of any sewer or drain, the Justices shall, at a place within one hundred feet of the sewer or drain, of the use of which he is deprived, provide the means of drainage into some public sewer, tidal river, or other place into which the Justices are empowered to empty their sewers, and thereupon the owner shall make a drain leading thereunto, of such materials, of such size, at

such level, and with such fall, as the Justices shall direct;

and if he neglect to do so within a reasonable time, the Justices may cause the same to be done, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

Cleansing and emptying sewers.

166. The Justices shall, so far as the Municipal Fund permits, cause the sewers and drains vested in them to be so constructed, maintained, and kept, as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health, and to be properly cleared, cleansed, and emptied;

and for the purpose of flushing, cleansing, and emptying the same, may construct and place, either above or underground, such reservoirs, sluices, engines, and other necessary works;

and may also, with the sanction of the Local Government, cause all or any of such sewers and drains to communicate with, and be emptied into, any tidal river or other fit place, or cause the refuse from such sewers and drains to be conveyed by a proper channel to the most convenient site for its deposit, and may sell the same for any agricultural or other purpose as may be deemed most expedient, but so that the same shall not become a nuisance.

Bed of stream receiving sewerage to be cleared.

167. When the contents of any sewer or drain or any other flow or filth or refuse, are discharged into any river or stream, in the bed or channel of which the quantity of water at any season of the year is so much diminished, by natural or artificial causes, as to be insufficient to keep such channel clean or clear, the Justices, with the sanction of the Local Government, so far as the Municipal Fund permits, shall make such alteration in the bed of such river or stream as may prevent such sewer and drain-water from spreading over the surface of such bed, or from accumulating and stagnating in parts thereof, to the injury of health or the annoyance of the surrounding population.

Unauthorized drains leading into public sewers may be demolished.

168. If any person, without the written consent of the Justices first obtained, makes or causes to be made, or alters or causes to be altered, any drain leading into any of the sewers or drains vested in the Justices, the Justices may cause such branch-drain to be demolished, altered, re-made, or otherwise dealt with as they shall think fit;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person making or altering such branch-drain.

House over sewers, &c., not to be erected without consent of the Justices.

169. No house shall be newly erected over any sewer or drain belonging to the Justices without their written consent;

and if any house be so erected, the Justices may cause such house to be pulled down or otherwise dealt with as they may think fit;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person so erecting the house.

Justices empowered to make drains from houses which are not properly drained.

170. If any land within the Town and within a reasonable distance of a sewer fit for use, or of some tidal river or other place at which the Justices are empowered to empty their sewers, be at any time not drained to the satisfaction of the Justices by a sufficient drain or pipe communicating with some sewer, tidal river, or other place as aforesaid, the Justices may, if the owner neglects to do so within fifteen days after notice, construct or lay from such land, a covered drain or pipe, of such materials, of such size, at such level, and with such fall, as they shall think necessary for the draining of such land;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

Level of houses hereafter built within the Town.

171. No house shall be built within the Town upon a lower level than will allow of the drainage of such house or building being led into some public sewer then existing or projected, or into some tidal river or other place into which the Justices are empowered to empty their sewers.

Houses hereafter built to have drains constructed under the orders of the Justices.

172. If any house newly erected or re-built within the Town have such means of drainage, as in the last preceding section mentioned, existing within one hundred feet thereof, the owner shall make a drain leading thereunto from the site of such house of such materials, of such size, at such level, and with such fall, as the Justices may direct;

and if he neglect to do so within a reasonable time, the Justices may cause the same to be done, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

Justices may construct certain portions of drains under public drains and streets.

173. The Justices themselves may construct and lay down such portions of the drains mentioned in sections 165, 170, and 172 as may be carried through or under any public drain, aqueduct, or street, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

Supervision of certain works.

174. The Justices may cause the works mentioned in sections 165, 170, and 172 to be supervised while in progress, and from time to time during their execution to order such reasonable alterations therein, additions thereto, and abandonment of part or parts thereof, as may to the Justices appear, on the fuller knowledge afforded by the opening of the ground, requisite to secure the complete and satisfactory execution of such works as aforesaid.

Group or block of houses, &c., may be drained by a combined operation.

175. If it appear to the Justices that a group or block of houses may be drained or improved more economically or advantageously in combination than separately, and a sewer of sufficient size already exists, or is about to be constructed, within one hundred feet of any part of such group or block of houses, the Justices may cause such group or block of houses to be drained and improved by a combined operation;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owners of such houses in such proportions as shall to the Justices seem fit.

Sewers in streets to be covered with traps, &c.

176. All sewers and drains in streets, whether public or private, shall be provided by the Justices, or by the persons to whom they severally belong, with proper traps or other coverings or means of ventilation, so as to prevent stench.

If the owner of any private sewer or drain shall, for ten days after notice given to him by the Justices, neglect or delay to provide proper traps or coverings or means of ventilation as aforesaid, the Justices may forthwith provide and apply the same;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

Power of Justices to erect or affix to building pipes for ventilation of sewers.

177. The Justices may erect on, or fix to, any house such pipes as they may deem necessary for the proper ventilation of the sewers belonging to them, and such pipes shall be carried to a height of not less than six feet above the highest part of the house, and erected so as not to occasion any nuisance or inconvenience to any house in the neighbourhood.

Branch-drains privies, &c., to be under the control of the Justices, and to be kept in good order by owners.

178. All branch-drains, as well within as without the land to which they belong, and all privies and cess-pools within the Town, shall be under the survey and control of the Justices, and shall be altered, repaired, stopped up, demolished, and kept in proper order at the costs and charges of the owner of the land to which the same belong, or for the use of which they are constructed or continued;

and if the owner of any land to which any such drain, privy, or cess-pool belongs, neglect, during eight days after notice in writing for that purpose, to alter, repair, stop up, demolish or put in good order the same, in the manner required by the Justices, the Justices may cause such drain, privy, or cesspool to be altered, repaired, stopped up, demolished or put in good order,

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

Penalty for persons making or altering drain, &c., contrary to the orders of the Justices.

179. If any branch-drain, privy, or cess-pool be constructed contrary to the directions and regulations of the Justices, or contrary to the provisions of this Act, or if any person, without the consent of the Justices, constructs, re-builds, or unstops, any branch-drain, privy, or cess-pool which has been ordered by them to be demolished or stopped up, or not to be made, the Justices may cause such amendment or alteration to be made in any such drain, privy, or cess-pool, as they think fit;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person by whom such drain, privy, or cess-pool was improperly constructed, rebuilt, or unstopped.

Inspection of drains, privies, and cess-pools.

180. The Justices, or any Officer authorized by them in that behalf, may inspect any branch-drain, privy, or cess-pool, and for that purpose, at any time between sunrise and sunset, after one hour's notice in writing to the occupier of the land to which such drain, privy, or cess-pool is attached, may enter upon such land with such assistants and workmen as are necessary, and cause the ground to be opened where they or he may think fit, doing as little damage as may be;

and if, upon such inspection it appears that such drain, privy, or cess-pool is not in good order and condition, or that it has been constructed contrary to the provisions of this Act, the expenses of such inspection shall be paid by the person to whom such drain, privy, or cess-pool may belong:

but if the drain, privy, or cess-pool be found to be in proper order and condition, and not to have been constructed in violation of the provisions of this Act, the Justices or Officer as aforesaid shall cause the ground to be closed and made good as soon as may be, and the expenses of opening, closing, and making good such drain, privy, or cess-pool, shall, in that case be paid by the Justices.

Provided that nothing hereinbefore contained shall authorize an entry into any room appropriated for the zanana or residence of women, which by the custom of the country is considered private, except by the agency of women.

Power to fill up unwholesome tanks, &c., on private premises.

181. When any private tank or low marshy ground, or any waste or stagnant water, being within any private enclosure, appears to the Justices to be injurious to health, or offensive to the neighbourhood, the Justices may require, by notice in writing, the owner of the same to cleanse or fill up such tank or marshy ground, or to drain off or remove such stagnant water;

and if he shall refuse or fail to comply with such requisition within eight days from the service thereof, the Justices, their Officers, and workmen, may enter into the said premises, and do all necessary acts for all or any of the purposes aforesaid as they shall think fit;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

Power to drain off, and cleanse, stagnant pools in open places.

182. The Justices may from time to time, as they shall see fit, drain off into any sewers belonging to them, and cleanse and fill up or otherwise abate, any stagnant pool, ditch, tank, pond, or other receptacle of water (the same not being within any private enclosure), which shall appear to them to be useless or unnecessary, or likely to prove injurious to the health of the inhabitants, whether the same be the private property of any person or otherwise; and the Justices, their Officers, and workmen, may do all necessary acts for effecting any of the purposes aforesaid.

PART III.—*Of General Conservancy.*

Removal of night-soil.

183. The Justices, from time to time, may appoint—

(*a*) the hours within which night-soil or other offensive matter may be removed;

(*b*) the kind of cart or other receptacle in which it may be removed;

(*c*) the route by which such cart or receptacle shall proceed.

Places of deposit for filth.

184. The Justices shall, from time to time, appoint or provide places for the deposit of dust, dirt, filth, and any other refuse whatsoever collected and removed in accordance with this Act;

and for keeping all cattle, carts, implements, and other things required for the above or any of the purposes of this Act.

Filth and refuse to be the property of the Justices.

185. All dirt, dust, filth, and any other refuse whatsoever collected from the streets, houses, privies, sewers, and cess-pools shall belong to the Justices, who may sell or dispose of the same as they may think proper and the money arising from the sale thereof shall form part of the Municipal Fund.

Erection of new huts to be under the control of the Justices.

186. No person shall erect, within the Town, any hut or huts on any land on which no huts are standing, without previous notice to the Justices;

and the Justices may require such hut or huts to be built so that they may stand in regular lines, with a free passage or way in front of each line, of such width as the Justices may think proper for salutary ventilation, and to facilitate scavengering, and at such a level as will admit of sufficient drainage.

Power to direct removal of huts built without notice.

187. If any such hut or huts as mentioned in the last preceding section be built without giving notice to the Justices, or otherwise than as required by the Justices, the Justices may give notice to the builder or builders thereof to take down and remove the same within one month, and if such hut or huts be not taken down or removed according to such notice, the Justices may cause the same to be taken down and removed, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the builder or builders of the same.

Power of Justices as to existing huts.

188. Whenever the Justices are satisfied, from inspection, or by report of competent persons, that any existing block of huts in the Town, is, by reason of the manner in which the huts are crowded together, or of the want of drainage and the impracticability of scavengering, attended with risk of disease to the inhabitants or the neighbourhood, they may, with the sanction of the Local Government, cause a notice to be fixed to some conspicuous part of such block of huts, requiring the owners or occupiers thereof, or at the option of the Justices, the owner of the land on which such huts are built, within a reasonable time to be fixed by the Justices for that purpose, to execute such operations as the Justices, with such sanction as aforesaid, may deem necessary for the avoidance of such risk.

And in case such owners or occupiers, or the owner of the land, shall refuse or neglect to execute such operations within the time appointed, the Justices may cause such huts to be taken down, or such operations to be performed in respect of such huts, as the Justices may deem necessary to prevent such risk.

If such huts be pulled down, the Justices shall cause the materials of each hut to be sold separately, if such sale can be effected; and the proceeds shall be paid to the owner of the hut, or if the owner be unknown, or the title disputed, shall be held in deposit by the Justices, until the person interested therein shall obtain the order of a competent Court for the payment of the same.

The Court of Small Causes shall be deemed a competent Court for that purpose.

Power to shut up, secure, clear, and clean deserted houses.

189. If any land, by reason of abandonment or of disputed ownership or other cause, shall

remain untenanted, and thereby become a resort of idle and disorderly persons,

or become in a filthy or unwholesome state,

or be complained of by any two or more of the neighbours as a nuisance,

the Justices, after due enquiry, may cause notice in writing to be given to the owner, or to the person claiming, or believed to be, the owner, if he be known and resident within the limits of their jurisdiction, and shall also cause such notice to be put on the door of the house or some conspicuous part of the land, requiring the persons concerned therein, whoever they may be, to secure, enclose, clean, or clear the same;

and if such notice shall not be complied with within eight days, the Justices shall cause the necessary work to be executed, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner, or in case of abandonment or disputed ownership, by the sale of any material found upon such land, and section 160 shall be applicable to such sales.

Notice of new buildings to be given to the Justices.

190. Before beginning, within the Town, to build or re-build any house, the person intending to build or re-build such house, shall give to the Justices notice thereof in writing, and shall accompany such notice with a plan, showing the levels at which the foundation and lowest floor of such house are proposed to be laid, by reference to some level ascertained under the direction of the Justices.

Justices to signify disapproval within fourteen days.

191. Within fourteen days after receiving such notice as is mentioned in the last preceding section, the Justices shall signify their approval of the proposed levels, or, if they disapprove thereof, they shall fix other levels in lieu thereof within the same time.

Houses built without notice, or contrary to provisions of this Act, may be altered by the Justices.

192. If such building as is mentioned in the two last preceding sections be begun or made without sending such notice and plan as are mentioned in section 190, or at any levels different from those fixed by the Justices within the said fourteen days, or in any other respect contrary to the provisions of this Act, the Justices may, if necessary, cause such building to be altered or demolished as the case may require;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person failing to comply with the provisions aforesaid.

If Justices fail to signify approval, &c., within fourteen days, parties may proceed without.

193. If the Justices fail to signify in writing their approval or disapproval of the levels shown on such plan as is mentioned in the last preceding section, and to fix other levels within fourteen days after receiving such notice and plan as aforesaid, the person giving such notice may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, proceed to build or re-build the house therein referred to, according to the levels shown on such plan:

Provided that such building or re-building be otherwise in accordance with this Act.

The word "house" in this and the three last preceding sections does not include a hut.

194. The Justices may provide and maintain in proper and convenient situations, so as not to create a nuisance, common necessaries and urinals, and shall cause the same, when provided, to be kept in proper order and to be daily cleansed.

Common necessaries.

195. The Justices may license, for any period not exceeding one year, such necessaries for public accommodation, and such tola mehters' depôts as they may, from time to time, think proper; and may at any time, on giving one month's notice, cancel any license granted under this section, if it shall seem proper to them to cancel it.

Licensing of public necessaries, and tola mehters' depôts.

196. The Justices may, by advertisement in at least two of the daily newspapers published in Calcutta, and by placards posted up in conspicuous places throughout the town, or any portion thereof, declare that the duties usually performed by tola mehters shall be performed by an establishment under the control of the Justices, and the Justices shall make suitable provision accordingly

Justices may direct performance of duties usually performed by mehters.

When the Justices have made such provision, the occupier of any land in respect of which such duties are performed shall be liable to pay in respect of the same such fees as may be imposed by the Justices at a meeting.

197. The owner or occupier of any land having a privy on it shall have such privy shut out by a sufficient roof, and wall or fence, from the view of persons passing by or residing in the neighbourhood: and no person shall keep a privy with a door or trap-door opening on to any street Provided that the Justices may, in their discretion, permit the continuance, for such time as they may fix, of any such privy with a door or trap-door opening on to any street, where such privy already exists and does not create a nuisance.

Neglecting to enclose private privy.

If the Justices think that any privy or additional privy should be provided for any land, the owner of such land shall, within fourteen days after notice in that behalf by the Justices cause such privy, together with the necessary pipes, drains, and water-supply, to be constructed in accordance with the requisition of such notice, and if such privy be not so constructed to the satisfaction of the Justices within such period, the Justices may cause such privy, together with the necessary pipes, drains, and water-supply, to be so constructed, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

198. No milkman, cartman, shepherd, livery stable-keeper, or keeper of hackney carriages shall keep any animals, sheep goats, or horned cattle within the Town for the purposes of trade or business except in a place licensed by the Justices.

Milkman, &c., not to keep animals or cattle without license.

Such license shall be taken out half-yearly, on the first day of January and the first day of July in every year.

It shall be in the discretion of the Justices to grant any such license subject to such conditions as they may think fit, and impose a fee not exceeding five rupees in respect of the same.

199. No person shall keep any pig-stye within the Town to the front of any street, not being shut out therefrom by a sufficient wall or fence, and no person shall keep within the Town, without the permission of the Justices, more than ten pigs, or more than twenty sheep or goats, or ten horned cattle.

Rule against keeping pig-styes, sheep, and cattle.

200. When the pavement or surface of any street, or when any sewer or drain, shall be opened or broken up by the Justices, they shall, with all convenient speed, complete the work on account of which the same shall have been broken up, and fill in the ground, and make good the pavement and surface, and the sewer or drain, so opened or broken up, and carry away the rubbish occasioned thereby; and shall, in the meantime, cause the place where such pavement or surface shall be so opened or broken up, to be fenced and guarded, and sufficiently lighted during the night.

Justices breaking up street, to restore the same with all convenient speed.

201. If the Justices deem it necessary for the purposes of this Act, to raise, sink, or otherwise alter, the situation of any water-pipe or gas-pipe, or other water-works or gas-works, laid in any street, they may, from time to time, by notice in writing, require the person to whom any such pipes or works belong, or under whose control they may be, to cause forthwith, or as soon as conveniently may be, any such pipes or works to be raised, sunk, or otherwise altered in position, in such manner as the Justices direct.

Situation of gas and water pipes to be altered at the expense of the Justices.

Such alteration shall not be such as permanently to injure such works, or to prevent the water or gas from flowing as freely and conveniently as before; and the expenses attending such raising, sinking, or altering, and full compensation for the damage done thereby, shall be paid by the Justices, as well to the persons to whom such pipes or works belong, as to all other persons.

And if any dispute shall arise touching the amount or apportionment of such compensation, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

202. If the person to whom any such pipes or works as are mentioned in the last preceding section belong, or under whose control they may be, do not proceed forthwith, or as soon as conveniently may be after the receipt of the notice mentioned in the last preceding section, to cause the same to be raised, sunk, or altered, in such manner as the Justices require, the Justices may themselves cause such pipes or works to be raised, sunk, or altered, as they may think fit, provided that such works be not permanently injured thereby, or the water or gas prevented from flowing as freely and conveniently as before.

If owner, &c., neglect to make alterations, the Justices may cause the same to be made.

203. The Justices may, at their discretion, set apart any public ghaut or place, or any part of the strand of any river (not being private property, or part of the river or river bank of the Port of Calcutta), for the purpose of being used as a bathing place;

Justices may set apart bathing places, &c.

provide or set apart a sufficient number of convenient tanks, or runs of water, for the inhabitants to bathe in,

and set apart tanks or reservoirs, or runs of water, for washing animals or clothes, or for any other purpose connected with the health, cleanliness, and comfort of the inhabitants.

Power to fill up unwholesome tanks, &c., on private premises.

204. When any private tank or low marshy ground, or any waste or stagnant water, being within any private enclosure, appears to the Justices to be injurious to health or to be offensive to the neighbourhood, the Justices may require, by notice in writing, the owner of the same to cleanse or fill up such tank or marshy ground, or to drain off or remove such stagnant water; and if he shall refuse or neglect to comply with such requisition during eight days from the service thereof, the Justices, their Officers, and workmen, may enter into the said premises, and do all necessary acts for all or any of the purposes aforesaid as they shall think fit;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner

Power to drain off and cleanse wholesome tank, &c., on private premises.

205. The Justices may from time to time, as they shall think fit, drain off into any sewers belonging to them, and cleanse and fill up or otherwise abate, any stagnant pool, ditch, tank, pond, or other receptacle of water (the same not being within any private enclosure), which shall appear to them to be useless or unnecessary, or likely to prove injurious to the health of the inhabitants whether the same be the private property of any person or otherwise; and the Justices, their Officers, and workmen, may do all necessary acts for effecting any of purpose aforesaid.

Justices in executing works to provide proper drains, &c.

206. The Justices, in executing any works under this Act, shall provide and make, at their own expense, a sufficient number of convenient ways, water-courses, drains, and channels, in the place of such as may be interrupted, injured, or rendered useless by reason of the execution of such works;

and if any difference arises between the Justices and the persons affected thereby, such difference shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

Hoards to be set up during repairs.

207. Every person intending to build or take down any building, or to alter or repair the outward part of any building, where any street will be obstructed or rendered inconvenient by means of such work, shall, before beginning the same and having first obtained a permission in writing from the Justices so to do, cause sufficient hoards or fences to be put up, in order to separate the building, where such works are being carried on, from the street, and shall keep such hoard or fence standing and in good condition, to the satisfaction of the Justices, during such time as the public safety or convenience requires,

and shall cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night.

Bars to be erected across streets during repairs, and lights placed at night.

208. The Justices shall, during the construction or repair by them of any of the streets, sewers, or drains vested in or belonging to them, take proper precaution for guarding against accident, by shoring up and protecting the adjoining houses,

and shall cause such bars, chains, or posts to be fixed across or in any street, to prevent the passage of carriages, carts, cattle, or animals, while such works are carried on, as to them shall seem proper;

and shall cause any sewer or drain or other works in streets, during the construction or repair thereof by them, to be sufficiently lighted and guarded during the night.

Dangerous places near streets to be repaired or enclosed.

209. If any building, tank, well, or hole, or other place, be, for want of sufficient repair, protection, or enclosure, dangerous to passengers or to persons living in the neighbourhood, the Justices may, by notice in writing, require the owner of the land to repair, protect, or enclose the same, and if he fails to comply with such requisition during eight days from the service thereof, the Justices shall cause the same to be repaired, protected, or enclosed, so as to prevent danger therefrom;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner of the property so repaired, protected, or enclosed.

CHAPTER XII.

OF SANITARY MATTERS.

PART I.—*Of Slaughter-houses, Markets, and Offensive Trades.*

No place shall be used as a slaughter-house without a license from the Justices.

210. No place shall be used as a slaughter-house within the Town unless a license in writing for the use thereof as a slaughter-house has been obtained from the Justices, who may, at their discretion, from time to time, grant such license.

Justices to provide places for slaughter-houses.

211. The Justices may, from time to time, if they shall think fit, with the sanction of the Local Government, provide places, within or without the Town, for the purpose of being used as slaughter-houses; and all places within or without the Town heretofore provided by the Justices for the purpose of being used as slaughter-houses shall be deemed to have been provided under this section.

Markets, slaughter houses, &c., to be properly drained.

212. Every owner, or occupier, or farmer, of any market for the sale of butcher's meat, poultry, fish, or vegetables, or of any slaughter-house, within the Town, shall cause such drains to be made therein as shall be considered sufficient by the Justices, and (if required so to do by the Justices) shall cause all the floors and drains to be paved with stone or burnt brick, and shall also cause a supply of water to be provided, sufficient for keeping such market or slaughter-house in a clean and wholesome state.

Justices may define ways in bazars.

213. The Justices may define, fix, and determine what portions of any market or bazar within the Town shall be thrown into, and made part of, the existing approaches, roads, paths, and ways in such market or bazar for the convenient use of persons resorting thereto; and shall signify the

same by affixing or causing to be affixed in some conspicuous place or places in the market or bazar a notice signifying the limits and description of the parts of the said market or bazar so to be kept and used as part of the approaches, roads, paths and ways.

The Justices may, by notice in writing to the owner, proprietor, or lessee of any such market or bazar, require him within a time to be specified therein, to execute the necessary works and take all necessary measures for the setting out, clearing, widening, and maintaining of the said approaches, roads, paths and ways;

and may, in case of such default, by their servants and workmen, enter into and upon the said market or bazar, and clear, set out, and widen the said approaches, roads, paths, and ways, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person on whom the notice has been served.

The Justices may from time to time vary and alter the said approaches, roads, paths, and ways as occasion may require, signifying the same by a like notice

Sale of unwholesome food or drink.

214. Any Justice of the Peace, on the application of the Justices or any of their Officers setting forth that there is just cause to believe that any article, which has been rendered or has become noxious or unfit for use as food or drink for man, is in the possession of any person for the purpose of being sold or offered or exposed for sale within the Town as food or drink for man, may grant a warrant to enter upon the premises of such person, and to search for and seize such article;

and if it appear to the said Justice that the same is noxious or unfit for such use, he shall order it to be forfeited and disposed of in such way as to him shall seem proper.

Power to Justices to enter and inspect markets, shops, &c., and to seize unwholesome articles exposed for sale.

215. The Justices, or any person authorized by them in that behalf, may at all reasonable times, with or without assistants, enter into and inspect any market, building, shop, stall, or place used for the sale of butcher's meat, poultry, fish, vegetables, corn, bread, flour, or other food, or as a slaughter-house, and may examine any animal, carcase, meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, vegetables, corn, bread, flour, or other food which may be therein; and in case any animal, carcase, meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, vegetables, corn, bread, flour, or other food appear to be intended for the food of man and to be unfit for such food, may seize the same;

and if it appear to a Justice of the Peace, that such animal, carcase, meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, vegetables, corn, bread, flour, or other food is unfit for the food of man, he shall order the same to be destroyed, or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for such food.

Suspension or revocation of license, &c.

216. Any Justice of the Peace, before whom any person is convicted of an offence contrary to the provisions of this Act relating to slaughter-houses, or of the non-observance of any of the bye-laws relating thereto made under this Act, in addition to the fine which may be imposed on such person under this Act, may suspend for any period not exceeding two months, the license granted to him under section 210;

and the Justices upon the conviction of any person for a second or other subsequent like offence, may declare his license revoked.

Certain offensive and dangerous trades carried on within the Town to be registered.

217. The owner or occupier of every place within the Town, used for any of the following purposes, namely—

(*a*) melting tallow;
(*b*) boiling offal or blood;
(*c*) as a soap-house;
(*d*) oil-boiling-house;
(*e*) dyeing-house;
(*f*) tannery;
(*g*) brick-pottery, or lime-kiln;
(*h*) sago-manufactory;
(*i*) manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise;
(*j*) or as a yard or depôt for hay, straw, wood, or coal;

shall register the same at the office of the Justices, in a book to be kept by them for that purpose.

No such trades allowed without license.

218. No place shall be newly used within the Town for any of the purposes mentioned in the last preceding section except under a license from the Justices, who may, at their discretion, from time to time, grant such license.

Justices may, in certain cases, order the use of slaughter-houses, and the carrying on of dangerous and offensive trades, to be discontinued.

219. If it be shown, to the satisfaction of the Justices, that any place licensed under section 210 or 218, or registered under section 217, is a nuisance to the neighbourhood, they may give notice to the occupier to discontinue the use of such place within one month after the date of such notice.

PART II.—*Of Burial and Burning Grounds.*

Burial and burning grounds to be registered.

220. The Justices may, if they think fit, cause a survey and measurement to be made of every burial ground and every place used as such; and every such place, and every burning ground, shall be registered by the owner or the person having the control thereof, or, if there be no owner or person authorized to control the same, by order of the Justices, in a book to be kept by them for that purpose.

No vault or burial or burning place henceforth to be constructed without leave of the Justices.

221. No vault or grave shall be made within the walls of, or underneath, any church or chapel or other place of public worship, and no burial or burning ground, whether public or private, shall be opened, made, or formed, otherwise than by, or under the authority of, the Local Government, without a license, describing the extent and boundaries thereof, first obtained from the Justices, who may, at their discretion, from time to time, grant such license.

Justices to issue certificates prohibiting the use of improper burial and burning places.

222. If the Justices, with the sanction of the Local Government, shall certify, in manner hereinafter provided, that any burial ground or place of burial,

or that any place used for the burning of corpses, is in such a state as to be dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood thereof,

or that any church or other place of public worship is dangerous to the health of persons frequenting the same, by reason of the state of the vaults or graves within the walls of, or underneath, the same, or in any church-yard or burial ground adjacent thereto,

and shall also certify that a fitting place for interment or burning (as the case may be) exists within a convenient distance and is available, no person shall, after a time (not less than two months) to be named in such certificate, bury or burn, or permit or suffer to be buried or burned, any corpse in, upon, within, or under the ground, church, or place of worship to which the certificate relates, except in so far as may be allowed by such certificate.

Every such certificate shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and a translation thereof in Bengalee shall, in the case of a burial or burning ground, be affixed conspicuously on some part of the said ground.

Justices may, in certain cases, permit interment in churches, &c.

223. Notwithstanding any certificate under the last preceding section, where by usage or otherwise there is any right of interment in or under any church or chapel, or in any vault of such church or chapel, or of any church-yard, burial ground, or place of burial affected by such certificate, or where any exclusive right of interment, or any exclusive right to ground for the purpose of interment, has been purchased or acquired, the Justices may, if, on application made to them, they are satisfied that the exercise of such right or the use of such ground will not be injurious to health, grant a license for such exercise or use, during such time and subject to such conditions and restrictions as they may think fit.

Justices may provide places to be used as burial or burning grounds.

224. The Justices may, from time to time, out of the Municipal Fund, with the sanction of the Local Government, provide fitting places to be used as burial or burning grounds.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF THE GENERAL POWERS OF THE JUSTICES.

PART I.—*Of Rights of Entry.*

Power to enter upon lands for the purposes of this Act.

225. The Justices shall, for the purposes of this Act, have power, by themselves or their Officers, between sunrise and sunset, to enter upon any land, as well for the purpose of making any inspection, survey, or measurement, as for the purpose of executing any work authorized by this Act to be executed by them, without being liable to any legal proceedings or molestation whatsoever on account of such entry, or of anything done on such land in pursuance of this Act.

Provided that, except as herein otherwise provided, the Justices or their Officers shall not enter upon any land which may be occupied at the time, unless with the consent of the occupier thereof, without previously giving the said occupier twenty-four hours' notice of their intention to do so.

Power to Justices to enter on lands adjacent to works.

226. The Justices, or their Officers or servants, may enter upon the land of any person adjoining to, or being within the distance of one hundred yards of any works by this Act authorized to be made, for the purpose of depositing upon such land, any soil, gravel, sand, lime, brick, stone, or other materials, or for any other purposes connected with the formation of the said works, without making any previous payment, tender, or deposit, doing as little damage as may be in the exercise of the several powers hereby granted to them, and making compensation for such temporary occupation of, or temporary damage to the said land, to the owner and occupier thereof, from time to time, and as often as any such temporary occupation shall be taken, or such temporary damage done, and making compensation to the owner also for the permanent injury (if any) to such land;

and if any dispute shall arise touching the amount or apportionment of such compensation, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

Provided that, before the Justices make any such temporary use as aforesaid of any land adjoining or lying near to the said works, they shall give fourteen days' notice of such their intention to the owner and occupier of such land, and shall set apart, by sufficient fences, so much of the land as shall be required to be used as aforesaid, from the other land adjoining thereto.

Powers to be exercised by the Justices when constructing drains and aqueducts without the town.

227. For the purposes of laying pipes or constructing aqueducts for bringing water into the Town from any place without the limits thereof, or for the purpose of making sewers or drains to communicate with, or empty themselves into, any public sewer, lake, stream, canal, or water-course without the said limits, the Justices, their Officers, and servants may, whenever a plan for laying down any such pipes or constructing any such aqueduct, sewer, or drain, shall have been approved by the Local Government, exercise, in the laying of such pipes and construction of such aqueduct, sewer, or drain throughout the line of country through which the said pipes, aqueduct, sewer, or drain, are to run, all the powers which by this Act they may exercise within the Town, and which may be necessary for the laying of such pipes or the construction of such aqueduct, sewer, or drain, without being subject to any action or molestation whatever for so doing;

and the Magistrate of any district through which the said pipes, aqueduct, sewer, or drain, are to run, may exercise, in respect thereof, the like powers and jurisdiction within the limits of his own district as a Justice of the Peace may under this Act exercise in respect of any work to be executed by the Justices within the Town.

PART II.—*Of the Purchase and Sale of Land.*

Justices may purchase, sell, and lease land for the purposes of this Act.

228. The Justices may purchase land, whether within or without the Town, for any of the purposes of this Act, and may sell any land vested in them and not required for the purposes of this Act, or may dispose of the same on lease or may receive the rent of the same on such terms as they may think fit.

229. The Justices may from time to time pay rent for, or take on lease, on such terms as they may think fit, any land required for the purposes of this Act.

Justices may rent and take on lease land.

230. Any land required for the purposes of this Act may be acquired under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, and on payment by the Justices out of the Municipal Fund of the compensation payable under such Act, the land shall vest in them for the purposes of this Act.

Land may be acquired under Land Acquisition Act.

PART III.—*Of Railways.*

231. The Justices, may, upon any of the public roads or streets in the Town, or upon any land within or without the said Town, which is vested in the Justices, construct or maintain any Railway which to the Justices may appear to be useful or necessary for the purposes of this Act,

Power to construct Railway.

and use and employ upon any such Railway, by them heretofore constructed or hereafter to be constructed, such locomotive engines or other moving power and such carriages and wagons to be drawn or propelled thereby,

carry and convey upon such Railway all such passengers and goods as shall be offered to them for that purpose,

and make such reasonable charges in respect thereof as they may from time to time determine upon.

232. The Justices from time to time, may enter into any contract with any person, for the passage over any Railway already constructed by the Justices or hereafter to be constructed by them, of the engines, wagons, or other carriages of such person, or which shall pass over any other line of Railway upon the payment of such tolls or rent and under such conditions and restrictions as may be mutually agreed upon.

Power to permit carriages of Railway Company to run.

233. The Justices may lease any Railway constructed or to be constructed by them under the provisions hereinbefore contained to any person upon such terms and under such conditions and restrictions as may be mutually agreed upon, and every person to which any such Railway shall be so leased by the Justices shall, subject to such conditions and restrictions as aforesaid, have all such and the same powers of maintaining the same, and for using and employing thereupon locomotive engines and other moving power, and carriages and wagons to be drawn or propelled thereby, and for carrying and conveying thereupon passengers and goods, and making charges in respect thereof, as the Justices would have had if such Railway had not been leased.

Power to lease Railway.

The Justices may, from time to time enter into any contract with any person for the purpose of the construction of any Railway within or without the Town, and for the purpose of the maintaining and working of the same.

The powers mentioned in this and in the two last preceding sections shall not be exercised by the Justices except with the sanction of the Local Government.

PART IV.—*Of Wharves, Quays, and Jetties.*

234. The Justices may, with the sanction of the Local Government, erect wharves, quays, and jetties in any river or canal bordering on land belonging to them;

Power to erect wharves, and jetties.

and may levy upon all moveable property shipped or landed at any such wharves, quays, or jetties fees according to a scale to be laid down from time to time by the Justices with the sanction of the Local Government.

235. The Officers appointed by the Justices to superintend the shipping and landing of moveable property, on or about any of the wharves, quays, or jetties mentioned in the last preceding section, may detain any such moveable property until the fees due thereon are paid.

Power to detain property at wharves, &c., until fees are paid.

236. The two last preceding sections shall not apply to any part of the river or river bank of the Port of Calcutta.

Two last sections not to apply to the Port of Calcutta.

PART V.—*Of Hospitals.*

237. The Justices may, if they shall at a special general or quarterly meeting think fit, apply such sum as to them may seem proper in or towards the maintenance and support of such hospitals for such purposes as they may think fit.

Power to support hospitals.

CHAPTER XIV.

OF THE MUNICIPAL DEBT.

238. For the construction of works of a permanent nature under this Act, the Justices may, with the sanction of the Local Government, from time to time, borrow by way of debenture on the security of the rates, taxes, and dues imposed and levied on account of the Municipal Fund, or of a portion of them, and at such rate of interest, and upon such terms as to the time of repayment and otherwise as the Local Government may approve, any sums of money the Justices may require for the objects aforesaid.

Mortgage of rates.

239. All the debentures aforesaid, issued under the authority of this Act, shall be in the form contained in the sixth schedule, and shall be transferable by endorsement, and the right to sue in respect of the monies secured by any of such debentures shall be vested in the holders thereof for the time being without any preference by reason of some of such debentures being prior in date to others.

Form of security.

240. The Justices may at any time, with the sanction of the Local Government, raise, by the issue of new debentures, any money that may be required to pay any monies for the time being due on any debentures issued under the authority of this Act, or of any enactment hereby expressly repealed.

Payment of debentures by fresh mortgage of rates.

241. The Justices shall set aside yearly out of their annual income, before making any disbursements in respect thereof, a sum of not less than two per cent. on the total sum borrowed by the Justices for the purposes of any enactment hereby expressly repealed, exclusive of the sum now due, or of any sum which may hereafter become due, by

Establishment of reserve fund.

them to the Secretary of State for India in Council, and shall appropriate the same, so far as it is required or will extend, to repay the amount (if any) of such loans or debentures issued by them as shall fall due in the course of the year.

And they shall invest the surplus (if any) of the said sum after repayment as aforesaid; or in case there has not been any amount due or paid in respect of such loans or debentures during the year, then they shall invest the whole of the said sum in Government securities or in any securities guaranteed by Government or in Calcutta municipal debentures in the names of the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue Department, and the Accountant-General of Bengal respectively for the time being, to be by them held as Trustees for the purpose of repaying at due date from time to time the several loans contracted or debentures issued by the Justices.

And all moneys and securities now held by any Trustees for the Justices for the purpose of paying off any sum borrowed by them, shall be held by them upon the trusts hereinbefore declared.

All interest accruing due to the Trustees shall also from time to time be invested by them in like manner and held upon the like trust.

Appropriation of reserve fund.

242. The Trustees shall from time to time, whenever any loans or debentures shall fall due by the Justices, realize the whole or a sufficient portion of the securities held by them as aforesaid, and appropriate the sale proceeds thereof, so far as the same will extend, to satisfy such loans or debentures.

In case any balance in respect of such loans or debentures so falling due as aforesaid shall remain unsatisfied after appropriation thereto of the sale proceeds of the whole of such securities, the Justices may, for the purpose of paying such unsatisfied balance, issue new debentures in manner hereinbefore provided or otherwise contract new loans for any sum not exceeding such amount as may be necessary for the purpose aforesaid.

Account of reserve fund.

243. The Trustees shall, at the end of every year, submit a statement to the Justices showing the amount which has been invested during the year under section 241, and setting forth the date of the last investment made previous thereto, and also the aggregate amount of the securities then in their hands, and the aggregate amount which has up to the date thereof been paid off in respect of the said debentures and loans.

Such statement shall be laid before the Justices and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

CHAPTER XV.

OF BYE-LAWS.

Power to make bye-laws.

244. The Justices may from time to time make bye-laws, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, to regulate—

(*a*) all matters and things connected with the supply and use of water;

(*b*) the time and places of bathing for persons of each sex in places provided or set apart for bathing purposes;

(*c*) the deposit of dirt, dust, filth, and refuse of any kind whatsoever, for removing and carrying away the same, and for charging the person making the deposit with the expenses of removing it;

(*d*) the duties to be performed under section 196, and the boundaries within which they are to be performed;

(*e*) the management and charges for places provided for slaughter-houses under pathway in any market or bazar as in the same section mentioned,

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for every such offence. section 211, anything in Bengal Act No. VII of 1865 (*to make provision for the better regulation and supervision of Public Slaughter-houses in the Suburbs of Calcutta, and for the adoption of proper Conservancy arrangements connected therewith*) to the contrary notwithstanding;

(*f*) the inspection and management of and conduct of business in markets and slaughter-houses, and for keeping the same in a proper and cleanly state;

(*g*) the inspection of places used for any of the purposes mentioned in section 217, and for the management and conduct of business within the same;

(*h*.) the inspection and management of burial and burning grounds;

(*i*.) and generally for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

245. The Justices may from time to time repeal, alter, or add to their bye-laws.

Bye laws and alterations of them to be confirmed by Local Government.

246. No bye-law, and no repeal, or alteration of, or addition to any bye-law shall have effect until the same has been confirmed by the Local Government.

Bye-laws and alterations of them to be published before confirmation.

247. No bye-law, and no repeal or alteration of, or addition to any bye-law shall be confirmed until the same has been published in the English and Bengalee Government Gazettes at least seven times, nor till one month has elapsed from the date of the first publication, during which period a copy of such proposed bye-law, or the repeal or alteration of, or addition to any bye-law shall be kept at the office of the Justices; and all persons may at any time between ten o'clock in the morning and five o'clock in the afternoon inspect such copy without fee or reward.

After confirmation, bye-laws to be published in Gazette.

248. Every bye-law, and every repeal or alteration of, or addition to any bye-law, when confirmed, shall be published in the English and Bengalee Government Gazettes, and a copy thereof in English and Bengalee shall be painted or placed on boards, which shall be hung up in some conspicuous part of the office of the Justices.

CHAPTER XVI.

OF PENALTIES.

Fines not exceeding three times the amount payable.

249. Whoever

(*a*) keeps any carriage or animal without the license required by sections 41 and 42;

(*b*) having compounded for the payment of a certain sum under section 43, refuses to pay such sum;

(*c*) exercises any trade, profession, or calling without the license required by section 47;

(*d*) keeps a cart not duly registered as required by section 52,

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding three times the amount payable by him in respect of such license, composition or registration (as the case may be) exclusive of the amount so payable.

Fine of five rupees.

250. Whoever, being the owner or driver of any cart, shall fail to affix the registration number to such cart as required by section 52, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five rupees.

Fine of ten rupees.

251. Whoever

(*a*) deposits, or permits to be deposited, any such matter as is mentioned in section 143, except as provided in such section;

(*b*) deposits, or suffers to be deposited, any dust, dirt, filth, or refuse of any kind whatsoever, in any street, or on any public quay, jetty, ghaut, or landing place, or on any part of a river bank, whether above or below high-water mark, except in such places, and in such manner, and at such hours, as shall be fixed by the Justices;

(*c*) causes or allows the water of any sink or sewer, or any other offensive liquid matter belonging to him or being on his land, to run, drain, or be thrown upon any street, or causes or allows any offensive matter to run, drain, or be thrown into any drain belonging to the Justices, or connected with any drain belonging to the Justices;

(*d*) fails to comply with the notice mentioned in section 154;

(*e*) makes any external roof or wall of the materials mentioned in section 158, or suffers any external roof or wall of such materials to remain, contrary to the provisions of such section, or fails to remove or alter the same within one month after notice given to him for that purpose by the Justices;

(*f*) omits to comply with, or acts contrary to, the provisions of section 197,

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees for every such offence.

Fine of twenty rupees.

252. Whoever

(*a*) except as provided in section 183, removes or causes to be removed any night-soil, or other offensive matter;

uses for such purpose any cart or receptacle;

places or sets down in any public place any receptacle containing any such offensive matter;

drives, or takes, or causes to be driven or taken, any cart, carriage, used for any such offensive matter;

(*b*) slops or spills any night-soil or other offensive matter in the removal thereof;

fails to sweep and clean every place in which any such offensive matter has been slopped or spilt;

(*c*) after the notice mentioned in section 213, fails to set out, clear, widen, and maintain any approaches, roads, or

Fine of fifty rupees.

253. Whoever

(*a*) being the occupier of any land, keeps or suffers to be kept any dirt, dust, filth, or refuse of any kind whatsoever for more than twenty-four hours, otherwise than in a proper receptacle, or suffers such receptacle to be in a filthy or noxious state;

(*b*) being the owner or occupier of any land within the Town, allows the same to be in a filthy or unwholesome state, or overgrown with vegetation;

(*c*) throws or puts, or suffers to be thrown or put, any dirt, dust, filth, or refuse of any kind whatsoever into any sewer or drain belonging to, or under the control of, the Justices, or any drain communicating therewith;

(*d*) acts contrary to the provisions of section 162;

(*e*) constructs any branch drain, privy, or cesspool, or rebuilds, or unstops any such drain, privy, or cesspool, contrary to the provisions of section 179;

(*f*) being the holder of any license granted under section 198 breaks the conditions of such license;

(*g*) keeps any pig-stye, pigs, sheep, goats, or cattle, contrary to the provisions of section 199;

(*h*) bathes in any public place except the places provided or set apart under section 203;

(*i*) omits to comply with the provisions of section 207;

(*j*) after such notice as is mentioned in section 213 causes any obstruction in or on any such approaches, roads, path, or ways as in the said section mentioned;

(*k*) being the owner, occupier, or farmer of any market, or slaughter-house, as mentioned in section 212, fails after thirty days' notice in writing by the Justices that such market or slaughter-house is defective in any of the particulars in the said section mentioned, to remedy such defect;

(*l*) infringes any bye-law made and confirmed under this Act;

(*m*) being the occupier of land fails to comply with any requisition made by a Justice of the Peace under section 280;

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every such offence, and to a further fine not exceeding thirty rupees for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Fine of one hundred rupees. **254.** Whoever

(*a*) neglects or refuses to produce any books, deeds, contracts, accounts, vouchers, documents, or papers, or to make or sign any declaration, when required to do so under section 36;

(*b*) fails to produce any books and accounts for the inspection of any person authorized by the Justices in that behalf, when required to do so under section 44;

(*c*) hinders or obstructs any person authorized by the Justices from entering into or inspecting any stable, carriage-house, or place as mentioned in section 45;

(*d*) being the occupier of any house, fails to forward a list as mentioned in section 50, when required to do so under such section;

(*e*) being directed by sections 127 and 128 to give any information, fails to give such information;

(*f*) being required, under section 135 to fill in any form, or under section 136, to act as an enumerator fails so to do;

(*g*) keeps any public necessary, or any tola mehter's depôt, without a license, as mentioned in section 195, or having a license, suffers such public necessary or tola mehter's depôt to be in a filthy or noxious state;

(*h*) being a milkman, cartman, shepherd, livery stable-keeper, or keeper of hackney carriages keeps any animals, sheep, goats, or horned cattle as mentioned in section 198 without the license required by such section;

(*i*) during the period for which his license is suspended, or after the same has been revoked, under section 216, slaughters cattle, or allows cattle to be slaughtered in the slaughter-house to which such license relates;

(*j*) uses any such place as is mentioned in section 217 without the same being registered;

(*k*) knowingly buries or burns, or causes, procures, or suffers to be buried or burned, any corpse in or on any ground not registered as a burial or burning ground;

(*l*) fails to produce his license when required to do so by any person authorized by the Justices in that behalf under section 273;

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for every such offence, and to a further fine not exceeding seventy rupees for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Fine of two hundred rupees. **255.** Whoever

(*a*) neglects or refuses to furnish any
turn required under section 77
knowingly makes such return
or incorrectly, or hinders or
ects any person authorized by
stices in that behalf from, or
ally entering, inspecting, or
any land after the notice
in such section;

(*b*) being the owner or occupier of any house or buildings fails, within the period therein prescribed, to do what is required of him under section 155;

(*c*) contrary to the provisions of section 168 makes or causes to be made, alters or causes to be altered, any drain leading into any sewer or drain belonging to, or under the control of the Justices;

(*d*) fails to comply with a requisition made under section 204 or section 209 within the period therein mentioned;

(*e*) without a license uses as a slaughter-house any place within the Town;

(*f*) after the expiration of the period mentioned in section 219 uses any such place as is mentioned in such section;

(*g*) after due publication of such certificate as is mentioned in section 222 buries, or burns, or suffers, or causes to be buried or burned, any corpse contrary to the provisions of this Act;

(*h*) obstructs or molests any Officer or servant of the Justices, (not being a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code) or any person with whom they have lawfully contracted in the execution of their or his duty, in respect of any thing which they are respectively empowered or required to do by this Act; or removes any mark set up for the purpose of indicating any level or direction necessary to the execution of works authorized by this Act;

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees for every such offence, and to a further fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Fine of five hundred rupees. **256.** Whoever

(*a*) lays out, makes, or builds upon, any new street otherwise than as provided in section 146;

(*b*) without a license uses any such place as is mentioned in section 218 for any of the purposes mentioned in section 217;

(*c*) buries or burns, or causes, or suffers to be buried or burned, any corpse in any vault, grave, or burial or burning ground, opened, made, or formed without a license as mentioned in section 221, or contrary to the terms thereof;

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees for every such offence and to a further fine not exceeding fifty rupees for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Penalty on servants of Justices for accepting gratuity, &c. **257.** Whoever (not being a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code), being employed in accordance with this Act, shall accept or obtain, or agree to accept, or attempt to obtain, from any person, for himself or for any other person, any gratification whatever other than legal remuneration, as a reward for doing, or forbearing to do any *act in respect of which he may be employed;*

or for showing, or forbearing to show, in the exercise of the duties of his employment, favour or disfavour to any person;

shall be liable to imprisonment, simple or rigorous, for a term which may extend to three years, or to a fine not exceeding five thousand rupees, or to both.

OF PROSECUTIONS.

Justices may direct prosecutions.

258. The Justices may direct any prosecution for any public nuisance whatsoever, and may order proceedings to be taken for the punishment of any person offending against any of the provisions of this Act, and for the recovery of any fines imposed under this Act, and may order the expenses of such prosecution and proceedings to be paid out of the Municipal Fund.

Prosecutions to be before a Justice of the Peace.

259. Every prosecution under this Act, except as provided in section 261, may be instituted before any Justice of the Peace;

and every fine imposed under this Act may be recovered by a summary proceeding before any Justice of the Peace upon an information exhibited by order of the Justices,

and in default of payment of such fine, the same may be levied under the warrant of such Justice of the Peace by distress and sale of the moveable property of the offender, with all such powers for the issuing of such warrant, and upon the return thereof, as are exercised by a Magistrate of Police under the Calcutta Police Act, 1866, or any other Act for the time being in force for regulating the Police of the Town of Calcutta.

And if the fine cannot be so levied, the offender may be punished by such Justice of Peace with imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding two months.

Any person may give information and institute a prosecution under section 158.

Procedure on prosecution.

260. Whenever any prosecution shall be instituted before any Justice of the Peace under this Act, he may summon the person charged to appear at a time and place to be mentioned in the summons, and if such person shall not so appear, such Justice of the Peace may, upon proof of service of the summons, if no sufficient cause shall be shown for the non-appearance of the person charged, proceed to hear and determine the case in his absence.

Such Justice of the Peace may exercise all such powers connected with the summoning, and enforcement of the attendance, of witnesses, and the production of documents, as are conferred on a Magistrate by section 86 of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866.

Prosecution under section 257 to be instituted as under Penal Code.

261. Every prosecution under section 257 shall be instituted before such Magistrate or Court as would have jurisdiction to entertain a charge of the nature described in section 161 of the Indian Penal Code.

How a Justice may award a fine.

262. The Justice of the Peace by whom any fine is imposed under this Act may award any portion, not being more than one-half thereof, to the informer, and shall order the remainder, or, if he make no award to the informer, the whole of such fine to be paid to the Municipal Fund.

Complaint to be made within two months of the offence.

263. No person shall be liable to any fine under this Act for any offence cognizable by a Justice of the Peace unless the complaint respecting such offence shall have been made before a Justice of the Peace within two months next after the commission of such offence:

Provided that the failure to take out any license under this Act shall be deemed to be a recurring offence until the expiration of the period for which such license is required to be taken out.

Person doing damage to the property of the Justices to make good the same.

264. If through any act, neglect, or default on account whereof any person shall have been fined under this Act, any damage to the property of the Justices shall have been committed by such person, he shall be liable to make good such damage as well as to pay such fine;

and the amount of such damage shall, in case of dispute, be determined by the Justice of the Peace by whom such person has been fined;

and on default of payment of the amount of such damage on demand, the same may be levied in the same manner as a fine.

CHAPTER XVII.

OF THE RECOVERY OF DAMAGES AND EXPENSES.

Damages and expenses how to be determined.

265 Where any damages, costs, or expenses are by this Act directed to be paid, the amount and, if necessary, the apportionment of the same, in case of dispute, shall be ascertained and determined by the Court of Small Causes.

Provided that when any work is executed by the Justices under this Act in default of the owner or occupier of the land doing such work, the expenses thereby incurred may be recovered by the Justices as a rate under Chapter VI.

Method of proceeding before a Judge of a Court of Small Causes.

266. In any case referred to the Court of Small Causes under this Act, the said Court may, on the application of either party, summon the other party to appear at a time and place to be named in such summons.

Upon the appearance of the parties, or, in the absence of any of them, upon proof of due service of the summons, the said Court may hear and determine such question, and, for that purpose, examine such parties or any of them, and their witnesses, on oath; and the costs of every such inquiry shall be in the discretion of the said Court which shall determine the amount thereof.

Recovery of damages by distress.

267. If the amount of damages, costs, or expenses, ascertained in the manner above described, be not paid by the party liable to pay the same within seven days after demand, such amount may be recovered, under a warrant of the said Court, by distress and sale of the moveable property of such party; and the surplus arising from the sale thereof, after satisfying such amount and the costs of the distress and sale, shall be returned on demand to the party whose property shall have been distrained.

Justices may sue in any competent Court instead of realizing by, or on failure of, distress.

268. Instead of proceeding by distress and sale, and in case of failure to realize by distress the whole or any part of any expenses, charges, or damages awarded under the provisions of this Act, the Justices may sue the person liable to pay the same in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

CHAPTER XVIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Limitation of three months to suit against Justices or their officers.

269. No suit shall be brought against the Justices, or any of their Officers, or any person acting under their direction, for any thing done under this Act, until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing has been delivered or left at the office of the Justices, or at the place of abode of such person, stating the cause of suit, and the name and place of abode of the intending plaintiff.

Unless such notice be proved, the Court shall find for the defendant.

Every such suit shall be commenced within three months next after accrual of the right to sue and not afterwards.

If any person to whom any such notice of suit is given shall, before the suit is brought, tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover.

Payment out of Municipal Fund for damage done by the Justices.

270. The Justices may make compensation out of the Municipal Fund to all persons sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise of any of the powers vested in the Justices, their Officers, or servants under this Act.

Fees for licenses under sections 195, 210, 145, and 157.

271. When any license is granted under section 195 or 210 authorizing the use of any place for any of the purposes therein described, and when permission is given under section 145 for making any temporary erection, or under section 157 for putting up any projection, the Justices may charge a fee for such license or permission; and the rates of the fees to be so charged shall be from time to time adjusted by the Justices with the sanction of the Local Government, provided that no such fee shall exceed the sum of one hundred rupees.

Rent may be charged for permission in certain cases.

272. When permission is given under section 162 or section 207, the Justices may charge rent for any land made use of in pursuance of such permission at such rates as may, from time to time, be sanctioned by the Local Government.

Every person to produce license if required.

273. Every person to whom a license has been granted under this Act shall, at all reasonable times while such license shall remain in force if thereunto required by the Justices, or by any person authorized by them in that behalf, produce such license to the Justices, or to the person so authorized.

How notice, &c., may be served.

274. Every notice, bill, form, summons, or notice of demand under this Act may be served personally on or presented to the person to whom the same is addressed,

or be left at his usual place of abode with some
aber or servant of his family, or

or presented, may be
of his place of abode,

or of his place of business

or of the land in respect of which the notice, bill, form, summons, or notice of demand is intended to be served.

Service of notice on owners and occupiers, of lands.

275. Where any notice is required to be given to the owner or occupier of any land, such notice addressed to the owner or occupier, as the case may require. maybe served on the occupier of such land, or otherwise in the manner in the last preceding section mentioned.

Provided that when the owner and his place of abode are known to the Justices, they shall, if such place of abode be within the limits of their authority, cause every notice required to be given to the owner of any land to be served on such owner or left with some adult male member or servant of his family,

and if the place of abode of the owner be not within such limits, they shall send every such notice by post addressed to his place of abode, and the same shall be deemed to be good service of the notice.

When the name of the owner or occupier is not known, it shall be sufficient to designate him as "the owner" or "the occupier" of the land in respect of which the notice is served.

Justices, in default of owner or occupier, may execute works and recover expenses.

276. Whenever any work is required by this Act to be executed by the owner or occupier of any land, and default is made in the execution of such work, the Justices, whether any penalty is or is not provided for such default, may cause such work to be executed;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person by whom such work ought to have been executed.

Power to levy charges on occupier, who may deduct the same from his rent.

277. If the defaulter, as mentioned in the last preceding section, be the owner of any land, the Justices may, by way of additional remedy, whether any suit or proceeding has been brought or taken against any such owner or not, require the payment, of all or any part of the expenses payable by the owner for the time being, from the person who then or at any time thereafter occupies the land under such owner, and, in default of payment thereof by such occupier on demand, the same may be recovered as a rate under Chapter VI;

and every such occupier shall be entitled to deduct, from the rent payable by him to the owner, so much as is so paid by, or recovered from, him in respect of any such expenses

Occupier not to be liable for more than the amount of rent due.

278. No occupier of any land shall be liable to pay more money, in respect of any expenses charged by this Act on the owner thereof, than the amount of rent due from him, for the land in respect of which such expenses are payable, at the time of the demand made upon him, or which at any time after such demand has accrued and become payable by him, unless he neglect or refuse, upon a requisition made to him for that purpose by the Justices, truly to disclose the amount of his rent and the name and address of the person to whom such rent is payable;

but nothing in this section shall affect any special contract, made between any such owner or occupier, respecting the payment of the expenses of any such works as aforesaid.

Occupier, in default of owner, may execute works and deduct expenses from his rent.

279. Whenever default is made by the owner of any land, in the execution of any work required to be executed by him, the occupier of such land may, with the approval of the Justices, cause such work to be executed, and the expense thereof shall be paid to him by the owner, or the amount may be deducted out of the rent from time to time becoming due from him to such owner.

Proceedings in case of tenants opposing the execution of this Act.

280. If the occupier of any land prevent the owner thereof from carrying into effect, in respect of such land, any of the provisions of this Act, after notice of his intention so to do has been given by the owner to such occupier, any Justice of the Peace may, in writing, require such occupier to permit the owner to execute all such works, with respect to such land, as may be necessary for carrying this Act into effect;

and if after the expiration of eight days from the date of the order such occupier continue to refuse to permit such owner to execute such works, every such owner, during the continuance of the refusal, shall be discharged from liability to any fines to which he might otherwise have become liable by reason of default in executing such works.

Formal defects not to invalidate tax or assessment.

281. No tax or rate on property made under this Act shall be invalid for defect of form, and it shall be enough in any such tax or rate, or any assessment of value for the purpose of making such tax or rate, if the property rated or assessed is so described as to be generally known, and it shall not be necessary to name the owner or occupier thereof.

Recovery of expenses on account of improvements to private property.

282. Whenever the Justices shall have incurred any expenses in the execution of any of the works which under sections 146, 169, and 172 the owners of any land, houses, or buildings are required to execute, the Justices may either recover the amount of such expenses in the manner therein provided, or, if they think fit, may take engagements from the said owners for the quarterly payment of such sums as will be sufficient to defray the whole amount of the said expenses, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum, within a period not exceeding five years, and such sums, when due, may be recovered as rates under Chapter VI.

Police Officers to report offences to Justices, and to arrest unknown offenders.

283. All Police Officers shall give immediate information to the Justices of any offence committed against this Act.

Any Police Officer may arrest any person committing in his view any offence against this Act, if the name and address of such person be unknown to him,

or if such person decline to give his name and address,

or if the Police Officer shall have reason to doubt the accuracy of such name and address, if given.

And such person may be detained at the Station House until his name and address shall be correctly ascertained, or may be brought up at once before a Justice of the Peace.

Certain provisions of this Act extended.

284. If the Local Government shall have determined that any portion of the environs of the Town shall be included in the system of sewerage and drainage authorized by this Act, and if the Local Government shall have declared the boundaries thereof by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, then sections 163 to 182, both inclusive, shall have effect within the boundaries so declared;

and all such expenses and compensation as, under the said sections and by the provisions of this Act, may be determined by the Court of Small Causes, may be ascertained and determined by any Court of Small Causes having jurisdiction within such boundaries; and all fines payable in respect of such sections, and under this Act, shall be enforced in the manner prescribed by section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure by the Magistrate having jurisdiction within such boundaries.

Houses used for public worship exempt from rates and taxes.

285. Houses used exclusively for purposes of public worship shall be exempt from all rates and taxes which under this Act may be imposed upon land within the Town.

Saving clause.

286. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to

(*a*) preclude any person from prosecuting any other person for a nuisance:

(*b*) render lawful any act or omission on the part of any person, which, but for this Act, would by law be deemed to be a nuisance:

(*c*) exempt any person guilty of nuisance from a suit in respect thereof:

(*d*) affect any enactment not hereby expressly repealed.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 40.)

TAX ON CARRIAGES AND ANIMALS.

	Per half-year. Rs.	A.	P.
For every four-wheel carriage drawn by two horses ..	12	0	0
If more than one such carriage, then for every such carriage after the first, two-thirds of the above rate.			
For every four-wheel carriage drawn by one horse or pony, or a pair of ponies under thirteen hands ...	6	0	0
If more than one such carriage, then for every such carriage after the first, two-thirds of the above rate.			
For every two-wheel carriage ...	6	0	0
For every horse, pony, or mule (*not a race horse*)	6	0	0
For every race horse	12	0	0
For every pony or mule under thirteen hands ...	2	0	0

NOTE.—Animals under eleven hands in height, and carriages, the wheels of which do not exceed twenty-four inches in diameter, are exempted.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 47.)

LICENSE ON PROFESSIONS, TRADES, AND CALLINGS.

Class I.

	Yearly. Rs.
Every Joint Stock Company ...	100

Class II.

	Yearly. Rs.
Every merchant, banker, shroff, banian, wholesale trader, and commission agent, and every practising surgeon, physician, dentist, architect, civil engineer, builder, contractor, carrying company, barrister, attorney, proctor, notary public, and pleader of the High Court Every owner or farmer of a haut or bazar ... ... Every owner of cotton, jute, hide, or other screws, and every auctioneer ... ... Every hotel-keeper, boarding-house keeper, lodging-house keeper, shop-keeper, plumber, gasfitter, manufacturer, or trader, whose shop or place of business is assessed under chapter V at one hundred rupees a month or upwards	50

Class III.

	Yearly. Rs.
Every broker or daloll employed in the wholesale transfer or purchase of imports or exports, country produce, silk, or other merchandize ... Every broker or dealer in precious stones, houses, landed property, Government securities, shares, and bills of exchange, and every freight broker ... Every practising licentiate of medicine, apothecary, and veterinary surgeon ... ... Every owner of a dispensary, spirit shop, or shop for the sale of intoxicating drugs, and punch house, or billiard room, wholesale tobacco or jute depôt ... ... Every owner of a steam ferry-boat ... Every hotel-keeper, boarding-house keeper, lodging-house-keeper, plumber, gas-fitter, carriage and horse-dealer, shop-keeper, manufacturer, or trader, whose shop or place of business is assessed under chapter V at more than twenty-five rupees, but less than one hundred rupees a month ... ... Every pawn-broker, and every person having a shop or place of business registered under section 221 or licensed under section 222 ... .. Every pleader, mookhtear, or law agent, not included in Class II	25

Class IV.

	Yearly. Rs.
Every hotel-keeper, boarding and lodging-house-keeper, owner of a carriage or palanquin let out for hire, plumber, gas-fitter band supplier, carrier, stamp vendor, carriage or horse-dealer, shop-keeper, manufacturer, or trader, whose shop or place of business is in a brickhouse, but not included in Class II or Class III ... ... Every keeper of a permanent stall at a daily public market or in a chowk ... ... Every poddar or money changer ... Every hakeem, koberaj, and practising native doctor, not included in any other Class ... ... Every order supplier, cooley supplier, band supplier, shipping agent, or boat supplier not included in any other Class ...	12

Class V.

Every keeper of a shop not included in any other Class, and every daloll not included in Class III
Every pedlar, hawker, and boxwallah

Class VI.

All itinerant dealers hawking goods for sale in baskets or trays ...

NOTE.—A person who carries on several kinds of business, and may come under more than one of the designations in this schedule, shall be chargeable only under one of such designations, at the discretion of the Justices; and in the case of a firm consisting of two or more persons, payment by any one of such persons shall be considered payment by the firm.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 87.)

NOTICE OF DEMAND.

TAKE notice that the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta demand from you the sum of due from* [you] as owner (*or occupier*) (*here describe the property or thing upon which the rate or tax is imposed*) for the months of 187 ; and that, if the sum due, together with for this notice, is not paid into the office of the said Justices at or if sufficient cause for the non-payment of the sum is not shown to the Justices within seven days from the service of this notice, a warrant of distress will be issued for the recovery of the same with costs.

(L.S.) (*Signature of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or Secretary.*)

Date————

* In the case of a demand under section one hundred and twenty-five, state that notice of demand has been served upon the owner, and that the sum due remains unpaid.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 87.)

DISTRESS WARRANT.

To (*here insert the name of the Officer charged with the execution of the warrant.*)

WHEREAS of has not paid or shown sufficient cause for the non-payment of the sum of rupees due for the rates (*or taxes*) (*or rates and taxes*) mentioned in the margin for the months of (187 although the said sum has been duly demanded in writing from the said and seven days have elapsed since the service of the notice of demand; This is to command you to distrain the moveable property of the said *or as the case may be, any moveable property found on the premises referred to*) to the amount of the said sum of rupees, and such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charges of taking, keeping, and selling such distress; and if, within seven days next after such distress, the said sum shall not be paid, together with such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charges of taking and keeping such distress, to sell the said moveable property; and having paid and deducted out of the proceeds of the sale, the said sum of rupees and the charges of taking, keeping, and selling such distress, to return the surplus, if any, on demand, to the person whom you shall find in possession of the said moveable property. If sufficient distress cannot be found of the moveable property of the said , you are to certify the same to us together with this Warrant.

(L.S.) (*Signature of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or Secretary.*)

FIFTH SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 88.)

FORM OF INVENTORY AND NOTICE.

(*State particulars of goods seized.*)

TAKE notice that I have this day seized the moveable property specified in the above Inventory for the sum rupees due for the rates (*or taxes*) mentioned in the margin for the months of 187 ; and that, unless you pay into the office of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta the amount due, together with the costs of this distress, within seven days from the day of the date of this notice, the said property will be sold.

(*Signature of the Officer executing the Warrant of Distress.*)

Date————

TABLE OF FEES PAYABLE IN DISTRAINTS.

(*See section* 89.)

Sum distrained for.	Fee. Rs.	Fee. As.
Under 5 Rupees ...	0	8
5 and under 10 Rupees ...	1	0
10 „ 15 „ ...	1	8
15 „ 20 „ ...	2	0
20 „ 25 „ ...	2	8
25 „ 30 „ ...	3	0
30 „ 35 „ ...	3	8
35 „ 40 „ ...	4	0
40 „ 45 „ ...	4	8
45 „ 50 „ ...	5	0
50 „ 60 „ ...	6	0
60 „ 80 „ ...	7	8
80 „ 100 „ ...	9	0
Above 100 „ ...	10	0

The above charge includes all expenses, except when peons are kept in charge of property distrained, in which case four annas must be paid daily for each man.

SIXTH SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 239.)

FORM OF DEBENTURE.

THE Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta.

Calcutta, the 187 .

No.

By virtue of the Calcutta Municipal Act 1875 we, the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta incorporated under the said Act, in consideration of the sum of rupees paid to us by A. B. of, promise to pay to the said or order the said sum of rupees after the date hereof, together with interest thereon at the rate of per centum per annum, payable half-yearly on the day of and the day of

(*Signature of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, and two Justices of the Peace.*)

SEVENTH SCHEDULE.

(*See sections* 125 *and* 126.)

18 BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICT OF

No.	When born.	Nationality or Caste.	Name, if any.	Sex.	Name of Father.	Profession of Father.	Signature, description, and residence of informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar.

EIGHTH SCHEDULE.

(*See sections* 125 *and* 126.)

18 DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF

No.	When died.	Nationality or Caste.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Profession.	Cause of Death.	Signature, description, and residence of informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar.

NINTH SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 2.)

ACTS OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
VI of 1863 ..	Calcutta Municipal Affairs	So much as has not been repealed.
IX of 1865 ..	Amendment of Bengal Act VI of 1863	The whole Act.
VI of 1866 ..	Further amendment of Bengal Act VI of 1863 ..	So much as has not been repealed.
I of 1867 ..	Explanation of Bengal Act VI of 1863	The whole Act.
IX of 1867 ..	Amendment of Bengal Acts VI of 1863 and VI of 1866	So much as has not been repealed
XI of 1867 ..	Pauper Hospital and Calcutta Police	The whole Act.
V of 1868 ..	Subjecting a portion of Hastings to the Calcutta Municipal Acts	The whole Act.
I of 1870 ..	Calcutta Water-rate	The whole Act.
VI of 1871 ..	Modifying and amending the constitution of the corporation of the Justices of the Peace for Calcutta	The whole Act.
I of 1872 ..	Extending borrowing powers of the Justices and providing for the repayment of the municipal debt	The whole Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is chiefly to consolidate the law relating to the municipal affairs of Calcutta, which is now scattered over ten Acts of the Council, and which in some instances has been found to be difficult of interpretation, consequent on the provisions of all the Acts not being quite consistent with each other.

The opportunity has been taken to make some amendments which the practical working of the law has proved to be necessary. The most important of these amendments is in relation to the water-supply, which, owing to the increased requirements of the town and the wastage consequent on defective fittings and carelessness in using the water, is not sufficient to enable the Justices to fulfil the obligations which the existing law imposes upon them in respect of keeping up the supply at high pressure throughout the day. It is believed that the amendments proposed by the Bill in this respect are such as will not cause much inconvenience to the public.

In order to enable the Justices to increase the water-supply works, the maximum of the annual water-rate has been raised from five to six per cent.

Another amendment of some importance is a proposal to raise the maximum of the lighting-rate from 2 to 2½ per cent., as the proceeds from the present maximum rate are not sufficient to meet the current expenses connected with the lighting of the town.

The Bill does not propose to deal with the question of allowing an appeal from assessments made by the Justices. Such a proposal must necessarily raise questions as to the tribunal to which the appeals should be made, and the form of procedure that should be provided for regulating the conduct of such appeals. It is thought better, therefore, to leave the determination of this question for the consideration of a Select Committee.

It has also been left for determination by the Select Committee whether the Acts for the regulation of markets in Calcutta should be included in this consolidation measure, or whether they should be allowed to stand as regulating a special subject, which is not so intimately connected with the municipal government of the town as to render it necessary that the law for the government of markets should be a part and parcel of a general municipal enactment.

STUART HOGG.

The 22nd March 1875.

H. MILLETT,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,

Legislative Department.

[Third Publication.]

THE following Bill as settled in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 25th March 1875, is by order of the President published for general information :—

A Bill to provide for the Voluntary Registration of Mahomedan Marriages and Divorces.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the voluntary registration of marriages and divorces among Mahomedans: It is enacted as follows :—

Local extent.

1. This Act shall commence and take effect in those districts in the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to which the said Lieutenant-Governor shall extend it by an order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*; and thereupon this Act shall commence and take effect in the districts named in such order, on the day which shall be in such order provided for the commencement thereof.

Interpretation.

2. In this Act—unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Mahomedan Registrar" means any person who is duly authorized under this Act to register marriages and divorces.

"Inspector-General of Registration" and "Registrar" respectively mean the officers so designated and appointed under the Indian Registration Act, 1871, or other law for the time being in force for the registration of documents.

"District" means a District formed under the provisions of the Indian Registration Act, 1871.

"Purdah nishin" means a woman who, according to the custom of the country, might reasonably object to appear in a public office.

Lieutenant-Governor may grant licenses to register.

3. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to grant a license to any person, being a Mahomedan, authorizing him to register Mahomedan marriages and divorces which have been effected within certain specified limits, on application being made to him for such registration; and in like manner it shall be lawful for the said Lieutenant-Governor to revoke or suspend such license:

Provided that no more than two persons shall be licensed to exercise the said functions within the same limits: and provided further that when two persons are so licensed to act within the same limits, the one shall be a member of the Sunni, and the other of the Shiah sect.

Mahomedan Registrars to use seals.

4. Every Mahomedan Registrar shall use a seal bearing the following inscription in the Persian character and language: The seal of the Mahomedan Registrar of

Government to provide books.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor shall supply for the office of every Mahomedan Registrar the seal and the books necessary for the purposes of this Act.

The pages of such books shall be consecutively numbered in print, and the number of pages in each book shall be certified on the title-page by the officer by whom such books are issued.

6. Every Mahomedan Registrar shall keep up the following register books:

Mahomedan Registrar to keep registers.

Book 1.—Register of marriages in the form (A) contained in the schedule to this Act.

Book 2.—Register of divorces other than those of the kind known as *Khula*, in the form (B) contained in the schedule to this Act.

Book 3.—Register of divorces of the kind known as *Khula*, in the form (C) contained in the schedule to this Act.

7. All entries in each register prescribed by the last preceding section shall be numbered in a consecutive series, which shall commence and terminate with the year, a fresh series being commenced at the beginning of each year.

Entries to be numbered.

8. Every application for registration under this Act shall be made to the Mahomedan Registrar orally as follows:—

Applications by whom to be made.

If the application be for the registration of a marriage:

By the parties to the marriage jointly: provided that if the man, or the woman, or both, be minors, application shall be made on their behalf by their respective lawful guardians: and provided further that if the woman be a purdah-nishin, such application may be made on her behalf by her duly authorized vakíl.

If the application be for registration of a divorce other than of the kind known as Khula:

By the man who has effected the divorce.

If the application be for the registration of a divorce of the kind known as Khula:

By the parties to the divorce jointly: provided that if the woman be a purdah-nishin, such application may be made on her behalf by her duly authorized vakíl.

9. On application being made to a Mahomedan Registrar for registration under this Act of a marriage or divorce within one month of the marriage or divorce being effected, and not otherwise, and on payment to him of a fee of one rupee, the Mahomedan Registrar shall—

Duties of Mahomedan Registrar on application being made.

(*a*) satisfy himself whether or not such marriage or divorce was effected by the person or persons by whom it is represented to have been effected;

(*b*) satisfy himself as to the identity of the persons appearing before him and alleging that the marriage or divorce has been effected;

(*c*) in the case of any person appearing as representative of the man or woman (whether he appear as guardian or vakíl), satisfy himself of the right of such person to appear.

If the Mahomedan Registrar be satisfied on the above points, and not otherwise, he shall make an entry of the marriage or divorce in the proper register:

Provided that no such entry shall be made otherwise than in the presence of every person who, by section eleven of this Act, is required to sign such entry.

10. Nothing in the preceding section shall be held to prohibit a Mahomedan Registrar from receiving a gratuity in excess of the prescribed fee of one rupee, when such gratuity is voluntarily tendered.

Mahomedan Registrar may receive gratuity.

11. Every entry in a register kept under this Act shall be signed as follows:—

Entries by whom to be signed.

If the entry be of a marriage in a register in the form (A) contained in the schedule to this Act—

(1) By the parties to the marriage, or, if either or both of them be minors, by their lawful guardians respectively: provided that if the woman be a purdah-nishin, the entry may be signed on her behalf by her duly authorized vakíl:

(2) By two witnesses who were present at the marriage ceremony:

(3) In cases in which the woman is represented by a vakíl, by two witnesses to the fact of the vakíl having been duly authorized to represent her:

(4) By the Mahomedan Registrar.

If the entry be of a divorce other than the kind known as Khula in a register in the form (B) contained in the Schedule to this Act—

(1) By the man who has effected the divorce:

(2) By the witness who identifies the man who has effected the divorce:

(3) If the man be of the Shiah sect, by two witnesses to the divorce being effected:

(4) By the Mahomedan Registrar.

If the entry be of a divorce of the kind known as Khula in a register in the form (C) contained in the Schedule to this Act—

(1) By the parties to the *Khula*: provided that if the woman be a purdah-nishin, the entry may be signed on her behalf by her duly authorized vakíl:

(2) By the person who identifies the man:

(3) By the person who identifies the woman:

(4) If the application for registration has been made by a vakíl on behalf of the woman, by two witnesses to the fact of the vakíl having been duly authorized to represent her:

(5) If the man be of the Shiah sect, by two witnesses to the divorce being effected:

(6) By the Mahomedan Registrar.

12. On completion of the registration of any marriage or divorce, the Mahomedan Registrar shall deliver to each of the applicants for registration an attested copy of the entry; and for such copy no charge shall be made.

Copies of entry to be given to parties.

13. In every office in which any register hereinbefore mentioned is kept, there shall be prepared a current index of the contents of such register; and every entry in such index shall be made, so far as practicable, immediately after the Mahomedan Registrar has made an entry in any such register.

Index to be kept up.

14. The index mentioned in the last preceding section shall contain the name, place of residence, and father's name of each party to every marriage or divorce, and the date of registration. It shall also contain such other particulars, and shall be prepared in such form, as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct.

Particulars to be shown in index.

15. Subject to the previous payment of the fees prescribed, the index, whether it be in the office of the Mahomedan Registrar or of the Registrar of the District, and the copies of entries in such index, which are filed in the office of the Registrar of the District under the provisions of section twenty-two of this Act, shall be at all times open to inspection by any person applying to inspect the same; and copies of entries in any of the registers, and of the certified copies of such entries, which are filed in the office of the Registrar of the District under section twenty-two of this Act, shall be given to all persons applying for such copies.

Index may be inspected and copies of entries in registers taken.

Such copies shall be signed and sealed by the Registrar of the District or by the Mahomedan Registrar, as the case may be.

16. Every Registrar of a District and every Mahomedan Registrar shall for the purposes of this Act be entitled to levy the following fees:—

Fees for searches and copies.

For every search or permission to search in any index or register under his charge—four annas.

For every certified copy of any entry in a register other than the first copy referred to in section twelve of this Act—one rupee.

17. Every Mahomedan Registrar shall perform the duties of his office under the superintendence and control of the Registrar in whose District the office of such Mahomedan Registrar is situate.

Mahomedan Registrars to be subject to control of District Registrar.

In the town of Calcutta every Mahomedan Registrar shall perform the duties of his office under the superintendence and control of the Inspector-General of Registration.

Every Registrar, and in the town of Calcutta the Inspector-General of Registration, shall have authority to issue (whether on complaint or otherwise) any order consistent with this Act, which he considers necessary in respect of any act or omission of any Mahomedan Registrar subordinate to him.

18. The Inspector-General of Registration shall exercise a general superintendence over offices of all Mahomedan Registrars and shall have power from time to time to frame rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of the said Mahomedan Registrars, and the regulation of their offices generally.

Inspector-General of Registration to exercise general superintendence.

19. All rules framed in accordance with the last preceding section shall be submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor for approval, and after they have been approved, they shall be published in the official *Gazette*, and shall then have the same force as if they were inserted in this Act.

Rules to be approved by Lieutenant-Governor and published in Gazette.

20. Every Mahomedan Registrar refusing to register a marriage or divorce shall make an order of refusal, and record his reasons for such order in a book to be kept for that purpose.

Refusal to register to be recorded.

21. An appeal shall lie against an order of a Mahomedan Registrar refusing to register a marriage or divorce to the Registrar to whom such Mahomedan Registrar is subordinate, if presented to such Registrar within twenty days from the date of the order, and the Registrar may reverse or alter such order; and the order passed by the Registrar on appeal shall be final.

Appeal against refusal to register.

22. Every Mahomedan Registrar shall, at the expiration of every month, send certified copies of all entries made by him during the month in the registers mentioned in section six of this Act, and also of the entries which have been made in the index referred to in sections thirteen and fourteen of this Act, to the Registrar of the District within which such Mahomedan Registrar has been authorized to act; and the Registrar, on receiving such copies, shall file them in his office.

Copies of entries to be sent monthly to registrar of district.

23. Every Mahomedan Registrar shall keep safely each register until the same shall be filled, and shall then, or earlier, if he shall leave the District or cease to hold a license, make over the same to the Registrar of the District for safe custody, or to such other person as the Registrar may direct.

Registers to be given up.

24. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe such rules as he thinks fit, provided that such rules be not inconsistent with any provision of this Act—

Lieutenant-Governor may prescribe rules.

(*a*) for determining the qualifications to be required from persons to whom licenses under section three of this Act may be granted;

(*b*) for regulating the attendance of Mahomedan Registrars at the celebration of marriages, and their remuneration for such attendance;

(*c*) for regulating the grant of copies by Registrars and Mahomedan Registrars;

(*d*) for regulating the payment by the Mahomedan Registrars of the cost of the seals, forms of registers, stationery, and any other articles which may be supplied to them by the Government;

(*e*) for regulating the application of the fees levied by Registrars of Districts and Mahomedan Registrars under this Act; and

(*f*) for regulating such other matters as appear to the Lieutenant-Governor necessary to effect the purposes of this Act.

The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time cancel or alter any such rules.

25. Every Mahomedan Registrar shall be, and be deemed to be a public officer, and his duties under this Act shall be deemed to be public duties.

Mahomedan Registrar to be a public officer.

26. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to—

Saving clause.

(*a*) render invalid, merely by reason of its not having been registered, any Mahomedan marriage or divorce which would otherwise be valid;

(*b*) render valid, by reason of its having been registered, any Mahomedan marriage or divorce which would otherwise be invalid;

(c) authorize the attendance of any Mahomedan Registrar at the celebration of a marriage, except at the request of all the parties concerned;

(d) affect the religion or religious rites and usages of any of Her Majesty's subjects in India;

(e) prevent any person, who is unable to write, from putting his mark, instead of the signature required by this Act.

SCHEDULE.

(*See sections* 6 *and* 11.)

FORM (A).

1. Consecutive No.

2. Name of the bridegroom and that of his father, with their respective residences.

3. Name of the bride and that of her father, with their respective residences.

4. Whether the bride is a spinster, a widow, or divorced by a former husband, and whether she is adult or otherwise.

5.* Name of the guardian of the bridegroom (if the bridegroom be a minor) and that of the guardian's father, with specification of the guardian's residence, and of the relationship in which he stands to the bridegroom.

6.* Name of the guardian of the bride (if she be a minor) and that of his father, with specification of his residence and the relationship in which he stands to the bride.

7.† Name of the bride's vakíl, and of his father, and their residences, with specification of the relationship in which the vakíl stands to the bride.

8.† Names of the witnesses to the due authorization of the bride's vakíl, with names of their fathers and residences, and specification of the relationship in which they stand to the bride.

9. Date on which the marriage was contracted,—to be given according to the English style and according to the era current in the district.

10. Amount of dower.

11. How much of the dower is Moajjul (prompt) and how much Mowujjul (deferred).

12. Whether any portion of the dower was paid at the moment. If so, how much?

13. Whether any property was given in lieu of the whole or any portion of the dower, with specification of the same.

14. Special conditions, if any.

15. Names of village or town, police jurisdiction, and district in which the marriage took place.

16. Name of the person in whose house the marriage ceremony took place, and that of his father.

17. Date of registration, to be given according to the English style.

* These columns will be blank if the bride and bridegroom respectively are not represented by guardians.

† These columns will be blank when the bride is not represented by a vakíl.

FORM (B).

1. Consecutive No.

2. Names of the husband and of his father, and their residences.

3. Names of the wife and of her father, and their residences.

4. Date of divorce—according to the English style and according to the era current in the district.

5. Description of divorce.

6. Manner in which the divorce was effected.

7. Names of the village or town, police jurisdiction, and district in which the divorce took place.

8. Name of the party in whose house the divorce took place, and of his father.

9. Names of witnesses to the divorce, if any, the names of their fathers, and their respective residences.

10. Name of party identifying the husband before the Mahomedan Registrar and that of his father, and their residences.

11. Date of registration,—to be given according to the English style.

FORM (C).

1. Consecutive No.

2. Name of the husband and that of his father, and their residences.

3. Name of the wife and that of her father, and their residences.

4. Date of *khula*—according to the English style and according to the era current in the district.

5. Amount of dower.

6. Whether *khula* was acknowledged by the wife in person before the Mahomedan Registrar.

7. If so, name of the party identifying her before the Mahomedan Registrar, and that of his father, and their residences, with specification of the relationship which he bears to her, if any.

8.* If the *khula* be acknowledged before the Mahomedan Registrar by the wife's vakíl, his name and that of his father, and their residences, with specification of the relationship which the vakíl bears to the wife, if any.

9. Names of the two witnesses to the due authorization of the wife's vakíl and those of their fathers, with their residences.

10. Name of village or town, police jurisdiction, and district where the *khula* took place.

11. Name of the person in whose house the khula took place, and that of his father.

12. Names of the witnesses, if any, to the divorce being effected, the names of their fathers, and their residences.

13. Name of the person identifying the husband, and that of his father, and their residences.

14. Date of registration, to be given in the English style.

* This column will be blank if the woman is not represented by a vakíl.

H. MILLETT,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.



APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1875.

GENERAL JURY LIST.

LIST of Persons liable to serve on Common Juries in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the year ensuing as from 1st May 1862, pursuant to Act XIII of 1865.

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	A					
1	Abbott, F H	Assistant, Office of Contlr of Mily Accts	Somerset Buildings	India	Christian	Errors in name and description can be corrected on communication to the office of the Clerk of the Crown. Persons, if any, under a foreign allegiance, should be struck out of the list. Persons claiming exemption should communicate their claim and ground to the Clerk of the Crown as soon as possible after service of summons; and also should all persons summoned and unable to attend for any reason or cause, stating the reason or cause; so that, if sufficient cause is alleged, the Sheriff may be directed to summon another juryman.
2	Abbott, G	Firm of Abbott and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto	
3	Abreo, J	Assistant, Apcar and Co	Radha Bazar	ditto	ditto	
4	Abreo, J	Assistant, Board of Revenue	2, Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
5	Abro, G W	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
6	Aburrow, A H	Assistant, L W Toulmin and Co	Radha Bazar Street	ditto	ditto	
7	Acton, A	Manager, Calcutta Central Press Company, Limited.	Council House Street	Great Britain	ditto	

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	A					
8	Adels, J P	Head Asst Office of Supdt of Rev Survey	10, Middleton Street	Amsterdam	Christian	
9	Adels, J R	Draftsman, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	India	ditto	
10	Agar, H	Assistant, E I R Press	Dalhousie Square	Great Britain	ditto	
11	Aitken, W R T	Assistant, John Elliott and Co	Clive Street	India	ditto	
12	Albert, A	Assistant, Moran and Co	3, Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
13	Alexander, G	Assistant, Arlington and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
14	Alexander, H	Assistant, Schlæpfer, Putz and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
15	Alexander, J	Printer, Exchange Gazette	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
16	Alexander, J H	Assistant, Home Department	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto	
17	Alexander, W P	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	Strand	Great Britain	ditto	
18	Allan, J	Firm of Mackintosh, Burn and Co	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
19	Allan, J	Assistant, Foreign Department	Council House Street	India	ditto	
20	Allan, W	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
21	Allardice, R	Firm of Steuart and Co	Old Court House Corner	Great Britain	ditto	
22	Amos, W G	Firm of W H Gilbert and Co	Lall Bazar	ditto	ditto	
23	Anderson, A	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	16, Strand	ditto	ditto	
24	Anderson, A M	2nd Officer, Oriental Bank Corporation	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
25	Anderson, A P	Firm of Shaw, Finleyson and Co	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
26	Anderson, B	Assistant, Secretariat, Govt. of India, P W D.	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto	
27	Anderson, G G	Assistant, Firm of Magor and Co	7, New China Bazar Street	ditto	ditto	
28	Anderson, J	Firm of J Anderson and Co	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
29	Anderson, T S	Firm of Anderson, Wright and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto	
30	Andrew, J T	Assistant, Audit Office, East India Railway	Writers' Buildings	India	ditto	
31	Andrews, C A	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
32	Andrews, G	Assistant, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce.	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto	

33	Andrews, J	Hotel-keeper	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	Christian
34	Andrews, J	Assistant, Home Department	Loudon's Buildings	India	ditto
35	Apcar, A (Jr.)	Assistant, Apcar and Co	Radha Bazar Street	ditto	ditto
36	Apcar, S T	Assistant, Apcar and Co	ditto	ditto	ditto
37	Armstrong, W	Assistant, Steuart and Co	Old Court House Corner	ditto	ditto
38	Arratoon, C	Assistant, Atkinson Brothers	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
39	Ashburner, G	Assistant, Ashburner and Co	Garstin's Place	Great Britain	ditto
40	Ashe, A B	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	India	ditto
41	Ashe, C	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto
42	Atkinson, D	Surveyor, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto
43	Atkinson, F G	Assistant, Controller-General's Office	Treasury Buildings	ditto	ditto
44	Atkinson, J H	Firm of Atkinson Brothers	Chowringhee Road	Great Britain	ditto
45	Augustin, C F	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	India	ditto
46	Augustine, E W	Assistant, Board of Revenue	2, Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto
47	Augustine, J	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
48	Austed, T W	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto
49	Authray, A	Assistant, Audit Office, East India Railway	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
50	Avery, W	Assistant, Office of Controller of Mily. Accts.	Somerset Buildings	Great Britain	ditto
51	Avetoom, C T	Merchant	No. 2, Lindsay Street	ditto	ditto
52	Aynsley, J M	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	ditto	ditto
53	Ayres, W H T	Supdt., Office of Actt.-Genl. of Bengal	Treasury Buildings	ditto	ditto
	B.				
54	Babonau, T W	Record-keeper, Revenue Branch, Surveyor-General's Office.	46, Part Street	ditto	ditto
55	Badham, H	Firm of Badham Brothers	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto
56	Bailey, W	Assistant Book-keeper, Chief Auditor's Office.	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
57	Baker, A	Assistant, Secretariat, Government of India, P. W. D.	Fort William	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	B					
58	Baker, W C	Registrar, Chief Engineer's Office, E. I. R.	Writers' Buildings	Great Britain	Christian	
59	Baldwin, W J	4th Class Clerk, Office of Secretary to the Government of Bengal, P W D	20, Dalhousie Square	India	ditto	
60	Ball, E	Assistant, Ranken and Co	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	ditto	
61	Ballantine, C R	Assistant, Office of Consulting Engineer to the Government of India.	20, Writers' Buildings	India	ditto	
62	Bampton, W R	Inhabitant	Jora Tallao Street	ditto	ditto	
63	Bancroft, N W	Assistant. Office of Surgeon-General, India Medical Department.	Humayoon Place	ditto	ditto	
64	Baness, J F	Surveyor and Chief Draftsman, Drawing Branch, Surveyor-General's Office.	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
65	Barbour, M	Assistant, Mookerjee, Clark and Co	Commercial Buildings	Great Britain	ditto	
66	Barlow, T	Printer, *Indian Daily News*	British Indian Street	India	ditto	
67	Barnes, S K	Assistant, John Elliott and Co	Clive Street	Great Britain	ditto	
68	Barnett, G	Assistant, Corfield and Co	Government Place	India	ditto	
69	Barrett, E	Assistant, R Scott, Thomson and Co, Ld	ditto	ditto	ditto	
70	Barrett, R	Road Overseer, 2nd Division, Calcutta	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
71	Bartlett, G F	Sub-Engineer, P W D, 2nd Calcutta Divn.	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
72	Bartlett, G W	Inspector of Bazars to J P	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
73	Bartlett, R	Coach Builder	British Indian Street	ditto	ditto	
74	Baxter, W	Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts.	Somerset Buildings	Great Britain	ditto	
75	Bayne, R R	Draftsman, Chief Engineer's Office, E I R	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
76	Beer, J H E	Manager, Corfield and Co	Government Place, East	ditto	ditto	
77	Bell, J	Supdt., Office of Acct.-General of Bengal	Treasury Buildings	ditto	ditto	
78	Bell, R J	Asst. Professor, Cathedral Mission College	Puttuldangah	ditto	ditto	
79	Bell, W	Assistant, Henry S Cox	Wellesley Place	ditto	ditto	
80	Bellamy, J F	Deputy Supdt., Military Dept. Press	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	

81	Belletty, J R	Assistant, Bengal Office, Judl Dept	1, Sudder Street	India	ditto
82	Belletty, M	Assistant, Foreign Department	Council House Street	ditto	ditto
83	Belletty, N A	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	46, Park Street	ditto	ditto
84	Bennett, F J	Examiner of the Superintendent, Government Printing.	Hastings' Street	Great Britain	ditto
85	Berwick, J F	Acting Accountant, Oriental Bank Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
86	Berry, J H	Assistant, Accountant, National Bank	3, Council House Street	ditto	ditto
87	Beveridge, W W	Superintendent Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts.	Treasury Buildings	India	ditto
88	Bird, S	ditto ditto	ditto	Great Britain	ditto
89	Bishop, W C	Road Overseer, Justices of the Peace	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
90	Bishop, W H	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto
91	Biss, J K	Assistant, Commissary-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto
92	Biss, R L	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	Strand	ditto	ditto
93	Biss, W H	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
94	Blackwood, H	Assistant, Ede and Hobsons	23, Canning Street	ditto	ditto
95	Bliss, J	Assistant, Harold and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
96	Bois, A	Firm of Cook and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto
97	Bois, E	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
98	Bolst, H A	Assistant, Secretariat, Government of India, Public Works Department.	London's Buildings	India	ditto
99	Bolton, T	Assistant, Mathematical Instrument Estab.	Park Street	Great Britain	ditto
100	Bonnaud, A L	Assistant, Robert and Charriol	Vansittart Row	India	ditto
101	Bonnaud, G A	Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts.	Somerset Buildings	ditto	ditto
102	Botellho, J W	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	ditto	ditto
103	Bourrilhon, A	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	ditto	ditto
104	Bowers, J	Foreman, Printing Branch, Public Works Department.	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
105	Braddon, J B	Assistant, Controller of P. W. Accounts	17, Writers' Buildings	Great Britain	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	B					
106	Brady, J W	Assistant, T E Thomson	9, Esplanade Row	India	Christian	
107	Braham, G	Assistant, Llewelyn and Co	Bentinck Street	ditto	ditto	
108	Braham, H	Assistant, Jessop and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto	
109	Brancker, R	Assistant, Ewing and Co	New China Bazar Street	ditto	ditto	
110	Bremner, A W	Head Asst., Master Attendant's Office	11, Bankshall Street	Great Britain	ditto	
111	Breton, A	Assistant, W Moran and Co	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
112	Brewster, C C	Assistant, G E Hotel Company, Limited	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
113	Brewster, R C	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
114	Bridge, A J	Joint Manager, G F Kellner and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
115	Bridgeman, T O	Assistant Accountant, Oriental Bank Corporation.	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
116	Bridgenell, J	Accountant, Calcutta Mint	Strand	India	ditto	
117	Bridgenell, J L	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
118	Brigden, C	Assistant, Westfield and Co	Government Place	Great Britain	ditto	
119	Broad, W	Proprietor, Adelphi Hotels	Waterloo Street	ditto	ditto	
120	Broadhead, E H	Head Assistant, Deputy Commissary General's Office.	6, Park Street	India	ditto	
121	Broderick, J M	Accountant, Contro. of P W Accounts	Writers' Buildings	Great Britain	ditto	
122	Brown, A	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	Strand Road	ditto	ditto	
123	Brown, G S	Assistant, Treasury Dept., Bengal Bank	Strand	ditto	ditto	
124	Brown, T	Assistant, Thacker, Spink & Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
125	Brown, T F	Assistant, Mackintosh, Burn & Co	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
126	Brown, T F	Firm of Seton and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto	
127	Brown, T J	Undertaker	Bentinck Street	India	ditto	
128	Browne, R D	Assistant Manager, G E Hotel	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	ditto	
129	Bruce, H T	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	India	ditto	
130	Bruce, J	Secretary, Doveton College	Park Street	Great Britain	ditto	

131	Bryant, A J	... Assistant, Office of Accountant-General, Military Department.	Dacre's Lane ...	ditto	ditto
132	Buchan, J	... Accountant, National Bank ...	3, Council House Street ...	ditto	ditto
133	Buchanan, R J	... Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	16, Strand Road ...	ditto	ditto
134	Burgess, R	... Assistant, J Monteith and Co ...	Old Court House Street ...	ditto	ditto
135	Burgess, W W	... Assistant, T E Thomsom and Co ..	9, Esplanade Row ...	India	ditto
136	Burke, A D	... Outfitter ...	Old Court House Street ...	Great Britain	ditto
137	Burke, G H	... Assistant, T E Thomson ...	9, Esplanade Row ...	ditto	ditto
138	Burnes, J A	... Sub-Accountant, Oriental Bank ...	Clive Street ...	ditto	ditto
139	Burnham, R	... Assistant, Foreign Office ...	Council House Street ...	India	ditto
140	Burrows, A	... Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines.	4, Garstin's Place ...	ditto	ditto
141	Buskin, E G	... Firm of Buskin and Co ...	Strand ...	Great Britain	ditto
142	Buttrum, E	... Assistant, Barlow and Co. ...	Clive Ghaut Street ...	ditto	ditto
143	Byrne, A E	... Registrar, Surveyor-General's Office ...	46, Park Street ...	India	ditto
144	Byrne, H B	... Assistant, Office of Controller, Military Accounts.	Somerset Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
145	Byrne, J O	... Head Clerk, Surveyor-General's Office ...	46, Park Street ...	ditto	ditto

C

146	Caithness, J E	... Firm of Cooke and Kelvey ..	Old Court House Street ...	Great Britain	ditto
147	Calvert, J	.. Assistant, Turner, Morrison and Co ...	Lyons' Range ...	ditto	ditto
148	Campbell, T F	... Assistant Controller of Military Accounts.	Somerset Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
149	Cantopher, F C	... Assistant, Steuart and Co ...	Old Court House Corner ...	India	ditto
150	Carlisle, F	... Assistant, Carlisle Nephews and Co ...	25, Mangoe Lane ...	Great Britain	ditto
151	Carlisle, S	... ditto ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
152	Carpenter, A W	... Assistant, Landing and Shipping Company, Limited.	Hare Street ...	ditto	ditto
153	Carrit, W	... Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co...	16, Strand ...	ditto	ditto
154	Carter, A M	... Auditor, Examiner's Office, Pay Department	Bankshall Street ...	India	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	C					
155	Carter, H	Assistant, Ahmuty and Co	Church Lane	Great Britain	Christian	
156	Carter, W	Assistant, Petrocochino and Co	New China Bazar Street	ditto	ditto	
157	Cartland, C F	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	India	ditto	
158	Cashman, J H	Chief Clerk, Office of Secretary to Government of Bengal, Public Works Dept.	20, Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
159	Caston, J F	Assistant, Office of Examiner of Medical Accts.	7, Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
160	Cautty, D	Assistant, G. Abbott and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	India	ditto	
161	Chalmer, W A	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
162	Chamaritt, A	Surveyor & Geog. Examiner	46, Park Street	ditto	ditto	
163	Chaplin, M S	Assistant, M C Joakim and Co	2, Elliott Road	Great Britain	ditto	
164	Chapman, A W	Assistant, firm of Weinholt Brothers & Co...	13, Theatre Road	ditto	ditto	
165	Charlton, J L	Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	1, Sudder Street	India	ditto	
166	Chater, M	Accountant, Bank of Calcutta	New China Bazar Street	ditto	ditto	
167	Chaunce, J	Assistant, Hamilton and Co	9, Weston's Lane	ditto	ditto	
168	Cheetham, G	Assistant, Carlisle Nephews and Co	25, Mangoe Lane	Great Britain	ditto	
169	Chick, N A	Registrar of Hackney Carriages	Free School Street	India	ditto	
170	Christien, F	Assistant, J G Hanhart and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
171	Clabon, G	Assistant, Hoare, Miller and Co	Strand	Great Britain	ditto	
172	Clark, A	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	ditto	ditto	ditto	
173	Clark, B	Assistant Engineer, P. W. Department	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
174	Clark, J	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co...	16, Strand	ditto	ditto	
175	Clark, J A	Firm of Clark and Mookerjee	Commercial Buildings	ditto	ditto	
176	Clark, W H	Assistant, Calcutta Mint	Strand	India	ditto	
177	Clinton, M C	Assistant, Office of Accountant-General, Military Department	Dacre's Lane	Great Britain	ditto	
178	Coard, C W	Engraver, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto	

179	Cock, A	Assistant, Office of the Accountant-General, Military Department.	Dacre's Lane	ditto	ditto
180	Cockburn, E	Assistant, Board of Revenue	2, Bankshall Street	India	ditto
181	Coggan, H A	Assistant, Burn and Co	Hastings' Street	Great Britain	ditto
182	Coish, W	Shoemaker	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto
183	Collett, W H	Manager, G F Kellner and Co	45, Elliott Road	ditto	ditto
184	Collie, H	Assistant, Office of Director of Public Instruction.	Chowringhee Road	India	ditto
185	Collins, B S	Coach-builder and Contractor	Free School Street	ditto	ditto
186	Connew, C M	Assistant, F T Brooks and Co	Clive Row	Great Britain	ditto
187	Connew, R K	Bill, Share, and Stock Broker	1, Clive Row	ditto	ditto
188	Connor, J	Assistant, Office of Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Upper Circle.	10, Middleton Street	India	ditto
189	Cooke, G F	Assistant, Secretariat, Government of India, Public Works Department.	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto
190	Cooke, H E	Registrar, Foreign Office	Council House Street	ditto	ditto
191	Cornelius, J	Assistant, Shipping Office	Strand	ditto	ditto
192	Counsell, T A	Assistant, Bengal Office	1, Sudder Street	ditto	ditto
193	Courthope, W F	Assistant, Ede and Hobson	23, Canning Street	Great Britain	ditto
194	Cowie, D L	Assistant, Colvin, Cowie and Co	Hastings' Street	ditto	ditto
195	Cowie, E H	Assistant, Colvin, Cowie and Co	ditto	ditto	ditto
196	Cowpar, C	Assistant, Cox, Still and Co	Mission Row	ditto	ditto
197	Cox, J	Assistant, Robert Campbell and Co	Waterloo Street	ditto	ditto
198	Craddock, J	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines.	4, Garstin's Place	India	ditto
199	Cranenburgh, D E	Reporter, *Englishman* Office	Hare Street	ditto	ditto
200	Craw, W	Assistant, Branch Department, Bengal Bank	Strand	Great Britain	ditto
201	Creais, J	Asst. Commy. of Ordnance and Arsenal	Fort William	India	ditto
202	Creaton, D C	Assistant, Mackenzie, Lyall and Co	Dalhousie Square	Great Britain	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	C					
203	Crow, R M	Firm of Lepage and Co	Bow Bazar Street	India	Christian	
204	Cruden, J	Assistant, Gladstone, Willie and Co	Clive Street	Great Britain	ditto	
205	Cruickshank, D	Assistant, Begg, Dunlop and Co	Mission Row	ditto	ditto	
206	Cumming, A	Secretary, Great Eastern Hotel	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
207	Cummins, P D	Assistant, Francis, Harrison, Hathaway & Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
208	Cunliffe, R H	Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	Chowringhee Road	India	ditto	
209	Cunningham, A C	Assistant, Deputy Surveyor-General's Office	Middleton Street	Great Britain	ditto	
	D					
210	D'Costa, W H	Head Reader, Bengal Secretariat Printing Department.	Chowringhee Road	India	ditto	
211	D'Cruz, H L	Assistant, Office of Accountant-General, Military Department.	Dacre's Lane	ditto	ditto	
212	D'Cruz, J	Assistant, Office of Controller of Public Works Accounts.	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
213	D'Cruz, L	Assistant, J Corfield and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
214	D'Mello, H S	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
215	D'Mello, J S	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
216	D'Mello, W A	Assistant, Master Attendant's Office	Strand	ditto	ditto	
217	D'Rozario, F A	Firm of S P D'Rozario and Co	Old Court House Corner	ditto	ditto	
218	D'Rozario, F M	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office.	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
219	D'Rozario, S P	Assistant, S P D'Rozario and Co	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
220	D'Silva, E A	Assistant, R Scott, Thomson and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
221	D'Silva, J	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
222	D'Silva, J C	Asst., Dept. of Rev., Agri., & Commerce	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto	
223	D'Silva, M	Sectioner, Foreign Office	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
224	D'Silva, N	Assistant to F W Heilgers and Co	Canning Street	ditto	ditto	

225	D'Souza, A W	Registrar, Secretariat, Government of India, Public Works Department.	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto
226	D'Souza, J M	Clerk, Office of Contr., P. W. Accounts	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
227	DaCosta, C C	Book-keeper, E. I. Railway Office	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
228	DaCosta, D W	Assistant, Lyall, Rennie and Co	Canning Street	ditto	ditto
229	DaCosta, E W	Assistant, Office of Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department.	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto
230	DaCosta, John	Ashburner and Co	Garstin's Place	Great Britain	ditto
231	Dalrymple, W M	Assistant, Mackenzie, Lyall and Co	Dalhousie Square	India	ditto
232	Dalziel, J M	Engraver, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto
233	Dando, A C	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto
234	Daniel, J E	Assistant, Smith and Stanistreet	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto
235	Daniell, G	Assistant, Cook and Co	ditto	ditto	ditto
236	DaSilva, D J	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	Great Britain	ditto
237	Davidson, W	Assistant, Andrew Yule and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto
238	Davidson, W	Assistant, Dykes and Co	Waterloo Street	ditto	ditto
239	Davis, A A	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	Strand	ditto	ditto
240	Davis, G J	Assistant, Office of Examiner, Commissariat and Stud Accounts.	Middleton Row	India	ditto
241	Davis, J E	Assistant, Robert, Chariol and Co	Vansittart Row	ditto	ditto
242	Davison, F G	Assistant, William Moran and Co	Church Lane	Great Britain	ditto
243	Dawson, C S	Assistant, Schoene, Kilburn and Co	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto
244	Day, H J	Assistant, Steel, McIntosh and Co	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto
245	Dayley, W H	Assistant, Deputy Commissary-Genl.'s Office	Park Street	India	ditto
246	Deas, C	Assistant, Burn and Co	Hastings' Street	Great Britain	ditto
247	DeBaufort, F	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	ditto	ditto
248	DeDombal, C	Assistant, Bengal Office, Judicial Department.	Sudder Street	ditto	ditto
249	DeDombal, E Durup	Head Assistant, Bengal Office	Chowringhee	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	D					
250	Deefholts, H A	Assistant, Bengal Office	Chowringhee	India	Christian	
251	DeGarnier, F	Auditor, Office of Examiner, Pay Dept.	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
252	Delaby, W	Overseer, P. W. D., Military Works	Fort William	ditto	ditto	
253	DeMonte, F W	Assistant, Secretariat, Government of India, P. W. D.	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto	
254	Derrick, J	Assistant Secretary, Calcutta Bible Society's Depository.	Creek Row	Great Britain	ditto	
255	DeSalis, H J R	Assistant Controller, P. W. Dept.	17, Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
256	DeSouza, M	Assistant, Bengal Office, Judicial Dept.	Sudder Street	India	ditto	
257	DeSouza, R	Adjustor, Calcutta Mint	Strand	ditto	ditto	
258	Dias, H S C	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
259	Dias, J F	Assistant, Accountant-General, Military Department.	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
260	Dickson, G	Assistant, Macneill and Co	Mission Row	Great Britain	ditto	
261	Dickson, W	Assistant, Bengal Bank	Strand	ditto	ditto	
262	Dinning, H	Assistant, Stuart and Co	Old Court House Corner	ditto	ditto	
263	Dissent, C E	Assistant, Office of Consulting Engineer to the Government of India.	Writers' Buildings	India	ditto	
264	Dissent, C G	Overseer, Town Conservancy	Amherst Street	ditto	ditto	
265	Dobbie, W H	Assistant, Controller-General's Office	Treasury Buildings	Great Britain	ditto	
266	Doig, W	Head Mechanical Engineer, Calcutta Mint	Strand	ditto	ditto	
267	Donaldson, A	Assistant Secretary, Great Eastern Hotel	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
268	Donaldson, W	Engraver, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
269	Douglas, T K	Assistant, Carlisle Nephews and Co	25, Mangoe Lane	ditto	ditto	
270	Dover, H	Firm of Wilton and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto	
271	Dowling, A F	Assistant, Gisborne and Co	Strand Road	ditto	ditto	
272	Dowling, G A	Clerk, Secretariat, Govt. of India, P. W. D.	Loudon's Buildings	India	ditto	

273	Dozey, A	... Supdt., Secretariat Press, Home Dept.	... ditto	... ditto	ditto
274	Duff, D	... Bill and Stock Broker	... Great Eastern Hotel	... Great Britain	ditto
275	Duncan, R S	... Firm of Duncan and Co	... Hare Street	... ditto	ditto
276	Dunckley, C	... Asstt., Francis, Ramsay and Co	... Government Place	... ditto	ditto
277	Dunne, T H	... Assistant, Revenue Surveyor	... Middleton Street	... ditto	ditto
278	Duplesis, A	... Examiner, *City Press*	... Bentinck Street	... India	ditto
279	Duplessis, M E	... Reader, *Indian Daily News*	... British Indian Street	... ditto	ditto
280	Duval, H C	... Pass Examiner, G. E. Hotel Company	... Old Court House Street	... ditto	ditto

E

281	Easton, G	... Registrar, Bengal Secretariat	... Chowringhee Road	... Great Britain	ditto
282	Edmond, J M	... Cabinet-maker	... Bentinck Street	... ditto	ditto
283	Edmonds, G H	... Passing Officer, Bank of Bengal	... Strand	... ditto	ditto
284	Edmonds, J E	... Assistant Superintendent, Calcutta Sailors' Home, and Shipping Agent.	ditto	... ditto	ditto
285	Edwards, F	... Conservancy Overseer	... Chowringhee Road	... India	ditto
286	Ellis, B	... Head Reader, Bengal Secretariat Press	... ditto	... Great Britain	ditto
287	Ellis, J	... Assistant, T Smith and Co	... Dhurrumtollah Street	... India	ditto
288	Ellis, J A S	... Accountant, Office of Accountant-General, P. W. D.	Loudon's Buildings	... ditto	ditto
289	Ellis, J H	... Assistant Master, LaMartiniere School	.. Loudon Street	... Great Britain	ditto
290	Elworthy, H	... Assistant, F and C Osler	... Old Court House Street	... ditto	ditto
291	Embleton, E	... Assistant, Ahmuty and Co	... Church Lane	... ditto	ditto
292	Emmer, C W	... Asstt., P. W. Secretariat, India	... Loudon's Buildings	... ditto	ditto
293	Englebreght, A J	... Assistant, Office of Examiner of Commissariat and Stud Accounts.	Koilah Ghât Street	... India	ditto
294	Englebreght, W D B	... Assistant, Board of Revenue	... 2, Bankshall Street	... ditto	ditto
295	Ensoll, F A	... Manager, Joseph Bourne and Co	... Wellesley Place	... Great Britain	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	E					
296	Esau, A G	Assistant, Secretariat, Government of India, P. W. D.	Loudon's Buildings	India	Christian	
297	Eva, S	Melter, Calcutta Mint	Strand Road	Great Britain	ditto	
298	Eyears, J	Firm of Watts and Co	Wellesley Place	ditto	ditto	
	F					
299	Fegredo, E W	Assistant, Thacker, Spink and Co	Government Place	India	ditto	
300	Fenwick, H B	Assistant Engineer, Calcutta Water-Works	Wellington Square	Great Britain	ditto	
301	Fergusson, H	Assistant, Bathgate and Co	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
302	Fink, A H	Assistant, Delhi and London Bank, Limited	Council House Street	India	ditto	
303	Fink, J A	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
304	Fink, W C	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
305	Finlayson, A	Assistant, Hamilton and Co	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	ditto	
306	Fishbourne, E C	Assistant, Young, Gray and Co	Mission Row	ditto	ditto	
307	Fleming, W W	Assistant, Mackenzie, Lyall & Co	Dalhousie Square	India	ditto	
308	Fleury, L C	Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
309	Fleury, P W	House-builder	South Collinga Street	ditto	ditto	
310	Fluker, W H	Assistant, Bengal Bank	Strand	Great Britain	ditto	
311	Forbes, E R	Head Assistant, Office of Protector of Emigrants.	Esplanade, East	India	ditto	
312	Fox, G	Assistant, G Henderson and Co	Fairlie Place	Great Britain	ditto	
313	Fox, W G	Commission Agent	Free School Street	India	ditto	
314	Francis, C R	Assistant, Cook and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto	
315	Francis, E	Assistant, Board of Revenue	2, Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
316	Francis, J T	Reader, Printing Office, Foreign Department.	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
317	Francis, M	Store-keeper, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
318	Francis, W	Assistant, Steuart and Co	Old Court House Corner	ditto	ditto	

319	Francis, W L	Superintendent, Home Department	Loudon's Buildigs	Great Britain	ditto
320	Fransz, N	Reader, Public Works Department	Government Place	India	ditto
321	Fraser, J R	Bill, Share, and Stock Broker	Middleton Street	Great Britain	ditto
322	Frederick, C	Assistant, Bengal Legislative Council Office.	Government Place	India	ditto
323	Frederick, J H	Assistant Cashier, Oriental Bank	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
324	Freeman, T W	Accountant, Office of Controller, Public Works Accounts.	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
325	'French, P	Assistant, Home Office	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto
226	French, T R	Music Master	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto
327	Frew, H J	Superintendent, Bengal Accountant-General's Office.	Government Place	Great Britain	ditto
328	Frost, A M	Assistant Accountant-General, Public Works Department.	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto
329	Frost, C D	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	India	ditto
330	Fulford, J	Engraver, Surveyor-General's Office	46, Park Street	Great Britain	ditto
331	Fyfe, W C	Head Assistant, Mackenzie, Lyall and Co...	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
	G				
332	Gallick, J	Assistant, Depositor's Department Bengal Bank.	Strand	ditto	ditto
333	Gantzer, D A	Accountant, Office of Controller, Public Works Accounts.	Writers' Buildings	India	ditto
334	Garrett, J R	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel Co	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	ditto
335	Garrick, D	Photographic Artist	Waterloo Street	ditto	ditto
336	George, J	Head Assistant, Chamber of Commerce	Clive Street	India	ditto
337	George, J S	Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	1, Sudder Street	ditto	ditto
338	George, R E	Assistant, Whitney, Brothers and Co	Lyons' Range	ditto	ditto
339	George, R	Head Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces.	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
340	George, S	Accountant, Office of Controller, Public Works Accounts.	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	G					
341	Gill, R E	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	India	Christian	
342	Gillon, E A	Assistant, Wyman and Co	Hare Street	Great Britain	ditto	
343	Girling, W	Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department, 2nd Calcutta Division.	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
344	Gladman, J	Assistant, Mathewson and Co	Hare Street	India	ditto	
345	Glass, A J	Assistant, Lyall, Rennie and Co	Canning Street	ditto	ditto	
346	Glass, A W	Assistant, Lyall, Rennie and Co	ditto	ditto	ditto	
347	Glass, P W	Assistant, Jardine, Skinner and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto	
348	Gleeson, F G	Head Clerke, T Smith and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto	
349	Goddard, G W	Firm of J Monteith and Co	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	ditto	
350	Gomes, H D	Head Assistant, Office of Director of Public Instruction.	Chowringhee Road	India	ditto	
351	Gomes, J	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
352	Gomez, L	Assistant Superintendent, Office of Examiner of Ordnance, &c., Accounts.	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
353	Gomez, William	2nd Master, Calcutta Free School	Free School Street	ditto	ditto	
354	Gonsalves, E R	Assistant, Bengal Legislative Council	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
355	Gonsalves, F	Assistant, Military Department	ditto	ditto	ditto	
356	Gonsalves, F E	Assistant, Arlington and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
357	Gonsalves, J	Assistant, Legislative Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
358	*Goodall, R D	Assistant, Secretariat, Govt. of India, PWD	Loudon's Buildings	Great Britain	ditto	
359	Goodricke, C A	Assistant, Firm of Steel McIntosh and Co.	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
360	Gordon, F A	Assistant, Office of Contr. of Mily. Accts.	Somerset Buildings	ditto	ditto	
361	Gordon, G E	Assistant, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
362	Gordon, I	Supervisor, Military Pay Examiner's Office	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
363	Gore, G C	Assistant, Office of Commissary of Ordnance and Arsenal.	Fort William	India	ditto	
364	Gould, T H	Assistant, Newman and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	

365	Govino, R W	... Assistant, Home Department ...	Loudon's Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
366	Gracias, H D	... Assistant, Office of Examiner, Commissariat and Stud Accounts.	Coilah Ghaut Street ...	ditto	ditto
367	Graham, Allan	... Firm of Graham and Co ...	9, Clive Street ...	Great Britain	ditto
368	Graham, T M	... Assistant, Office of Consulting Engineer to the Government of India.	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
369	Grant, W H	... Assistant, Francis, Harrison, Hathaway & Co	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto
370	Gray, A C	... Teacher, Doveton College ...	Park Street ...	India	ditto
371	Gray, W	... Assistant, Robert and Charriol ...	Vansittart Row ...	Great Britain	ditto
372	Green, E	... Assistant, Military Department ...	Esplanade Row ...	India	ditto
373	Gregory, J	... Assistant, Office of Examiner of Commissariat and Stud Accounts.	Coilah Ghaut ...	ditto	ditto
374	Gregory, J A	... Manager, Great Eastern Hotel ...	Old Court House Street ...	Great Britain	ditto
375	Gregory, R	... Assistant, Bengal Secretariat ...	Sudder Street ...	India	ditto
376	Gregory, W	... Assistant, Secretariat, Government of India, P. W. D.	Loudon's Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
377	Griffiths, O B	... Assistant, W Moran and Co ...	Church Lane ...	Great Britain	ditto
378	Groser, C	... Assistant, Cook and Co ...	Dhurrumtollah Street ...	India	ditto
379	Groser, F A	... Assistant, Cook and Co ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
380	Grosman, W	... Proprietor, "Hope [illegible]" Hotel ...	Waterloo Street ...	Great Britain	ditto
381	Groves, G	... Superintendent, Calcutta Sailors' Home ..	Strand ...	ditto	ditto

H

382	Halden, J V	... Store-keeper, Mathematical Instrument Establishment.	Park Street ...	ditto	ditto
383	Halguette, E W	... Assistant, Jardine, Skinner and Co ...	Clive Row ...	India	ditto
384	Hall, G	... Assistant, T E Thomson and Co ...	Esplanade Row ...	ditto	ditto
485	Hallett, H W	... Firm of Watts and Co ...	Wellesley Place ...	Great Britain	ditto
386	Hamilton, A	... Assistant, Mackintosh, Burn and Co ...	Esplanade Row ...	ditto	ditto
387	Hamilton, L B	... Assistant, Lyall, Rennie and Co ...	Clive Street ...	ditto	ditto
388	Handford, T J	... Firm of Handford and Crew ...	Old Court House Street ...	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	H					
389	Hands, F F	Assistant, R N Mathewson	Hare Street	India	Christian	
390	Hannah, W C	Hide Broker	Clive Street.	Great Britain	ditto	
391	Harnack, J H	Assistant, Harman and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
392	Harris, P	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	India	ditto	
393	Harrison, A W	Firm of Francis, Harrison, Hathaway and Co	Government Place	Great Britain	ditto	
394	Harrison, F	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
395	Harrison, J	Assistant, Calcutta Musical Establishment	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
396	Hart, L	Assistant, Balmer, Lawrie and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
397	Hart, R S	Assistant, Cook and [illegible]	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto	
398	Hartnell, M	Freight Superintendent, India General Steam Navigation Co	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto	
399	Harvey, C	Assistant, Secretariat, Government of India, Public Works Department.	Loudon's Buildings	India	ditto	
400	Harvey, J R	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade, East	ditto	ditto	
401	Harvey, V	Assistant, Scallen and Co	Pollock Street	Great Britain	ditto	
402	Haskew, E	Firm of Solomon and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
403	Haslam, J	Assistant, Harold and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
404	Haughton, H L	Assistant, Office of Secretary to Government, P W D.	20, Writers' Buildings	India	ditto	
405	Hayton, R	Assistant, Mackintosh, Burn and Co	Esplanade Row	Great Britain	ditto	
406	Heberlet, A F	Commission Agent	William's Lane	India	ditto	
407	Heberlet, J A	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
408	Heberlet, M A	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
409	Hefferan, J E	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
410	Heefke, G T C	Head Draftsman, Office of Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal, P W D, Irrigation Branch.	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
411	Heins, F W	Assistant, Calcutta Musical Establishment.	Chowringhee Road	Great Britain	ditto	

412	Hely, W	Firm of Eastman and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto
413	Henderson, James	Assistant, G Henderson and Co	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto
414	Henty, C J	Passing Officer, Bank of Bengal	Strand Road	ditto	ditto
415	Henty, T H	Bill, Share, and Stock Broker	102, Clive Street	ditto	ditto
416	Herbert, J H	Manager, Llewelyn and Co	Bentinck Street	India	ditto
417	Heron, G	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	ditto	ditto
418	Hewetson, N	Assistant, Office of Joint Secretary to Govt. of Bengal, P W D, Irrigation Branch.	Writers' Buildings	Great Britain	ditto
419	Heysham, H	Registrar, Legislative Department	3, Government Place	India	ditto
420	Heyward, P	Accountant, Office of Accountant-General, Public Works Department.	Loudon's Buildings	Great Britain	ditto
421	Hickie, E	Secretary, Trades' Association	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
422	Hicks, R M H	Supdt., Bank of Bengal, Treasury Dept.	Strand	ditto	ditto
423	Higgins, M V	Assistant, Haworth and Co	Mission Row	ditto	ditto
424	Hilliard, R W	Assistant, T E Thomson and Co	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto
425	Hinde, W H	Assistant, Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
426	Hoare, C S	Assistant, Finlay, Muir and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto
427	Hodges, J	Assistant Master, LaMartiniere School	Loudon Street	ditto	ditto
428	Hoff, F C	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	India	ditto
429	Hogan, C P	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	ditto	ditto
430	Holloway, S A	Conservancy Overseer, Office of Justices of the Peace.	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
431	Holness, E	Teacher, Doveton College	Park Street	Great Britain	ditto
432	Holtom, W A	Road Overseer, Office of the Justices	ditto	India	ditto
433	Hornby, E C	Bill and Share Broker	109, Clive Street	Great Britain	ditto
434	Howatson, W E B	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	India	ditto
435	Hubbard, W H	Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts, Account Branch.	Somerset Buildings	ditto	ditto
436	Hubbard, W H	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	H					
437	Hudson, C	Assistant, Smith and Stanistreet	Dalhousie Square	India	Christian	
438	Hudson, J	Assistant, Atkinson Brothers	Chowringhee Road	Great Britain	ditto	
439	Hulbert, W C	Assistant, W S Cresswell	6, Fancy Lane	ditto	ditto	
440	Hurle, A W	Assistant, G Henderson and Co	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto	
441	Hurst, W	Merchant	Hare Street	ditto	ditto	
442	Hutcheon, J	Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts.	Somerset Buildings	ditto	ditto	
443	Hutchinson, J A	Assistant, Toulmin and Co	Radha Bazar Street	ditto	ditto	
444	Hutton, T	Assistant, McIntosh, Burn and Co	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
445	Hypher, F A	Assistant, Ernsthausen and Oesterley	New China Bazar	India	ditto	
	I					
446	Imbert, J C	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
447	Incel, W	Assistant, E Thompson & Co, Gasfitters	Bentinck Street	ditto	ditto	
448	Ingels, T	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade, East	ditto	ditto	
449	Inglis, W M	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
450	Inskipp, C F	Assistant, Moran and Co	Church Lane	Great Britain	ditto	
451	Ironside, W	Firm of Dykes and Co	Waterloo Street	ditto	ditto	
452	Irving, G	Assistant, T E Thompson and Co	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
453	Irving, W O B	Assistant, Jardine, Skinner and Co	4, Clive Row	India	ditto	
454	Irwin, W H	Assistant, Graf and Banziger	Council House Street	Great Britain	ditto	
	J					
455	Jacob, R	Assistant, R S Duncan and Co	Hare Street	India	ditto	
456	James, A	Assistant, Secretariat, Government of India, Public Works Department.	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto	
457	James, E R	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
458	James, H	Engraver, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	Great Britain	ditto	

459	James, H J	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	India	ditto
460	James, J O N	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto
461	Jameson, W B	Firm of Kerr, Turruck and Co	11, Clive Row	Great Britain	ditto
462	Jamieson, J	Assistant, Balmer, Lawrie and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
463	Jebb, J S	Assistant, Port Commissioners' Office, Calcutta.	Commercial Buildings	India	ditto
464	Jellicoe, W E	Jeweller	Esplanade, East	ditto	ditto
465	Jenkins, J	Assistant, J Elliot and Co	Clive Street	Great Britain	ditto
466	Jevezy, E	Superintendent, Lithographic Branch, Surveyor-General's Office.	Camac Street	ditto	ditto
467	Jewell, G	Assistant, W H Harton and Co	Strand Road	India	ditto
468	Jewell, H	Assistant, Cones and Co	Lal Bazar Street	ditto	ditto
469	Joachim, J G	Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts, Account Branch.	Somerset Buildings	ditto	ditto
470	Joachim, M	Assistant, Home Office	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto
471	Jones, A	Assistant, Office of the Accountant-General, Military Department.	Dacre's Lane	Great Britain	ditto
472	Jones, Erasmus	Proprietor, "Cambrian Press"	British Indian Street	ditto	ditto
473	Jones, G E W	Assistant, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce.	Hastings' Street	India	ditto
474	Jones, H M	Firm of H M Jones and Co	1, Hare Street	Great Britain	ditto
475	Jones, J E	Assistant, Nicol Fleming and Co	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto
476	Jones, W M	Licence Inspector, Justices of the Peace	Chowringhee Road	India	ditto
477	Judah, W A	Assistant, Calcutta Mint	Strand	ditto	ditto
	K				
478	Kalberer, A	Assistant Controller of P W Accounts	Writers' Buildings	Great Britain	ditto
479	Kalberer, L L	Superintendent, Office of Accountant-General, Bengal.	Government Place	ditto	ditto
480	Kavanagh, J J	Assistant, G E Hotel	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto
481	Keane, J	Sub-Engineer, 1st Calcutta Division	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	K					
482	Keel, A E	Firm of Francis, Harrison, Hathaway and Co.	Government Place	Great Britain	Christian	
483	Kelly, F W	Revenue Surveyor, Office of Superintendent, Revenue Survey, U C	Middleton Street	ditto	ditto	
484	Kemp, G L	Secretary, Standard Life Assurance Co	Hare Street	ditto	ditto	
485	Kennedy, J	Assistant, Military Dept., Printing Office	Esplanade Row	India	ditto	
486	Kennelly, J	Assistant, Wyman and Co	Hare Street	Great Britain	ditto	
487	Kerr, E C	Assistant, Commissary General's Office	Park Street	India	ditto	
488	Kerr, G L	Assistant, Office of the Examiner, Commissariat Stud Accounts.	Coilah Ghât Street	ditto	ditto	
489	Kibble, J W	Assistant, Schoene, Kilburn and Co	Fairlie Place	Great Britain	ditto	
490	Kilgour, P M	Assistant, Steuart and Co	Old Court House Corner	ditto	ditto	
491	King, F St A	Assistant, Delhi and London Bank, Limited	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
492	King, W A	Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts.	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
493	King, W V	Assistant, Kelly and Co	Strand Road	ditto	ditto	
494	Kirkpatrick, W H	Registrar, Bengal Legislative Council	Esplanade Row	India	ditto	
495	Knight, J D	Deputy Supdt., Foreign Office Press	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
496	Korper, G B	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
497	Kraal, G A	Assistant, Moran and Co	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
498	Kraal, W H	Assistant, Moran and Co	ditto	ditto	ditto	
	L					
499	Lackersteen, E T	Assistant, Schlaepfer, Putz and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto	
500	Lacroix, E H	Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts, Account Branch.	Somerset Buildings	ditto	ditto	
501	Laird, T W	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
502	Landale, A	Assistant, L W Toulmin and Co	Radha Bazar Street	Great Britain	ditto	
503	Lang, T	Assistant, Standard Life Assurance Co	Hare Street	ditto	ditto	

504	Langley, H J	Assistant, Ranken and Co	ditto	ditto	ditto
505	Langston, C B	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto
506	Langton, W H	Assistant, Ede and Hobson	Canning Street	ditto	ditto
507	Large, A B	Firm of Dykes and Co	Waterloo Street	ditto	ditto
508	Larpent, F de H	Assistant, Controller-General's Office	Treasury Buildings	ditto	ditto
509	Lauder, R D	Firm of Harley and Co	Lall Bazar	ditto	ditto
510	Lawless, W H	Freight and Ship Broker	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
511	Lawrence, J	Superintendent of Money Order Office	Government Place	India	ditto
512	Lawrence, P	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto
513	Lawson, T M	Firm of Lawson and Co	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto
514	Lazarus, C	Cabinet-maker	Bentinck Street	ditto	ditto
515	Leigh, F	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	ditto	ditto
516	Lepage, H L	Assistant, Lithographic Branch, Surveyor-General's Office	Camac Street	Great Britain	ditto
517	Lewis, G A	Assistant, firm of Magor and Co	7, New China Bazar Street	India	ditto
518	Lewis, F T	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	Strand	Great Britain	ditto
519	Lewis, G A	Firm of Murdoch and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	India	ditto
520	Limond, R	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto
521	Lindsay, R A E	Assistant, J. Davis and Co	Mangoe Lane	ditto	ditto
522	Linsell, L	Assistant, Badham Brothers	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto
523	Linton, W	Proprietor, Spence's Hotel	Wellesley Place	ditto	ditto
524	Livesay, G K	Assistant, Mackenzie, Lyall and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
525	Lloyd, E H	Bill Broker	Wellesley Street	ditto	ditto
526	Longhurst, C	Assistant, Stamp Office	Church Lane	ditto	ditto
527	Longley, E F	Assistant, Bathgate and Co	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto
528	Lord, J H	Assistant, Francis, Harrison, Hathaway & Co	Government Place	Great Britain	ditto
529	Low, D	Assistant, P and O Company	Strand	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	L					
530	Lowen, G	Manager, Landing & Shipping Company	Strand	Great Britain	Christian	
531	Lowther, P M	Assistant, John Elliot and Co	Clive Street	India	ditto	
532	Lucas, W	Assistant, Badham Brothers	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	ditto	
533	Lyall, A A	Assistant, Lyall, Rennie and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
534	Lyle, W C	Manager, Continental Wine Company	Old Court House Street	India	ditto	
535	Lynch, W J	Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts.	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
	M.					
536	McCannah, R W	Assistant, Bengal Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
537	McIntosh, W C	Assistant, Duncan and Co	Clive Street	Great Britain	ditto	
538	McInnes, J G	Wiseman, Mitchell, Reid and Co	ditto	ditto	ditto	
539	McKean, A B	Accountant, Chartered Mercantile Bank	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
540	McKinnell, E	Partner, Adelphi Hotel	Waterloo Street	ditto	ditto	
541	McLaren, J G	Assistant, W Moran and Co	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
542	McLean, H J	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	India	ditto	
543	McLean, J	Assistant Manager, Great Eastern Hotel	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	ditto	
544	McLean, J	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	16, Strand	ditto	ditto	
545	McLeod, A	Officiating Printer, Government Printing Office.	Hastings' Street	ditto	ditto	
546	McNamara, J E	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazine.	Garstin's Place	India	ditto	
547	McPhun, R B	Assistant, Grindlay and Co	Strand Road	Great Britain	ditto	
548	MacArthur, T J	Superintendent, Printing Department, E I R	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
549	Macbay, A J	Assistant, Schoene, Kilburn and Co	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto	
550	Macdonald, J	Assistant, Mackenzie, Lyall and Co	Dalhousie Square	India	ditto	
551	Mackay, James	Assistant, Graham and Co	9, Clive Street	Great Britain	ditto	
552	Mackay, J L	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	16, Strand	ditto	ditto	

553	Mackenzie, B	Zincographer, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto
554	Mackenzie, J	Photographer, ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
555	Mackenzie, N W	Superintendent, Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal.	Strand	ditto	ditto
556	Mackenzie, H T	Assistant, Graham and Co	9, Clive Street	ditto	ditto
557	Mackenzie, W	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto
558	Mackewan, W H	Assistant, Nicol Fleming and Co	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto
559	Mackie, T E	Assistant, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce.	Loudon's Buildings	India	ditto
560	Macleod, C H	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	ditto	ditto
561	Macleod, G W	Assistant, Accountant-General of Bengal	Treasury Buildings	Great Britain	ditto
562	Macleod, H	Assistant, Cook and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto
563	Macnab, A	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto
564	Macnair, J F	Assistant, Begg, Dunlop and Co	Mission Row	ditto	ditto
565	Madge, G H	1st Assistant to Mint Master	Strand	India	ditto
566	Madge, W C	Sub-Editor, *Indian Daily News*	British Indian Street	Great Britain	ditto
567	Maelzer, J G	Supervisor, Military Pay Examiner's Office	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto
568	Magee, J	Manager, Smith, Stanistreet and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
569	Magor, R B	Firm of Williamson, Magor and Co	New China Bazar Street	ditto	ditto
570	Manly, D W	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Ordnance.	Garstin's Place	Cape of Good Hope.	ditto
571	Manook, J Z	Bill and Stock Broker	Dhurrumtollah Street	India	ditto
572	Manuel, C H	Printer, T Black and Co	Bentinck Street	ditto	ditto
573	Manuel, E	Assistant, Secretariat to the Government of India, Public Works Department.	Loudon's Buildings	Cape of Good Hope.	ditto
574	Manuel, H R	Reader, Bengal Secretariat Press	Chowringhee Road	India	ditto
575	Manuel, H T	Assistant, Home Department	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto
576	Manuel, J	Asst., Office of Acctt.-Genl., Military Dept.	Dacre's Lane	ditto	ditto
577	Manuel, J A	Assistant, Home Department	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	M					
578	Marceline, J E	Reader, P. W. D., Printing Branch	Government Place	India	Christian	
579	Martin, E	Assistant, Thomas Smith and Co	Dhurrumtollah	ditto	ditto	
580	Martin, H G	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
581	Martin, J C	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
582	Martin, J P	Assistant, Ralli and Mavrojani	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
583	Martin, W H	Melter, Mint	Strand	ditto	ditto	
584	Martinelli, J P	2nd Assistant, Master-Attendant's Office	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
585	Martyr, E L	Assistant, Bengal Office	Sudder Street	ditto	ditto	
586	Martyrose, C A	Assistant, Nicol Fleming and Co	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto	
587	Massa, A	Silk Broker	Pollock Street	Great Britain	ditto	
588	Massin, J	Assistant, T Smith and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	India	ditto	
589	Masters, E	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
590	Mathews, F H	Assistant, Brown and Co	Bentinck Street	ditto	ditto	
591	Mathewson, R N	Firm of R N Mathewson	Government Place	Great Britain	ditto	
592	Maundrell, A W J	Assistant, R Scott, Thomson and Co	ditto	India	ditto	
593	Mawson, W P	Assistant, Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce Department.	Loudon's Buildings	Great Britain	ditto	
594	Maxwell, W	Assistant, Bathgate and Co	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
595	May, F W	Manager, Madeley and Co	Wellesley Place	India	ditto	
596	Mayne, F G	Assistant, Agra Bank	Mangoe Lane	Great Britain	ditto	
597	Meade, J J	Assistant, Colvin, Cowie and Co	Colvin's Ghaut	ditto	ditto	
598	Medlycott, A E	Melter, Calcutta Mint	Strand	India	ditto	
599	Medlycott, H	Accountant, Office of Controller, P W Accounts.	Writers' Buildings	Great Britain	ditto	
600	Meik, G	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
601	Mell, A N	Assistant, L W Toulmin and Co	Radha Bazar Street	ditto	ditto	
602	Melville, J	Firm of Ahmuty and Co	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	

603	Mendes, J A	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel	Old Court House Street	India	ditto
604	Mendes, M A	Chief Clerk, Office of Superintendent, Government Printing.	Hastings' Street	ditto	ditto
605	Meugens, M	Assistant, Moran and Co	Church Lane	Great Britain	ditto
606	Meyer, A J	Firm of Meyer and Co	Cooper's Lane	India	ditto
607	Meyer, H	Tea Merchant	7, Wellesley Place	Great Britain	ditto
608	Michael, J H	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	India	ditto
609	Middleton, C	Assistant, Store Department, E I R	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
610	Middleton, E	Assistant, Grindlay and Co	Strand	Great Britain	ditto
611	Miller, J	Assistant, Office of Controller, P W Accts	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
612	Miller, R	Assistant, Hoare, Miller and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto
613	Millet, C E	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto
614	Mills, J	Assistant, W L Atkinson and Co	Old Court House Street	India	ditto
615	Milne, J	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	ditto	ditto
616	Milne, J	Assistant, Jardine, Skinner and Co	4, Clive Row	ditto	ditto
617	Milne, J L	Assistant, Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce Department	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto
618	Milne, T K	Assistant, Gisborne and Co	Strand	Great Britain	ditto
619	Mitchell, D	Engraver, Surveyor-General's Office	46, Park Street	India	ditto
620	Mitchell, J D O	Store-keeper, Calcutta Jetties	Commercial Buildings	ditto	ditto
621	Moira, A N	Assistant, City Press	Bentinck Street	ditto	ditto
622	Moncruff, R H S	Passing Officer, Bengal Bank	Strand	Great Britain	ditto
623	Moran, S	Assistant, W Moran and Co	3, Church Lane	India	ditto
624	Moon, J	Assistant, Secretariat, Government of India, Public Works Department.	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto
625	Moore, B	Firm of Moore and Co	Esplanade Row	Great Britain	ditto
626	Moore, C H	Assistant, Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
627	Moore, F	Assistant, Office of Controller, Public Works Accounts.	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	M					
628	Moreino, J A	Assistant, Bengal Office	Sudder Street	India	Christian	
629	Moreiro, J A	Examiner, Home Office	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto	
630	Morrison, D M	Assistant, Schoene, Kilburn and Co	Fairlie Place	Great Britain	ditto	
631	Morrison, J J L L	Assistant Accountant, Oriental Bank Corporation.	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
632	Mowat, M	Professor, Free Church Institution	Beadon Street	ditto	ditto	
633	Mulleny, H E	Assistant, Thacker, Spink and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
634	Muller, H A	Assistant, Calcutta Mint	Strand	India	ditto	
635	Mumford, J	Assistant, King, Hamilton and Co	Hare Street	Great Britain	ditto	
636	Murphy, F J	Druggist	Bow Bazar Street	ditto	ditto	
637	Murray, F W	Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
638	Murray, J	Firm of Black and Murray	Hastings' Street	ditto	ditto	
639	Murray, P S	Assistant, Finlay, Muir and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto	
640	Musgrave, J	Draftsman, Geological Museum	Hastings' Street	India	ditto	
641	Myhill, W H	Melter, Calcutta Mint	Strand	Great Britain	ditto	
642	Mylne, J	Assistant, Jardine, Skinner and Co.	Clive Row	ditto	ditto	
	N.					
643	Napier, J R	Manager, *Indian Daily News*	British Indian Street	ditto	ditto	
644	Nash, F	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	India	ditto	
645	Nelson, J F	Supervisor, Public Works Department, 2nd Calcutta Division.	Writers' Buildings	Great Britain	ditto	
646	Nerius, J C F	Assistant, Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce Department.	Loudon's Buildings	India	ditto	
647	Newing, R D M	Assistant, Dykes and Co	Waterloo Street	ditto	ditto	
648	Newman, W R	Assistant, Accountant-General's Office, Public Works Department.	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto	
649	Newson, W H	Firm of Newson and Co	Chowringhee Road	Great Britain	ditto	

650	Newton, H W	Assistant, Robert and Charriol	Vansittart Row	Great Britain	ditto
651	Nicholas, J J	Assistant, Apcar and Co	Radha Bazar	India	ditto
652	Nicholls, W	Firm of Nicholls and Co	Wellesley Place	ditto	ditto
653	Nightingale, W H	Assistant, Cuthbertson and Harper	Government Place	Great Britain	ditto
654	Niven, H	Head Printer, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto
655	Norton, J B	Plumber	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto
656	Nosworthy, W C	Assistant, Moran and Co	Church Lane	ditto	ditto
	O				
657	Oates, J H	Store Accountant, E I R	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
658	O'Brien, C M	Hide Broker	Clive Street	India	ditto
659	O'Brien, M	Head Clerk, Mathematical Instrument Department.	Park Street	Great Britain	ditto
660	O'Flaherty, R	Assistant, Atkinson Brothers	Chowringhee	ditto	ditto
661	O'Sullivan, T W	Assistant, Revenue, Agricultore, and Commerce Department.	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto
662	Ormiston, G A	Assistant, Jardine, Skinner and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto
663	Orr, P P	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	India	ditto
664	Osmond, W M	Assistant, Mackintosh, Burn and Co	Esplanade Row	Great Britain	ditto
665	Ottewill, H T	Assistant, Thacker, Spink and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto
666	Otto, F	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade, East	India	ditto
667	Owen, M	Assistant, Turner, Morrison and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
668	Owen, S	Inhabitant	1, Old Boytakhana, 2nd Lane	ditto	ditto
669	Owen, T R	Assistant, Lithographic Branch, Surveyor-General's Office.	Camac Street	Great Britain	ditto
	P				
670	Palmer, C	Superintendent, Office of Comptroller-General.	Government Place	India	ditto
671	Palmer, C P	Firm of R Macallister and Co	Bankshall Street	Great Britain	ditto
672	Palmer, G G	Engraver, Surveyor, General's Office	46, Part Street	ditto	ditto
673	Palmer, J G	Assistant. Steel, McIntosh and Co	Old Court House Street	India	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	P					
674	Palmer, J H	Assistant, Office of Accountant-General, Public Works Department.	Loudon's Buildings	India	Christian	
675	Palmer, W	Assistant, Office of Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.	Commercial Buildings	Great Britain	ditto	
676	Parker, A J	Manager, C and W Scott and Co	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
677	Parker, J C	Assistant, P and O Company	Strand	ditto	ditto	
678	Parmer, C H	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	India	ditto	
679	Parsons, W	Assistant, Peel, Jacob and Co	Clive Street	Great Britain	ditto	
680	Partridge, T	Assistant, Bathgate and Co.	Old Court House Street	India	ditto	
681	Paseal, E M	Manager of Dunn and Co	3, Cooper's Lane	ditto	ditto	
682	Patton, J R T	Surveyor, Abkaree Office	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
683	Paxton, A	Shoemaker	Waterloo Street	Great Britain	ditto	
684	Payne, J H	Assistant, J Anderson and Co	Church Lane	India	ditto	
685	Pearce, H L	Firm of Pearce and Baist, Brokers	ditto	Great Britain	ditto	
686	Peel, C	Manager, Barlow and Co	Clive Ghât Street	ditto	ditto	
687	Pemantle, H	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	India	ditto	
688	Pennington, G	Assistant, T F Brown and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto	
689	Pereira, E	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
690	Pereira, E H	Head Assistant, Agent for Consignments	ditto	ditto	ditto	
691	Pereira, F	Examiner, Office of Superintendent, Government Printing.	Hastings' Street	ditto	ditto	
692	Pereira, J F	Assistant, Office of Secretary to the Government of India, P W D	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
693	Pereira, J J	Assistant, Arlington and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
694	Pereira, J W A	Assistant, P S D'Rozario and Co	Lall Bazar Street	ditto	ditto	
695	Pereira, T A	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
696	Pereira, T R	Assistant, Home Office	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto	

697	Persey, C W	Assistant, F and C Osler	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	ditto
698	Peters, J	Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts.	Somerset Buildings	India	ditto
699	Peterson, F W	Assistant, Bullion Office, Calcutta Mint	Strand	ditto	ditto
700	Peterson, H J	Assistant, Jessop and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
701	Phillipe,	Assistant Pipelayer, Calcutta Justices	Chowringhee Road	Great Britain	ditto
702	Phillips, D H	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	India	ditto
703	Phillips, H	Inspector, Emigration Depôt	Church Lane	ditto	ditto
704	Picachy, L	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	ditto	ditto
705	Piesse, L	Trader	Dhurrumtollah Street	Great Britain	ditto
706	Pinlow, W J	Firm of Harman and Co	6, Jaun Bazar 1st Lane	ditto	ditto
707	Pinkerton, R	Assistant, Anderson, Wallace and Co	Dhurrumtollah	ditto	ditto
708	Pinto, J C	Chief Accountant, Military Department, Account Branch.	Dacre's Lane	India	ditto
709	Place, F	Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts.	Somerset Buildings	Great Britain	ditto
710	Place, H J	Bill and Stock Broker	5, Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto
711	Playfair, P	Assistant, Playfair, Duncan and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
712	Pomeroy, J R	Assistant, Turner, Morrison and Co	Lyons' Range	ditto	ditto
713	Potter, J A	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	India	ditto
714	Power, M	Registrar, Bengal Office, Judicial Dept.	1, Sudder Street	ditto	ditto
715	Powlesland, R O	Assistant, Burke and Co	Dalhousie Square	Great Britain	ditto
716	Pratt, H	Assistant, F and C Osler and Co	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto
717	Presgrave, E W	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	India	ditto
718	Price, G A	Assistant, Office of Accountant-General, Public Works Department.	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto
719	Price, J A	Assistant Engineer, 1st Calcutta Division, Public Works Department.	Writers' Buildings	Great Britain	ditto
720	Prins, P A	Assistant, Grindlay and Co	Strand Road	India	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	P					
721	Pritchard, A H	Bill Broker	Hare Street	India	Christian	
722	Proby, F M	Assistant, Dunn and Co	71, Bentinck Street	ditto	ditto	
723	Prussia, G	Accountant Controller, Public Works Department.	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
724	Purchase, E B	Engineer, Calcutta Mint	Strand	Great Britain	ditto	
	Q					
725	Quanbrough, F. W	Assistant, Agra Bank, Limited	Mangoe Lane	ditto	ditto	
	R					
726	Ravenscroft, A	Assistant, Office of Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department.	Humayoon Place	ditto	ditto	
727	Ravenscroft, H B	Auditor, Pay Examiner's Office	Bankshall Street	India	ditto	
728	Read, E	Assistant, Dykes and Co	Waterloo Street	Great Britain	ditto	
729	Rebeiro, E	Calcutta Mint	Strand	India	ditto	
730	Rebeiro, J	Overseer of Roads, 1st Division	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
731	Rebeiro, L	Head Clerk, Drainage Department	ditto	ditto	ditto	
732	Rebello, W A	Assistant, Public Works Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
733	Rebello, W A	Government Medical Store Department	Wellesley Place	ditto	ditto	
734	Redman, C	Head-Master, Free School	Free School Street	Great Britain	ditto	
735	Reed, W J	Assistant, Public Works Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
736	Remedy, W T	Assistant, Accountant-General, Military Department.	Esplanade Row	India	ditto	
737	Remfry, J	Assistant, Hamilton and Co	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	ditto	
738	Renshaw, J E	Assistant, Watts and Co	Wellesley Place	ditto	ditto	
739	Reynolds, R G	Assistant, Hunter and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	India	ditto	
740	Riach, W	Teacher, Doveton College	Park Street	Great Britain	ditto	
741	Richards, L	Firm of Francis, Ramsay and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
742	Riddlesdale, J J	Assistant, Bourne and Shepperd	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	

743	Ridges, E B	Firm of Dykes and Co	Waterloo Street	ditto	ditto
744	Rigordy, C	Assistant, Consulting Engineer's Office	Writers' Buildings	India	ditto
745	Rigordy, C (Jr)	Assistant, Ernsthausen and Oesterley	New China Bazar	ditto	ditto
746	Robb, G	Assistant, Bathgate and Co	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	ditto
747	Roberts, H	Principal, Doveton College	Park Street	ditto	ditto
748	Robertson, A Æ	Assistant, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
749	Robertson, C A	Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts.	Somerset Buildings	India	ditto
750	Robins, J	Assistant, McIntosh, Burn and Co	Esplanade Row	Great Britain	ditto
751	Robinson, C E	Assistant, Jardine, Skinner and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto
752	Robinson, F W	Assistant, Rentiers and Co	5, Mission Row	ditto	ditto
753	Rodrigues, J	Assistant, Commissariat and Stud Department.	Coilah Ghaut Street	India	ditto
754	Rodrigues, J C	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto
755	Rodrigues, J H	Assistant, T F Brown and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto
756	Rogers, D	Assistant, Calcutta Musical Establishment	Chowringhee Road	Great Britain	ditto
757	Rogers, T B	Engraver, Surveyor-General's Office	46, Park Street	ditto	ditto
758	Rogerson, R W	Assistant, T Smith and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	India	ditto
759	Rollo, R G	Assistant, Office of Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Irrigation Branch, P W D	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
760	Rose, H A	Zemindar	5, Lindsay Street	Great Britain	ditto
761	Roseboom, G J	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel	Old Court House Street	India	ditto
762	Rosford, H	Assistant, W H Harton and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto
763	Ross, C	Assistant, Ahmuty and Co	Church Lane	Great Britain	ditto
764	Ross, G G	Head Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts.	Somerset Buildings	ditto	ditto
765	Ross, W	Assistant, D M Traill	British Indian Street	ditto	ditto
766	Rostan, C S	Assistant, Office of Accountant-General, Bengal.	Government Place	India	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	R					
767	Rostan, J B	Assistant, Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce Department	Loudon's Buildings	India	Christian	
768	Rothney, G A J	Assistant, C W Scott and Co	British Indian Street	ditto	ditto	
769	Rowe, D J	Assistant, Office Establishment, Calcutta Water-works.	Chowringhee Road	Great Britain	ditto	
770	Rubie, P C	Superintendent, Office of Accountant-General of Bengal.	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
771	Ruthford, R	Firm of Cook and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto	
772	Rutledge, C T	Head Clerk, Military Department	Esplanade Row	India	ditto	
773	Rutledge, D B	Assistant, Military Department	ditto	ditto	ditto	
774	Rymer, F C	Accountant, Controller of Public Works Accounts.	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
	S					
775	Salmon, J R	Registrar, Office of Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines.	Garstin's Place	Great Britain	ditto	
776	Sampson, C H	Assistant, Home Office	Loudon's Buildings	India	ditto	
777	Sanderson, A	Printer, Government Printing Office	Hastings' Street	ditto	ditto	
778	Sarkies, J A	Trader	2, Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
779	Sarkies, S J	Produce Broker	Pollock Street	ditto	ditto	
780	Savi, J A	Assistant, Atkinson Brothers	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
781	Scott, C	License Inspector, Justices, Calcutta	ditto	ditto	ditto	
782	Scott, G C	Assistant, Commissary General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
783	Scott, G J	Secretary, I G S N Company	Fairlie Place	Great Britain	ditto	
784	Scott, G J	Assistant, T E Thomson and Co	Esplanade Row	India	ditto	
785	Scott, R	Assistant, Mint	Strand Road	ditto	ditto	
786	Scott, W A	Assistant, Examiner of Ordnance Office	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
787	Sealy C A	Assistant, Home Office	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto	

788	Sealy, J F	Head Assistant, Superintending Engineer's Office, Presidency Circle.	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
789	Sedgfield, S	Lithographer	7, Dacre's Lane	Great Britain	ditto
790	Seton, C	Coach Builder	Bentinck Street	ditto	ditto
791	Sharpe, C J	Assistant, Barlow and Co	5, Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto
792	Shave, W	Gasfitter and Plumber	Bentinck Street	ditto	ditto
793	Shaw, J W	Assistant, Bathgate and Co	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto
794	Shepherd, Geo.	Assistant, Magor and Co	7, New China Bazar Street	ditto	ditto
795	Sherriff, J	Firm of Hunter and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto
796	Shilstone, W	Assistant, Accountant-General, Public Works Department.	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto
797	Shinn, W	Assistant Accountant, Oriental Bank	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
798	Shircore, M R	Registrar of Carts and Hackeries	Chowringhee Road	India	ditto
799	Shircore, S A	Assistant, Office of the Justices of the Peace, Store Department.	ditto	ditto	ditto
800	Siddons, J B	Assistant, Calcutta Collectorate	Church Lane	Great Gritain	ditto
801	Simmonds, C E	Assistant, Hamilton and Co	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto
802	Simmons, G H	Secretary to the Commissioners, Port of Calcutta	Commercial Buildings	ditto	ditto
803	Simpson, J	Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, 1st Presidency Division.	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
804	Simpson, R	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	India	ditto
805	Sinclair, E G	Assistant, Thacker, Spink and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto
806	Slater, C	Assistant, Kettlewell, Bullen and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto
107	Slater, E M	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	ditto	ditto	ditto
808	Smith, A	Broker	Clive Street	Great Britain	ditto
809	Smith, C R	Assistant, Office of Contr of Mily Accts	Park Street	India	ditto
810	Smith, D F	Assistant, Solomon and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto
811	Smith, D J M	Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts.	Somerset Buildings	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	S					
812	Smith, E	Superintendent, House of Industry and Leper Asylum.	Amherst Street	Great Britain	Christian	
813	Smith, E M	Assistant, Registry Office of Hackney Carriages.	Free School Street	India	ditto	
814	Smith, G	Assistant, Bengal Uncovenanted Medical Hall.	Wellesley Street	ditto	ditto	
815	Smith, G F	Firm of Greenwood and Co	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
816	Smith, H G	Wine Merchant	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto	
817	Smith, J D S	Registrar, Office of Inspector-General of Police.	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
818	Smith, T S	Printer, City Press	Bentinck Street	ditto	ditto	
819	Smith, W	Assistant, Legislative Council Office	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
820	Smith, W	Superintendent, Thacker, Spink and Co's Press.	Fancy Lane	ditto	ditto	
821	Smith, W A	Assistant, Burn and Co	Hastings' Street	......	......	
822	Smith, W B	Firm of W B Smith and Co, Perfumers	Hare Street	Great Britain	ditto	
823	Smith, W F	Manager, J Davis and Co, Milliners	Government Place	India	ditto	
824	Smith, W S	Assistant, Home Office	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto	
825	Smyth, W S	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
826	Somers, J M	Assistant, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co	Clive Street	Great Britain	ditto	
827	Somerville, A	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	16, Strand	ditto	ditto	
828	Southey, J T	Firm of Harman and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
829	Soutter, P	Superintendent, Drainage Department	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
830	Spankie, D S	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
831	Spooner, H B	Assistant, Cook and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto	
832	Stalman, F	Assistant, R B Rodda and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
833	Stamer, G H	Assistant, J Andrews	Waterloo Street	India	ditto	

927	Wareham, J	2nd Grade Engineer, Mint	Strand	Great Britain	ditto
928	Waters, W B	Assistant, Office of Accountant-General, Public Works Department.	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto
929	Watson, A F	Executive Engineer 3rd, Presidency Division	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
930	Watson, E	Firm of Watson and Summers	Wellesley Place	ditto	ditto
931	Watson, H W A	Assistant, Examiner of Ordnance Office	Coilah Ghât Street	India	ditto
932	Watson, J	Zincographer, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	Great Britain	ditto
933	Watson, J	Assistant, Commissariat and Stud Accounts	Middleton Row	ditto	ditto
934	Watson, Thomas	Tea and General Produce Broker	Hare Street	ditto	ditto
935	Watson, William	Tea and General Produce Broker	ditto	ditto	ditto
936	Watson, W H	Assistant, Bengal Office, Judicial Dept.	1, Sudder Street	India	ditto
937	Watts, J	Firm of Duncan and Co	Bentinck Street	Great Britain	ditto
938	Weatherdon, R	Assistant, Ramsay, Wakefield and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto
939	Wellsted, J	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co...	16, Strand	India	ditto
940	Welner, W F	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto
941	Wenger, E S	Asst., Office of Jt.-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D. Irrigation Branch.	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
942	Wenger, W I	Supdt., Compr.-Genl. of Accounts Office...	Government Place	ditto	ditto
943	West, R B	Assistant, Baker and Catliff	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	ditto
944	Westfield, W F	Firm of Westfield and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto
945	Westland, W	Superintendent, Depositor's Department, Bank of Bengal.	Strand	ditto	ditto
946	Wetherill, J	Assistant, Bengal Civil Fund Office	Treasury Buildings	India	ditto
947	Wetherill, J E	Firm of J M Edmonds and Co	Bentinck Street	ditto	ditto
948	Whelan, H G	Assistant, Examiner of Commissariat and Stud Accounts.	Middleton Row	ditto	ditto
949	White, J	Assistant, Calcutta Musical Establishment	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
950	White, J	Assistant, Kelly and Co	Strand	Great Britain	ditto
951	Whitehead, J J	Assistant, Comptroller-General of Accounts	Treasury Buildings	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	W					
952	Whiteway, E	Assistant, Francis, Ramsay and Co	Government Place	Great Britain	Christian	
953	Wilder, W	Assistant, Mackintosh, Burn and Co	Esplanade Road	ditto	ditto	
954	Wilkinson, J W	Accountant, Office of Examiner, Railway Accounts.	Dalhousie Square	India	ditto	
955	Wilcox, J L	Freight and Ship Broker	102, Clive Street	Great Britain	ditto	
956	Williamson, R	Supdt. of Roads, Justices of the Peace	Chowringhee Road	India	ditto	
957	Williamson, R	Assistant, Finlay, Muir and Co	Clive Road	Great Britain	ditto	
958	Wills, F J	Assistant, Watts and Co	Wellesley Place	ditto	ditto	
959	Wills, G	Assistant, J Mackillicar and Co	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
960	Wilson, G	Assistant, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
961	Wilson, J	Editor, *Indian Daily News*	British Indian Street	ditto	ditto	
962	Wilson, James	Teacher, General Assembly's Institution	Cornwallis Square	ditto	ditto	
963	Wilson, R	Assistant, Jessop and Co	Clive Street	India	ditto	
964	Wilson, S	Firm of S Wilson and Co.	Hare Street	Great Britain	ditto	
965	Wilson, S R	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	Coilah Ghât Street	India	ditto	
966	Wilson, T	Assistant, Mackintosh, Burn and Co	Esplanade Row	Great Britain	ditto	
967	Wilson, W G H	Assistant, Commissary-General's Office	6, Park Street	India	ditto	
968	Windle, J A	Executive Engineer, Calcutta and Eastern Canal Division.	14, Writers' Buildings	Great Britain	ditto	
969	Winterscale, J	Assistant, R J Vallester and Co	7, Swallow Lane	India	ditto	
970	Wintgens, G	Superintendent, Drainage Department, Office of Justices of the Peace.	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
971	Winton, J J	Accountant, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	ditto	
972	Wolff, J T	Assistant, Mint	Strand	ditto	ditto	
973	Wollen, C W	Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts.	Somerset Buildings	ditto	ditto	

974	Womack, J G	Assistant, Harman and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto
975	Wood, G S P	Parcel Officer, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.	Strand	India	ditto
976	Wood, J	Assistant, Wyman and Co.	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
977	Wood, S G	Accountant, Office of Accountant-General, Public Works Department.	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto
978	Wood, T	Assistant, Pay Examiner's Office, Military Department.	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto
979	Wood, T W	3rd Grade Accountant Controller of Public Works Accounts.	17, Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
980	Woodward, J V	Assistant, Cooke and Kelvey	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto
981	Woollam, W D	Superintendent, Foreign Department Press	Council House Street	Great Britain	ditto
982	Woolterton, C R	Clerk, Office of Controller of Military Accounts.	Somerset Buildings	ditto	ditto
983	Wordie, T H	Assistant, Jardine, Skinner and Co	Clive Row	India	ditto
984	Wray, G	Assistant, Board of Revenue	2, Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto
985	Wright, C F	Assistant, Office of Secretary to Government of India, P W D.	Government Place	ditto	ditto
986	Wright, G	Inspector of Nuisances	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
987	Wyatt, S W	Clerk, Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts.	Government Place	ditto	ditto
988	Wylie, E D	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	Strand	Great Britain	ditto
	Y				
989	Yakchee, J	Assistant, Board of Revenue	2, Bankshall Street	India	ditto
990	Yakjee, J G	Indigo Broker	David Joseph's Lane	ditto	ditto
991	Yates, G R	Assistant, Gisborne and Co	Strand	Great Britain	ditto
992	Young, A	Assistant, Nicol Fleming and Co	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto
993	Yule, G U	Assistant, Pearce, Macrae and Co	Clive Ghaut Street	India	ditto
	Z				
994	Zemin, D J	Firm of Arlington and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
995	Zemin, J	Teacher, Doveton College	Park Street	ditto	ditto

	Names.		Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.		Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	A.							
	e	...	Head Professor, Arabic Department, Calcutta Madrissa.	Wellesley Square	...	India	Mahomedan	
	m Doss	...	Assistant, Office of Examiner of Medical Accounts.	7, Koilah Ghaut Street	..	ditto	Brahmo	
	endro Lall	...	Assistant, Wiseman, Mitchell, Reid and Co	81, Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto	
	, Gobind Chunder	...	Assistant, Financial Department ..	Government Place	...	ditto	Hindoo	
	Addy, Jadub Chunder	...	Assistant, Whitney Brothers ..	Lyons' Range	...	ditto	ditto	
1001	Addy, Nobin Chunder	...	Assistant, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co ...	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto	
1002	Addy, Nuffer Chunder	...	Assistant, Board of Revenue ...	Bankshall Street	...	ditto	ditto	
1003	Addy, Nursing Dass	...	Assistant, Office of Accountant-General, Bengal.	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto	
	B.							
1004	Bagchee, B jonath	...	Assistant, Bengal Acct.-Genl.'s Office ..	ditto	...	ditto	ditto	
1005	Banerjee, Bany Madhub	...	Assistant, Office of Accountant-General. Military Department.	Esplanade, East	...	ditto	ditto	
1006	Banerjee, B M	...	3rd Class Assistant, Accountant-General's Office, Military Department.	9, Dacre's Lane	...	ditto	ditto	
1007	Banerjee, Boroda Churn	...	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co...	16, Strand	...	ditto	ditto	
1008	Banerjee, Behary Lall	..	Teacher, Presidency College ...	College Square	...	ditto	ditto	
1009	Banerjee, Chunder Mohun	...	Serishtadar, Calcutta Collectorate ...	Church Lane	...	ditto	ditto	
1010	Banerjee, Chunder Nath	...	Assistant, Ralli Brothers ...	Clive Row	...	ditto	ditto	
1011	Banerjee, Denonath	...	Assistant, Storekeeper's Office, East Indian Railway.	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto	
1012	Banerjee, Doorga Dass	...	Assistant, License Department, Municipal Office.	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto	
1013	Banerjee, Dwarka Nath	...	Assistant, Office of Controller of Public Works Accounts.	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto	
1014	Banerjee Dwarka Nath	...	Assistant, Bengal Office ...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto	

1015	Banerjee, Gopal Chunder	Head Teacher, Calcutta Normal School ...	Jorasanko, Chitpore Road ...	ditto	ditto
1016	Banerjee, Gopal Chunder ...	Assistant, Atkinson, Tilton and Co ...	Clive Ghât Street ...	ditto	ditto
1017	Banerjee, Gopee Nath ...	Clerk, Controller-General's Office ...	Treasury Buildings ..	ditto	ditto
1018	Banerjee, Hurimohun ...	Assistant, Chief Pay Master's Office, East Indian Railway.	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1019	Banerjee, Hurish Chunder ...	Assistant, Storekeeper's Office, East Indian Railway.	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
1020	Banerjee, Issen Chunder ..	Assistant, Mercantile Bank	Council House Street ...	ditto	ditto
1021	Banerjee, Issen Chunder ...	Head Accountant, Government Printing Office.	Hastings' Street ...	ditto	ditto
1022	Banerjee, Jodoo Nath ...	Accountant, I G S N Company ...	Fàirlie Place ...	ditto	ditto
1023	Banerjee, Jogendro Nath ...	Sanskrit Professor, Cathedral Mission College	Putoldangah ...	ditto	ditto
1024	Banerjee, Jogeshur ..	Assistant, Presidency Pay Master ..	Somerset Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1025	Banerjee, Kalichurn ...	Teacher, Free Church Institution ...	Neemtollah Ghaut Street ...	ditto	Christian
1026	Banerjee, Kali Coomar ...	Assistant, Office of Comptroller of Military Accounts, Account Branch.	Somerset Buildings ...	ditto	Hindoo
1027	Banerjee, Kalidass ..	Assistant, Tamvaco and Co ...	Canning Street ...	ditto	ditto
1028	Banerjee, Kalipodo ..	2nd grade Accountant, Office of Comptroller of Public Works Accounts, Bengal.	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1029	Banerjee, Kaliprosono	4th grade Accountant, Controller of Public Works Accounts.	17, Writers' Buildings ..	ditto	ditto
1030	Banerjee, Khetter Mohun ...	Assistant, Board of Revenue ..	Bankshall Street ...	ditto	ditto
1031	Banerjee, Koylas Chunder ..	Assistant, Office of Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division.	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1032	Banerjee, Koylas Chunder ...	Clerk, Controller General's Office ...	Treasury Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1033	Banerjee, Madhub Chunder ...	4th grade Accountant, Office of Controller of Public Works Accounts.	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1034	Banerjee, Nilcomul ...	Assistant, Military Departm[illegible] ...	Esplanade East ...	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	A.					
996	Abdul Hye	Head Professor, Arabic Department, Calcutta Madrissa.	Wellesley Square	India	Mahomedan	
997	Addy, Bustom Doss	Assistant, Office of Examiner of Medical Accounts.	7, Koilah Ghaut Street	ditto	Brahmo	
998	Addy, Debendro Lall	Assistant, Wiseman, Mitchell, Reid and Co	81, Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
999	Addy, Gobind Chunder	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	Hindoo	
1000	Addy, Jadub Chunder	Assistant, Whitney Brothers	Lyons' Range	ditto	ditto	
1001	Addy, Nobin Chunder	Assistant, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
1002	Addy, Nuffer Chunder	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
1003	Addy, Nursing Dass	Assistant, Office of Accountant-General, Bengal.	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
	B.					
1004	Bagchee, B ojonath	Assistant, Bengal Acct.-Genl.'s Office	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1005	Banerjee, Bany Madhub	Assistant, Office of Accountant-General. Military Department.	Esplanade, East	ditto	ditto	
1006	Banerjee, B M	3rd Class Assistant, Accountant-General's Office, Military Department.	9, Dacre's Lane	ditto	ditto	
1007	Banerjee, Boroda Churn	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	16, Strand	ditto	ditto	
1008	Banerjee, Behary Lall	Teacher, Presidency College	College Square	ditto	ditto	
1009	Banerjee, Chunder Mohun	Serishtadar, Calcutta Collectorate	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
1010	Banerjee, Chunder Nath	Assistant, Ralli Brothers	Clive Row	ditto	ditto	
1011	Banerjee, Denonath	Assistant, Storekeeper's Office, East Indian Railway.	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1012	Banerjee, Doorga Dass	Assistant, License Department, Municipal Office.	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
1013	Banerjee, Dwarka Nath	Assistant, Office of Controller of Public Works Accounts.	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1014	Banerjee Dwarka Nath	Assistant, Bengal Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	

1015	Banerjee, Gopal Chunder	Head Teacher, Calcutta Normal School	Jorasanko, Chitpore Road	ditto	ditto
1016	Banerjee, Gopal Chunder	Assistant, Atkinson, Tilton and Co	Clive Ghât Street	ditto	ditto
1017	Banerjee, Gopee Nath	Clerk, Controller-General's Office	Treasury Buildings	ditto	ditto
1018	Banerjee, Hurimohun	Assistant, Chief Pay Master's Office, East Indian Railway.	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
1019	Banerjee, Hurish Chunder	Assistant, Storekeeper's Office, East Indian Railway.	ditto	ditto	ditto
1020	Bauerjee, Issen Chunder	Assistant, Mercantile Bank	Council House Street	ditto	ditto
1021	Banerjee, Issen Chunder	Head Accountant, Government Printing Office.	Hastings' Street	ditto	ditto
1022	Banerjee, Jodoo Nath	Accountant, I G S N Company	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto
1023	Banerjee, Jogendro Nath	Sanskrit Professor, Cathedral Mission College	Putoldangah	ditto	ditto
1024	Banerjee, Jogeshur	Assistant, Presidency Pay Master	Somerset Buildings	ditto	ditto
1025	Banerjee, Kalichurn	Teacher, Free Church Institution	Neemtollah Ghaut Street	ditto	Christian
1026	Banerjee, Kali Coomar	Assistant, Office of Comptroller of Military Accounts, Account Branch.	Somerset Buildings	ditto	Hindoo
1027	Banerjee, Kalidass	Assistant, Tamvaco and Co	Canning Street	ditto	ditto
1028	Banerjee, Kalipodo	2nd grade Accountant, Office of Comptroller of Public Works Accounts, Bengal.	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
1029	Banerjee, Kaliprosono	4th grade Accountant, Controller of Public Works Accounts.	17, Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
1030	Banerjee, Khetter Mohun	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto
1031	Banerjee, Koylas Chunder	Assistant, Office of Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division.	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
1032	Banerjee, Koylas Chunder	Clerk, Controller General's Office	Treasury Buildings	ditto	ditto
1033	Banerjee, Madhub Chunder	4th grade Accountant, Office of Controller of Public Works Accounts.	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
1034	Banerjee, Nilcomul	Assistant, Military Departm…	[illegible] East	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	B					
1035	Banerjee, Nilmoney	Auditor, Office of Examiner, Pay Dept	Bankshall Street	India	Hindoo	
1036	Banerjee, Nobin Chunder	Clerk, Controller-General's Office	Treasury Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1037	Banerjee, Nobo Gopal	Assistant, Office of Commissary General	6, Park Street	ditto	ditto	
1038	Banerjee, Nursing Chunder	Auditor, Pay Department, Examiner's Office.	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
1039	Banerjee, Okhoy Chunder	Assistant, W Moran and Co	3, Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
1040	Banerjee, Peary Mohun	Assistant, Bengal Office, Judicial Dept	1, Sudder Street	ditto	ditto	
1041	Banerjee, Peary Mohun	Assistant, Chief Auditor's Office, E I R	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1042	Banerjee, Peary Mohun	Head Assistant, Abkaree Department, Calcutta Collectorate.	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
1043	Banerjee, Peary Mohun	Assistant, Home Department	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1044	Banerjee, Pran Coomar	2nd Clerk, Commissioner's Office, Presidency Division.	69, Free School Street	ditto	ditto	
1045	Banerjee, Preo Nath	Assistant, Presidency Paymaster's Office	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
1046	Banerjee, Prosono Coomar	Sub-Engineer, P W D	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1047	Banerjee, Protab Chunder	Head Assistant, Office of Examiner of Ordnance, Clothing, and Dockyard Accounts.	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1048	Banerjee, Radha Nath	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade, East	ditto	ditto	
1049	Banerjee, Rajendro Nath	Head Assistant, Agent's Office, E I R	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
1050	Banerjee, Rajkissen	Assistant, Office of Examiner of Commissariat and Stud Accounts.	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
1051	Banerjee, Ram Chunder	Assistant, Home Department	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1052	Banerjee, Runendro Nath	Assistant, Schoene, Kilburn and Co	4, Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto	
1053	Banerjee, Russick Lall	Head Assistant, Stationery Dept. E I R	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
1054	Banerjee, Shib Chunder	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1055	Banerjee, Sreenath	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	

1056	Banerjee, Sudanundo ...	4th grade Accountant Office of Controller of Public Works Accounts.	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1057	Banerjee, Troylukho Nath ...	Assistant, Financial Department ...	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto
1058	Bhadoory, L M ...	Assistant, Duncan and Co ...	Clive Street ...	ditto	ditto
1059	Bhadoory, Poolin Beharry ...	Assistant, Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal.	Strand ...	ditto	ditto
1060	Bhur, Sreenath ...	Teacher, Oriental Seminary ...	Chitpore Road, Garanhutta ...	ditto	ditto
1061	Bhuttacharjee, Mohesh Chunder	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office.	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto
1062	Biswas, Bhuggobutty Churn ...	Wine Merchant ...	Radha Bazar ...	ditto	ditto
1063	Biswas, Gopal Chunder ...	Head Assistant, Medical College ...	College Square ..	ditto	ditto
1064	Biswas, Hem Chunder ...	Sub-Engineer ...	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1065	Biswas, Jadub Chunder ...	Assistant, Rentiers and Co ...	5, Mission Row ...	ditto	ditto
1066	Bomanjee Satabjee ...	Assistant, Borradaile, Schiller and Co ...	Fairlie Place ...	ditto	Parsee
1067	Bose, Behary Lall ...	Assistant, James Anderson and Co ...	Church Lane ...	ditto	Hindoo
1068	Bose, Debnarain ...	Banian	Puttuldangah ...	ditto	ditto
1069	Bose, Bidoo Bhooshan ...	Inhabitant ...	Gooroopersaud Chowdry's Lane.	ditto	ditto
1070	Bose, Doyal Chand ...	Assistant, Petrocochino and Co ..	New China Bazar ...	ditto	ditto
1071	Bose, Dwarka Nath ...	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office, Account Branch.	Somerset Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1072	Bose, Gopal Chunder ...	Assistant, Jardine, Skinner and Co ...	Clive Street ...	ditto	ditto
1073	Bose, Gopal Chunder ...	Overseer, Office of Executive Engineer, Calcutta and Eastern Canal Division.	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1074	Bose, Govind Gopal ...	Inhabitant. ...	23, Meer Jafer's Lane ...	ditto	ditto
1075	Bose, Grish Chunder ...	Head Clerk, Calcutta Registry Office ...	Larkin's Lane ...	ditto	ditto
1076	Bose, Grish Chunder ...	Assistant, Jardine, Skinner and Co ...	Clive Row ...	ditto	ditto
1077	Bose, Grish Chunder ...	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office.	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto
1078	Bose, Grish Chunder ...	Assistant, Mercantile Bank of India ...	Dalhousie Square ...	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	B					
1079	Bose, Grish Chunder	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	India	Hindoo	
1080	Bose, Harish Chunder	Assistant, Young, Gray and Co	Mission Row	ditto	ditto	
1081	Bose, Hurry Mohun	Assistant, Chief Auditor's Office, East Indian Railway.	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1082	Bose, Kedar Nath	Teacher, Hindoo School	College Square	ditto	ditto	
1083	Bose, Modoosoodun	Assistant, M C Joakim and Co	Old China Bazar Street	ditto	ditto	
1084	Bose, Mohendro Nath	Inhabitant	Rutton Mistry's Lane	ditto	ditto	
1085	Bose, Mudun Mohun	Assistant, Petrocochino and Co	New China Bazar	ditto	ditto	
1086	Bose, Nepal Chunder	Assistant, Office of the Justices of the Peace, Account Department.	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
1087	Bose, Nilmadhub	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
1088	Bose, Nilmadhub	Assistant, Mackintosh, Burn and Co	Esplanade	ditto	ditto	
1089	Bose, Norendro Nath	Inhabitant	Rutton Mistry's Lane	ditto	ditto	
1090	Bose, Noyan Chunder	Assistant, Robert and Charriol	Vansittart Row	ditto	ditto	
1091	Bose, Nondo Gopal	Assistant, Schoene, Kilburn and Co	4, Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto	
1092	Bose, Nondo Lall	Inhabitant	Sham Bazar	ditto	ditto	
1093	Bose, Omerto Kissen	Assistant, Mackintosh, Burn and Co	Esplanade, East	ditto	ditto	
1094	Bose, Omerto Lall	Head Accountant, Graham and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
1095	Bose, Poran Chunder	Assistant, Foreign Department	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
1096	Bose, Prankisto	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office.	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1097	Bose, Rajnarain	Banian	Puttuldangah	ditto	ditto	
1098	Bose, Rajkisto	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
1099	Bose, Rakhaldoss	Assistant, R D Bose and Co, Wine Merchant.	Mission Row	ditto	ditto	
1100	Bosse, Rye Churn	Assistant, Mackenzie, Lyall and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
1101	Bose, Soorjee Narain	Banian	Puttuldangah	ditto	ditto	

1102	Bose, Womesh Chunder ...	Compiler, Office of Examiner, Pay Department.	Bankshall Street ...	ditto	ditto
1103	Bural, Goberdhone ...	Assistant, National Bank ...	Council House Street ...	ditto	ditto
1104	Bural, Judoo Nath ...	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel ...	Old Court House Street ...	ditto	ditto
1105	Bural, Ram Sabuk ...	Assistant, East Indian Railway Office ...	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
	B.				
1106	Buzlul, Haq ...	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of of Police, Lower Provinces.	Chowringhee Road ...	ditto	Mahomedan
1107	Buzlar, Rahman ...	Teacher, Calcutta Madrissa ...	Wellesley Square ...	ditto	ditto
1108	Bysack, Brojo Gopal ...	Inhabitant	Neemoo Gossain's Lane, Burtollah.	ditto	Hindoo
1109	Bysack, Jugger Nath ...	Assistant, Board of Revenue ...	Bankshall Street ...	ditto	ditto
1110	Bysack, Mohendro Nath ...	Accountant, Office of Examiner, Pay Department.	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
1111	Bysack, Mohun Chand ...	Inhabitant	Soobaram Bysack's Lane ...	ditto	ditto
1112	Bysack, Mudun Mohun ...	Assistant, Military Department ...	Esplanade, East ...	ditto	ditto
1113	Bysack, Prem Chand ...	Assistant, Foreign Office ...	Council House Street ...	ditto	ditto
1114	Bysack, Radha Persad ...	Compiler, Office of Examiner, Pay Department.	Bankshall Street ...	ditto	ditto
1115	Bysack, Radha Romun ...	Assistant, Office of Aide-de-Camp ...	Government House ...	ditto	ditto
1116	Bysack, Shib Chunder ...	Clerk, Office of Controller-General of Accounts.	Treasury Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1117	Bysack, Soorjee Coomar ...	Assistant, Bengal Office, Judicial Dept ...	1, Sudder Street ...	ditto	ditto
1118	Bysack, Soorjee Coomar ...	Supervisor, Office of Examiner, Pay Department.	Bankshall Street ...	ditto	ditto
	C.				
1119	Chatterjee, Bani Madhub ...	Assistant, Controller of Military Accounts	Park Street ...	ditto	ditto
1120	Chatterjea, Beejoynath ...	Treasurer, Calcutta Collectorate ...	Church Lane ...	ditto	ditto
1121	Chatterjee, Bishnu Churn ...	Assistant, Financial Department ...	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto
1122	Chatterjee, Bunkobeharry ...	Assistant, Bengal Office ...	Chowringhee Road ...	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	C.					
1123	Chatterjee, Degumber ...	Head Clerk, Office of Commissioner, Presidency Division.	Theatre Road ...	India	Hindoo	
1124	Chatterjee, Degumber ...	Assistant, Office of Examiner of Ordnance, Clothing, and Dock-yard Accounts.	Coilah Ghat Street ...	ditto	ditto	
1125	Chatterjee, Denendronath ...	Banian ...	Garstin's Place ...	ditto	ditto	
1126	Chatterjee, Denonath ...	Assistant, Bank of Bengal ...	Strand ...	ditto	ditto	
1127	Chatterjee, Doorga Dass ...	Trader ...	Canning Street ...	ditto	ditto	
1128	Chatterjee, Doorga Prosuno ...	Assistant, Bengal Office ...	Chowringhee Road ...	ditto	ditto	
1129	Chatterjee, Gooroo Prosuno ...	Assistant, F. T. Brooks and Co. ...	Clive Row ...	ditto	ditto	
1130	Chatterjee, Gungadhur ...	Assistant, Accountant's Department, Office of the Justices of the Peace.	Chowringhee Road ...	ditto	ditto	
1131	Chatterjee, Hurrish Chunder ...	Head Assistant, Office of Examiner of Ordnance, Clothing, and Dock-yard Accounts.	Coilah Ghat Street ...	ditto	ditto	
1132	Chatterjee, Hurro Mohun ...	Assistant Secretary, Presidency College ...	College Square ...	ditto	ditto	
1133	Chatterjee, Hurrybungs ...	Assistant, Military Department ...	Esplanade, East ...	ditto	ditto	
1134	Chatterjee, Issen Chunder ...	Assistant, George Henderson and Co. ...	Fairlie Place ...	ditto	ditto	
1135	Chatterjee, Judoonath ...	Assistant, Consulting Engineer's Office ...	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto	
1136	Chatterjee, Judoonath ...	Assistant, Office of Commissary-General ...	Park Street ...	ditto	ditto	
1137	Chatterjee, Kaliprosunno ...	Assistant, Executive Commissariat Office...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto	
1138	Chatterjee, Kedarnath ...	Assistant, Consulting Engineer's Office ...	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto	
1139	Chatterjee, Khetter Chunder ...	Assistant, Home Office ...	Loudon's Building ...	ditto	ditto	
1140	Chatterjee, K. C. ...	Assistant, Accountant-General's Office, Military Department.	Dacre's Lane ...	ditto	ditto	
1141	Chatterjee, Krishno Chunder ...	Assistant, Bengal Office ...	1, Sudder Street ...	ditto	ditto	
1142	Chatterjee, Mohesh Chunder ...	Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts.	Somerset Buildings ...	ditto	ditto	
1143	Chatterjee, Netie Chund ...	Assistant, Commissariat Examiner's Office	Coilah Ghat Street ...	ditto	ditto	

1144	Chatterjee, Nibaron Chunder ...	4th grade Accountant, Controller of Public Works Accounts.	Writer's Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1145	Chatterjee, Nilmadhub ...	Teacher, Seal's Free College ...	Sunker Ghoses' Lane, Tuntuneah.	ditto	ditto
1146	Chatterjee, Nyan Chund ...	Supervisor, P. W. D. Military Works ...	Fort William ...	ditto	ditto
1147	Chatterjee, Promothonath ...	Assistant, Board of Revenue ...	Bankshall Street ...	ditto	ditto
1148	Chatterjee, Prosunocoomar ...	Assistant, Chief Auditor's Office, East Indian Railway.	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1149	Chatterjee, Punchanun ...	Assistant, Thacker, Spink and Co ...	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto
1150	Chatterjee, Rajendronath ...	Assistant, Office of Controller-General of Accounts.	ditto	ditto	ditto
1151	Chatterjee, Ramsabuck ...	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office.	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto
1152	Chatterjee, Romanath ...	Broker ...	Chorebagan ...	ditto	ditto
1153	Chatterjee, S P ...	Assistant, F. T. Brooks and Co. ...	Clive Row ...	ditto	ditto
1154	Chatterjee, Sharodapersad ...	Assistant, Board of Revenue ...	Bankshall Street ...	ditto	ditto
1155	Chatterjee, Sharodapersad ...	Assistant, Foreign Department ...	Council House Street ...	ditto	ditto
1156	Chatterjee, Sreenath ...	Assistant, Board of Revenue ...	Bankshall Street ...	ditto	ditto
1157	Chatterjee, Sumbhoo Chunder...	Clerk, Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts.	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto
1158	Chatterjee, Surbosook ...	Assistant, Bengal Office ...	Chowringhee Road ...	ditto	ditto
1159	Chatterjee, Tarini Churn ...	Assistant, Mackenzie, Lyall and Co ...	Dalhousie Square ...	ditto	ditto
1160	Chatterjee, Womesh Chunder ...	Teacher, Free Church Institution ...	Nimtollah Street ...	ditto	ditto
1161	Chowdhry, Gopal Gobindo ...	Assistant, Office of Controller, Public Works Accounts.	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1162	Chowdhry, Gyan Chunder ...	Assistant, Bengal Office, Judicial Dept ...	1, Sudder Street ...	ditto	ditto
1163	Chowdhry, Kirty Chunder ...	Engineer ...	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1164	Chowdhry, Nicoonjobehary ...	Assistant, Store Department, East Indian Railway.	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	C					
1165	Chowdhry, Nilcomul ...	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office.	Government Place ...	India	Hindoo	
1166	Chowdhry, Prankisto ...	Banian, George Henderson and Co, ...	Fairlie Place ...	ditto	ditto	
1167	Chowdhry, Prosonocoomar ...	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Registration.	Larkin's Lane ..	ditto	ditto	
1168	Chowdhry, Russick Lall ...	Assistant, Grindlay and Co. ...	Strand ...	ditto	ditto	
1169	Chuckerbutty, Bonomally ...	Deputy Superintendent, Government Toshakhana, Foreign Department.	Council House Street ...	ditto	ditto	
1170	Chuckerbutty, Debendronath ...	Assistant, Home Department ...	Loudon's Bildings ...	ditto	ditto	
1171	Chuckerbutty, Dwarknath ...	Auditor, Office of Examiner, Pay Department.	Bankshall Street ...	ditto	ditto	
1172	Chuckerbutty, Issen Chunder ...	Assistant, Burn and Co. ...	Hastings' Street ...	ditto	ditto	
1173	Chuckerbutty, Judoonath ...	Assistant, East Indian Railway Office ..	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto	
1174	Chuckerbutty, Kaliprosonno ...	Assistant, Home Office ...	Loudon's Buildings ...	ditto	ditto	
1175	Chuckerbutty, Khetter Paul ...	Assistant, Board of Revenue ...	Bankshall Street ...	ditto	ditto	
1176	Chuckerbutty, Nilmoney ...	2nd Teacher, Hare School ...	College Square ...	ditto	ditto	
1177	Chuckerbutty, Nobin Chunder...	Head Assistant, Presidency Executive Commissariat Office.	6, Park Street ...	ditto	ditto	
1178	Chuckerbutty, Peary Mohun ...	Banian, J DeSouza and Co. ...	Mission Row ...	ditto	ditto	
1179	Chuckerbutty, Thakoor Dass ...	Assistant, Home Office ...	Loudon's Buildings ...	ditto	ditto	
1180	Chuckerbutty, Woomesh Chunder	Assistant, Begg, Dunlop and Co. ...	Mission Row ...	ditto	ditto	
1181	Chuckerbutty, Wooma Churn ...	Assistant, Office of Executive Engineer, Fort William Division.	Fort William ...	ditto	ditto	
1182	Chunder, Anundo Chunder ...	Inhabitant ...	Gooroopresad Chowdhry's Lane, Simlah. ...	ditto	ditto	
1183	Chunder, Bindoo Chunder ...	Assistant, East Indian Railway Office ...	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto	
1184	Chunder, Bissonath ...	Assistant, Office of Acct-Genl., Bengal ...	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto	
1185	Chunder, Bonomally ...	Assistant, Graham and Co. ...	Clive Street ...	ditto	ditto	

1186	Chunder, Dwarkanath	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto
1187	Chunder, Kanye Lall	Inhabitant	Tuntuneah	ditto	ditto
1188	Chunder, Mohendro Lall	Assistant, R Macallister and Co.	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto
1189	Chunder, Nundo Gopal	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto
1190	Coomar, Joygobindo	Assistant, Drainage Department, Office of the Justices.	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
1191	Coomar, Nilmoney	Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts.	Park Street	ditto	ditto
1192	Coondoo, Khetter Chunder	Assistant, Stamp Office	Church Lane	ditto	ditto
1193	Coondoo, Preonath	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto
	D.				
1194	Dass, Auditto Churn	Assistant, Scallan and Co.	Pollock Street	ditto	ditto
1195	Dass, Behary Lall	Inhabitant	Kopaleetollah	ditto	ditto
1196	Dass, Choonee Lall	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto
1197	Dass, Dwarka Nath	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office.	Government Place	ditto	ditto
1198	Dass, Gopal Chunder	Assistant, Office of Justices of the Peace, Accountant's Department.	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
1199	Dass, Hurish Chunder	Teacher, Free Church Institution	Nimtollah Street	ditto	ditto
1200	Dass, Hurro Sunker	Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts, Account Branch.	Somerset Buildings	ditto	ditto
1201	Dass, Khetter Pall	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office.	Treasury Buildings	ditto	ditto
1202	Dass, Kristo Mohun	Inhabitant	Kopaleetollah	ditto	ditto
1203	Dass, Mohesh Chunder	Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts.	Government Place	ditto	ditto
1204	Dass, Nilcomul	Sub-Assistant Auditor, E. I. Railway	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
1205	Dass, Nobin Chunder	Second Master, Hindu School	College Square	ditto	ditto
1206	Dass, Nundo Lall	Second Master, Calcutta Madrissah	Wellesley Square	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	D					
1207	Dass, Peary Mohun	Assistant, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.	Dalhousie Square	India	Hindoo	
1208	Dass, Ram Chunder	Inhabitant	Kopaleetollah	ditto	ditto	
1209	Dass, Ramdass	License Inspector to the Justices	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
1210	Dass, Ram Ruttun	Assistant, Board of Agency, East Indian Railway.	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
1211	Dass, Shama Sanker	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	Somerset Building	ditto	ditto	
1212	Dass, Shib Chunder	Assistant, Store Department, East Indian Railway.	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
1213	Dass, Sreenath	Assistant, Military Secretariat	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
1214	Dass, Tincowrie	Broker	Sonagachee Lane	ditto	ditto	
1215	Dass, Woomesh Chunder	Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts.	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1216	Dass, Wooma Churn	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1217	Deb, Brojendro Kristo	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
1218	Deb, Brojo Nath	Assistant, John Atkinson and Co.	Lyons' Range	ditto	ditto	
1219	Deb, Dwarka Nath	Assistant, John Atkinson and Co.	Lyons' Range	ditto	ditto	
1220	Deb, Grish Chunder	Head Master, Hare School	Colootollah	ditto	ditto	
1221	Deb, Shama Churn	Auditor, Office of Examiner, Pay Dept.	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
1222	Dey, Bani Madhub	Head Master, Sanscrit Collegiate School	College Square	ditto	ditto	
1223	Dey, Beer Chunder	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
1224	Dey, Boistab Churn	Head Assistant, Summons and Warrant Department, Office of the Justices of the Peace.	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
1225	Dey, Bonomali	Assistant, Office of Accountant-General, Bengal.	Government Place	ditto	ditto	

1226	Dey, Chunder Coomar ...	Assistant, Commissariat Examiner's Office	Coilah Ghat Street ...	ditto	ditto
1227	Dey, Damoodur ...	Assistant, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India.	Dalhousie Square ...	ditto	ditto
1228	Dey, Degumber ...	Assistant, Borneo and Co. ...	Fairlie Place ...	ditto	ditto
1229	Dey, Dwarkanath ...	Assistant, Office of Controller of Public Works Accounts.	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1230	Dey, Gopal Chunder ...	Assistant, Office of Accountant-General, Bengal.	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto
1231	Dey, Gopal Chunder ...	Assistant, Office of Controller of Public Works Account.	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1232	Dey, Gourisunker ...	Professor, General Assembly's Institution..	Cornwallis Square ...	ditto	ditto
1233	Dey, Hurraram ...	Assistant, Gisborne and Co. ...	Strand ...	ditto	ditto
1234	Dey, Kali Coomar ...	Cashier, Government Printing Office ...	Hastings' Street ...	ditto	ditto
1235	Dey, Kali Kissen ...	Assistant, Office of Examiner of Ordnance, Clothing, and Dock-yard Accounts.	Coilah Ghat Street ...	ditto	ditto
1236	Dey, Kanye Lall ...	Assistant, Office of Deputy Commissary General, Lower Circle.	Park Street ...	ditto	ditto
1237	Dey, Kheter Nath ...	Assistant, Home Department ...	Loudon's Building ...	ditto	ditto
1238	Dey, Kisto Mohun ...	Assistant, Board of Revenue ...	Bankshall Street ...	ditto	ditto
1239	Dey, Mutty Lall ...	Assistant, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.	Dalhousie Square ...	ditto	ditto
1240	Dey, Netro Lall ...	Assistant, Stamp Office ...	Church Lane ...	ditto	ditto
1241	Dey, Nilmoney ...	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Registration.	Larkin's Lane ...	ditto	ditto
1242	Dey, Nundo Lall ...	Assistant, Stamp Office ...	Church Lane ...	ditto	ditto
1243	Dey, Prosono Coomar ...	Assistant, Board of Revenue ...	Bankshall Street ...	ditto	ditto
1244	Dey, Russick Lall ...	Assistant, Mackenzie, Lyall and Co ...	Dalhousie Square ...	ditto	ditto
1245	Dey, S. C. ...	Assistant, Controller General's Office ...	Treasury Building ...	ditto	ditto
1246	Dey, Tarucknath ...	Assistant, Ede and Hobson ...	Canning Street ...	ditto	ditto
1247	Dey, Womesh Chunder ...	Assistant, Wiseman, Mitchell and Co ...	Clive Street ...	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	D.					
1248	Dhole, Hurro Coomar	Assistant, Schoene, Kilburn and Co	Fairlie Place	India	Hindoo	
1249	Dhur, Bany Madhub	Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts, Account Branch.	Coilah Ghat Street	ditto	ditto	
1250	Dhur, Chunder Mohun	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office.	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1251	Dhur, Gobind Chunder	Head Assistant to the Examiner of Medical Accounts.	Middleton Row	ditto	ditto	
1252	Dhur, Kala Chand	Assistant, Stamp Office	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
1253	Dhur, Kali Dass	Banian	Colootollah	ditto	ditto	
1254	Dhur, Kundoo Lall	Assistant, Jardine, Skinner and Co	4, Clive Row	ditto	ditto	
1255	Dhur, Nobin Chunder	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
1256	Dhur, Rajbullub	Auditor, Office of Examiner, Pay Department.	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
1257	Dhur, Ram Lall	Assistant, Graham and Co.	9, Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
1258	Dhur, Soobul Chunder	Ditto	Ditto	ditto	ditto	
1259	Din Muhammad	Landholder	42, Comedanbag Lane	ditto	Mahomedan	
1260	Dutt, Ashootosh	Assistant, Hoare, Miller and Co	Strand	ditto	Hindoo	
1261	Dutt, Behary Lall	Assistant, Oriental Bank	Shibtollah Lane	ditto	ditto	
1262	Dutt, Bholanath	Auditor, Pay Examiner's Office	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
1263	Dutt, Bolie Chand	Assistant, Gisborne and Co.	Strand	ditto	ditto	
1264	Dutt, Brindabun Chunder	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazine.	Garstin's Place	ditto	ditto	
1265	Dutt, Brojo Nath	Assistant, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
1266	Dutt, Brojonath	Chief Auditor's Office, E. I. R.	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1267	Dutt, Budden Chunder	Assistant, F. T. Brooks and Co.	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
1268	Dutt, Chundy Churn	Assistant, Crooke, Rome and Co.	Clive Row	ditto	ditto	
1269	Dutt, Doyal Chand	Assistant, Ashburner and Co.	Garstin's Place	ditto	ditto	

1270	Dutt, Dwarka Nath	Teacher, Presidency College	College Square	ditto	ditto
1271	Dutt, Dwarkanath	Merchant	Colootollah	ditto	ditto
1272	Dutt, Goberdhone	Assistant, Financial Department	Treasury Building	ditto	ditto
1273	Dutt, Gopeenath	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto
1274	Dutt, Goshto Lall	Assistant, Wiseman, Mitchell and Co.	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
1275	Dutt, Greedharee	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto
1276	Dutt, Hem Chunder	Bullion-keeper, Calcutta Mint	Strand	ditto	ditto
1277	Dutt, Johur Lall	Assistant, Carlisles, Nephews and Co.	25, Mangoe Lane	ditto	ditto
1278	Dutt, Judoo Nath	Record-keeper, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto
1279	Dutt, Kashinath	Assistant, Jardine, Skinner and Co.	4, Clive Row	ditto	ditto
1280	Dutt, Kedar Nath	Assistant, Grindlay and Co.	Strand	ditto	ditto
1281	Dutt, Khetter Pal	Accountant, Office of Examiner, Pay Department.	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto
1282	Dutt, Kristo Mohun	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto
1283	Dutt, Ladly Mohun	Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts, Account Branch.	Coilah Ghat Street	ditto	ditto
1284	Dutt, Mohendro Nath	Compiler, Pay Department	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto
1285	Dutt, Nemy Churn	Assistant, Board of Revenue	ditto	ditto	ditto
1286	Dutt, Nilamber	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	Strand	ditto	ditto
1287	Dutt, Nundo Coomar	Firm of Shib Chunder Dutt and Co.	Council House Street	ditto	ditto
1288	Dutt, Obhoy Churn	Assistant, Home Office	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto
1289	Dutt, Okhoy Comar	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto
1290	Dutt, Opendro Nath	Assistant, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce.	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	D.					
1291	Dutt, Peary Mohun	Assistant, Bremner and Laycock	Lyons' Range	India	Hindoo	
1292	Dutt, Pran Kissen	Auditor, Office of Pay Examiner	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
1293	Dutt, Preo Nath	Assistant, Comptroller-General of Accounts	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1294	Dutt, Prosono Coomar	Trader	Soorteebagan	ditto	ditto	
1295	Dutt, Punchanun	Assistant, Bengal Office, Judicial Dept.	1, Sudder Street	ditto	ditto	
1296	Dutt, Raj Narain	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1297	Dutt, Rameshur	Ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1298	Dutt, Ram Narain	Compiler. Office of Pay Examiner	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
1399	Dutt, Shib Chunder	Cashier, National Bank	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
1300	Dutt, Shib Chunder	Assistant, Williamson, Brother and Co	Jackson's Ghat Street	ditto	ditto	
1301	Dutt, Shib Doyal	Assistant, Office of Examiner of Ordnance, Clothing, and Dock-yard Accounts.	Coilah Ghat Street	ditto	ditto	
1302	Dutt, Shib Narain	Supervisor, Examiner, Pay Department	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
1303	Dutt, Sree Kissen	Bullion Superintendent, Mint	Strand	ditto	ditto	
1304	Dutt, Sree Kissen	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1305	Dutt, Sreenath	Assistant, Home Office	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1306	Dutt, Sreenath	Assistant, W. Moran and Co.	Collinga	ditto	ditto	
1307	Dutt, Toolsee Dass	Assistant, Bengal Office	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto	
	F.					
1308	Fazlur Rahman Khan	Landholder	Collinga	ditto	Mahomedan	
	G.					
1309	Gangooly, Keshub Chunder	Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts.	Government Place	ditto	Hindoo	
1310	Gangooly, Poromartho	Superintendent, Home Office	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1311	Gangooly, Prosono Coomar	Assistant, Bengal Office, Judicial Dept.	Sudder Street	ditto	ditto	
1312	Gangooly, Raj Chunder	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1313	Gangooly, Shama Churn	English Lecturer, Sanscrit College	College Square	ditto	ditto	

1314	Ghosal, Romanath	Serishtadar, Legal Remembrancer's Office...	High Court	ditto	ditto
1315	Ghose, Bacharam	Clerk, Master Attendant's Office	11, Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto
1316	Ghose, Bany Madhub	Head Assistant, Calcutta School Book Society.	Government Place	ditto	ditto
1317	Ghose, Bejoy Kisto	Book-keeper, Kettlewell, Bullen and Co. ...	Strand	ditto	ditto
1318	Ghose, Bhoobun Mohun	Assistant, Office of Examiner of Railway Accounts.	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
1319	Ghose, Denonath	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto
1320	Ghose, Gobind Chunder	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Police, L. P.	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
1321	Ghose, Grish Chunder	Assistant, Military Secretariat	Esplanade, East	ditto	ditto
1322	Ghose, Ishur Chunder	Assistant, Ede and Hobson	Canning Street	ditto	ditto
1323	Ghose, Joy Gopal	Assistant, George Henderson and Co.	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto
1324	Ghose, Judoonath	Principal, Seal's Free College	Sakareetollah	ditto	ditto
1325	Ghose, Judoonath	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto
1326	Ghose, Juggeshur	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto
1327	Ghose, Kala Chand	Assistant, Balmer Lawrie and Co.	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
1328	Ghose, Khetter Chunder	Supervisor, Office of Examiner, Pay Department.	Coilah Ghat Street	ditto	ditto
1329	Ghose, M. L.	2nd Class Assistant, Accountant-General's Office, Military Department.	Dacre's Lane	ditto	ditto
1330	Ghose, Nobin Chunder	Assistant, Cook and Co.	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto
1331	Ghose, Nobin Chunder	Teacher, Calcutta Madrissah	Wellesley Square	ditto	ditto
1332	Ghose, Nobo Coomar	Assistant, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	Council House Street	ditto	ditto
1333	Ghose, Nobogopal	Assistant, George Henderson and Co. ...	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto
1334	Ghose, Nobogopal	Assistant, Office of Examiner, Commissariat and Stud Department.	Coilah Ghat Street	ditto	ditto
1335	Ghose, Nobokissen	Assistant, Examiner of Ordnance, Clothing, and Dock-yard Accounts.	ditto	ditto	ditto
1336	Ghose, Prankissen	Superintendent, Comptroller-General's Office	Treasury Buildings	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	G					
1337	Ghose, Prosuno Coomar	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	India	Hindoo	
1338	Ghose, Prosuno Coomar	Assistant, Comptroller-General of Accounts	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1339	Ghose, Prosuno Coomar	Supervisor	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1340	Ghose, Radhika Narain	Assistant Engineer	14, ditto	ditto	ditto	
1341	Ghose, Rajender Chunder	Assistant, Office of Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department.	Humayoon Place	ditto	ditto	
1342	Ghose, Rajendro Nath	Professor, General Assembly's Institution	Cornwallis Square	ditto	ditto	
1343	Ghose, Ram Comul	Assistant, Office of Examiner of Commissariat and Stud Department.	Coilah Ghat Street	ditto	ditto	
1344	Ghose, Ram Doyal	Assistant, Chief Auditor's Office, East Indian Railway.	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
1345	Ghose, Seetanath	Assistant, Jardine, Skinner and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto	
1346	Ghose, Shama Churn	Assistant, Office of Collector of Military Accounts.	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
1347	Ghose, Shib Chunder	Assistant, Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
1348	Ghose, Shib Kissen	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines.	Garstin's Place	ditto	ditto	
1349	Ghose, Sreekissen	Assistant, Secretariat, Public Works Department.	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1350	Chose, Sreenath	Assistant, Office of Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bengal.	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1351	Ghose, Surrut Chunder	Sub-Engineer, Office of Executive Engineer, 3rd Calcutta Division.	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1352	Ghose, Tej Chunder	Assistant, R. Macallister and Co.	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
1353	Goho, Tara Churn	Banian, Duncan Brothers	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
1354	Goolzar, Shah	Assistant, Secretariat, Government of India, Public Works Department.	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1355	Goor, Dhurmodass	Assistant, Chief Auditor's Office, E. I. R.	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	

1356	Gupto, Choonee Lall ...	Assistant, Bengal Office ...	Chowringhee Road ...	ditto	ditto
1357	Gupto, D C ...	Proprietor, Gupto Press ...	Meer Jafer's Lane ...	ditto	ditto
1358	Gupto, Gopal Chunder ...	Assistant, Agra Bank ...	Mangoe Lane ...	ditto	ditto
1359	Gupto, Titoo Ram ...	Compiler, Office of Examiner, Pay Department.	Bankshall Street ...	ditto	ditto
	H				
1360	Haldar, Kali Coomar	Assistant, Deputy Agent's Office, E I R.	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1361	Haldar, Kisto Mohun ...	Assistant, Military Department ...	Esplanade Row ...	ditto	ditto
1362	Hazra, Wooma Churn ...	Assistant, License Department, Municipal Office.	Chowringhee Road ...	ditto	ditto
1363	Hormoosjee Cowasjee ...	Assistant, Graham and Co ...	9, Clive Street ...	Bombay	Parsee
	K				
1364	Kalimur Rahman ...	Assistant, Legislative Council Office ...	Government Place ...	India	Mahomedan
1365	Kasem Husain, Syed ...	Inhabitant ...	35, South Collinga Street ...	ditto	ditto
	L				
1366	Laha, Gopal Chunder ...	Assistant, Office of Superintendent of Revenue Surveys, U C.	Middleton Street ...	ditto	Christian
1367	Laha, Heera Lall ...	Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts, Account Branch.	Coilah Ghaut Street ...	ditto	Hindoo
1368	Laha, Kalinath ...	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
1369	Laha, Prosuno Coomar ...	Assistant, E I Railway Office ...	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1370	Lahory, Baharam ...	Assistant, Hoare, Miller and Co ...	Strand ...	ditto	ditto
1371	Lalla Poory ...	Assistant, Chief Engineer's Office, E I R.	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
	M				
1372	Mema Mul ...	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazine.	Garstin's Place ...	ditto	ditto
1373	Mitter, Bepin Behary ...	Head Assistant, Land Revenue Department, Calcutta Collectorate.	Church Lane ...	ditto	ditto
1374	Mitter, Bhoobun Mohun ...	Trader ...	Simlah ...	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	M.					
1375	Mitter, Byddo Nath	Clerk, Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.	12, Writer's Buildings	India	Hindoo	
1376	Mitter, Churoo Chunder	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
1377	Mitter, Dwarka Nath	Assistant, George Henderson and Co	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto	
1378	Mitter, Gooroochurn	Book-keeper, Ulmann, Hirschhorn and Co	Canning Street	ditto	ditto	
1379	Mitter, Ghrish Chunder	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Police, L P.	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
1380	Mitter, Hurrish Chunder	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office.	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1381	Mitter, Issen Chunder	Teacher, Seal's Free College	Sunker Ghose's Lane	ditto	ditto	
1382	Mitter, Issen Chunder	Assistant, Office of Controller of Public Works Accounts.	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1383	Mitter, Issur Chunder	Assistant, Carlisle, Nephew & Co.	25, Mangoe Lane	ditto	ditto	
1384	Mitter, Judoo Nath	Assistant, Ernsthausen and Oesterley	New China Bazar	ditto	ditto	
1385	Mitter, Jogendro Nath	2nd Assistant, Presidency Ex. Com. Office	6, Park Street	ditto	ditto	
1386	Mitter, Kanye Lall	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1387	Mitter, Kartick Chunder	Teacher, General Assembly's Institution	Cornwallis Square	ditto	ditto	
1388	Mitter, Khetter Mohun	Assistant, Ernsthausen and Oesterley	New China Bazar	ditto	ditto	
1389	Mitter, Khetter Mohun	Assistant, Eagleton and Co	Canning Street	ditto	ditto	
1390	Mitter, Nilmoney	Assistant, Duncan and Co.	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
1391	Mitter, Nilmoney	Engineer	Sham Bazar	ditto	ditto	
1392	Mitter, Nobocoomar	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto	
1393	Mitter, Nobo Jogendro	Book-keeper, Bremner and Laycock	Lyons' Range	ditto	ditto	
1394	Mitter, Nundo Lall	Assistant, Deputy Surveyor-General's Office	Middleton Street	ditto	ditto	
1395	Mitter, Prosuno Coomar	Assistant, Jardine, Skinner and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto	
1396	Mitter, Radhamadhub	Auditor, Office of Examiner, Pay Department.	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	

1397	Mitter, Radhamadhub	Teacher, Seal's Free College	Sunker Ghose's Lane	ditto	ditto
1398	Mitter, Radhica Churn	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	Strand	ditto	ditto
1399	Mitter, Raj Mohun	Assistant, Simson, Griffiths and Co	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto
1400	Mitter, Rajendro Nath	Head Assistant, Bengal Office, Judl Dept.	1, Sudder Street	ditto	ditto
1401	Mitter, Raj Krishna	Assistant, Physical Laboratory	Presidency College	ditto	ditto
1402	Mitter, Rakhal Dass	Assistant, Chief Auditor's Office, E I R	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
1403	Mitter, Russick Lall	Assistant, Graham & Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
1404	Mitter, Sham Lall	Assistant, Store Department, E I R	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
1405	Mitter, Shustee Chunder	Accountant, Controller of P W Accts	17, Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
1406	Mitter, Sreecanto	Assistant, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.	Strand	ditto	ditto
1407	Mitter, Surendro Nath	Assistant, Bengal Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
1408	Mitter, Umbica Churn	Assistant, Ernsthausen Oesterley	8, New China Bazar	ditto	ditto
1409	Mitter, Womesh Chunder	Compiler, Office of Examiner, Pay Department.	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto
1410	Mitter, Womesh Chunder	Assistant, Agelasto and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto
1411	Mookerjee, Ashootosh	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto
1412	Mookerjee, Beer Narain	Assistant, Office of Director of P Instruction	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
1413	Mookerjee, Dwarka Nath	Assistant, Atkinson, Tilton and Co	Clive Ghât Street	ditto	ditto
1414	Mookerjee, Dwarka Nath	Supervisor, Office of Executive Engineer, Fort William Division.	Fort William	ditto	ditto
1415	Mookerjee, Gopal Chunder	Assistant, Bengal Office, Judl Dept	Sudder Street	ditto	ditto
1416	Mookerjee, Grish Chunder	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office.	Government Place	ditto	ditto
1417	Mookerjee, Grija Bhusun	Assistant Professor, Cathedral Mission College	College Square	ditto	ditto
1418	Mookerjee Harankisto	Assistant, Office of Examiner, Railway Accounts.	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
1419	Mookerjee, Hurnath	Assistant, Ahmuty and Co	Church Lane	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	M					
1420	Mookerjee, Issen Chunder ...	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office.	Government Place ...	India	Hindoo	
1421	Mookerjee, Jadub Chunder ...	Assistant, License Department, Municipal Office.	Chowringhee Road ...	ditto	ditto	
1422	Mookerjee, Joykisen ...	Assistant, Office of Examiner of Ordnance, Clothing, and Dockyard Accounts.	Coilah Ghât Street ...	ditto	ditto	
1423	Mookerjee, Judoonath ...	Teacher, Hindoo School ...	College Square ...	ditto	ditto	
1424	Mookerjee, Judoonath ...	Assistant, Store Department, E I R ..	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto	
1425	Mookerjee, Judoonath ...	Assistant, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce.	Loudon's Buildings ...	ditto	ditto	
1426	Mookerjee, Kalidhone ...	Assistant, Office of Controller, Public Works Accounts, Bengal.	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto	
1427	Mookerjee, Kamikanath ...	Assistant, W. Moran & Co. ...	Church Lane ...	ditto	ditto	
1428	Mookerjee, Kedarnath ..	Assistant, Military Department ...	Esplanade, East ...	ditto	ditto	
1429	Mookerjee, Kedarnath ...	Assistant, Office of Agent, Governor-General, with the ex-King of Oude.	Juratalao Street, Chowringhee Lane.	ditto	ditto	
1430	Mookerjee, Khetternath ..	Assistant, Deputy Commissary-General's Office, L C	Park Street ...	ditto	ditto	
1431	Mookerjee, Komud Chunder ...	Assistant, W Moran and Co ..	Church Lane ...	ditto	ditto	
1432	Mookerjee, Koylash Chunder ...	Assistant, Bengal Office ..	Chowringhee Road ...	ditto	ditto	
1433	Mookerjee, Koylash Nath ...	Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts.	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto	
1434	Mookerjee, Lall Chand ...	Assistant, Financial Department ...	ditto ...	ditto	Christian	
1435	Mookerjee, Mirtoonjoy ...	Assistant, Stationery Office, Store Department.	Church Lane ...	ditto	Hindoo	
1436	Mookerjee, Mohendro Nath ...	Assistant, Office of Examiner of Ordnance, Clothing, and Dockyard Accounts.	Coilah Ghât Street ...	ditto	ditto	
1437	Mookerjee, Mutty Lall ...	Assistant, Bengal Office ...	Chowringhee Road ...	ditto	ditto	
1438	Mookerjee, Nilmoney ...	Assistant Professor, Sanskrit College ...	College Street ...	ditto	ditto	

1439	Mookerjee, Nobin Chunder ...	Assistant, Kelly and Co ..	Strand ...	ditto	ditto
1440	Mookerjee, Nobin Chunder ...	Assistant, Ahmutty and Co ...	Church Lane ...	ditto	ditto
1441	Mookerjee, Obboy Churn ...	Auditor, Office of Examiner, Pay Dept.	Bankshall Street ...	ditto	ditto
1442	Mookerjee, Peary Mohun .	Assistant, Office of Consulting Engineer to Government of India.	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1443	Mookerjee, Prosunno Coomar ...	Examiner, Military Department Press ...	Esplanade, East ...	ditto	ditto
1414	Mookerjee, Radhika Prosad ...	Executive Engineer ...	14, Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1445	Mookerjee, Rajkissen ...	Assistant, Pay Department, Examiner's Office.	Coilah Ghaut Street ...	ditto	ditto
1446	Mookerjee, Rajkisto ..	Assistant, R Scott & Co ..	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto
1447	Mookerjee, S C .	Firm of Mookerjee, Clark and Co ...	Commercial Buildings ...	ditto	Christian
1418	Mookerjee, S L ...	Assistant, F T Brookes and Co ...	Clive Row ..	ditto	Hindoo
1449	Mookerjee, Shoshebhoosun ..	Inhabitant ..	Jorasanko ...	ditto	ditto
1450	Mookerjee, Shoshebhoosun ..	2nd Writer, Presidency Executive Commissary Office.	6, Park Street ...	ditto	ditto
1451	Mookerjee, Sreenath	Assistant, Bengal Office ..	Chowringhee Road ...	ditto	ditto
1452	Mookerjee, Tarapodo ...	Assistant, Office of Examiner of Ordnance, Clothing, and Dockyard Accounts.	Coilah Ghaut Street ...	ditto	ditto
1453	Mookerjee, Taruckna'h ..	Assistant, Land Mortgage Bank ...	1, New China Bazar ...	ditto	ditto
1454	Mookerjee, Troylukho Nath ...	Head Assistant, Office of Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India.	Russel Street ...	ditto	ditto
1455	Mookerjee, Umbica Churn ...	Assistant, Home Office ..	Loudon's Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1456	Mookerjee, Wema Churn ...	Assistant, Financial Department ...	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto
1457	Mookerjee, Womesh Chunder ...	Assistant, Consulting Engineer's Office ...	Writers' Buildings ..	ditto	ditto
1458	Mookerjee, Woodoy Chand .	Assistant, Presidency Pay Office .	Coilah Ghaut Street ..	ditto	ditto
1459	Moosa Ali ...	Translator, Legal Remembrancer's Office .	High Court Building ...	ditto	Mahomedan
1460	Moostaphee, Hurrish Chunder ..	Assistant, Military Department ...	Esplanade, East	ditto	Hindoo
1461	Moytro, Obboy Churn ...	Assistant Office of Pay Examiner of Railway Accounts.	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling	Residence or Place of Business	Native Country	Religion	Remarks
	M					
1462	Mozoomdar, Dwarkanath ...	Assistant, Bengal Office ...	Chowringhee Road ...	India	Hindoo	
1463	Mozoomdar, Gopal Chunder ...	Manager, Hindu Hostel ..	Lall Bazar ...	ditto	ditto	
1464	Mozoomdar, Kali Churn ..	Assistant, Grindlay and Co ...	Hastings' Street ..	ditto	ditto	
1465	Mozoomdar, Mutty Lall ...	Assistant, Mookerjee, Clark and Co ..	Commercial Buildings ..	ditto	ditto	
1466	Mozoomdar, Trylukhonath ...	Assistant, Office of Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.	Government House ...	ditto	ditto	
1467	Muhammad Abdur Rowf ...	Translator, Legislative Department ...	Government Place ..	ditto	Mahomedan	
1468	Muhammad Ali ...	Landholder ...	Holwel's Lane ...	ditto	ditto	
1469	Muhammad Zuhural Huq ...	ditto ..	15, Golam Sobhan's Lane .	ditto	ditto	
1470	Mullick, Annuto Kissen ...	Assistant, E I R Agent's Office ...	Writers' Buildings .	ditto	Hindoo	
1471	Mullick, Bepin Behary ...	Assistant, Board of Revenue ...	Bankshall Street ...	ditto	ditto	
1472	Mullick, Bolye Chand ...	Firm of Bissonath Law and Co ...	Larkin's Lane ..	ditto	ditto	
1473	Mullick, Chunder Nath ...	Inhabitant ...	Pathooriaghatta ...	ditto	ditto	
1474	Mullick, Kanye Lall ...	Assistant, Gisborne and Co ...	Strand ...	ditto	ditto	
1475	Mullick, Khogendro Nath ...	Inhabitant ...	Pathooriaghatta ...	ditto	ditto	
1476	Mullick, Mutty Lall ...	Assistant, Young, Gray and Co ...	Mission Row ..	ditto	ditto	
1477	Mullick, Peary Lall ...	Assistant, Gisborne and Co ...	Strand ...	ditto	ditto	
1478	Mullick, Prem Chand ...	Assistant, Bengal Office ...	Chowringhee Road ...	ditto	ditto	
1479	Mullick, Radha Gobindo ...	Clerk, Legal Remembrancer's Office ...	High Court Building ...	ditto	ditto	
1480	Mullick, Raj Kissen ...	Assistant, Gisborne and Co ...	Strand ...	ditto	ditto	
1481	Mullick, Shib Chunder ...	Supervisor, Office of Executive Engineer, Calcutta and Eastern Canal Division.	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto	
1482	Mullick, Soobul Chunder ...	Firm of Bissonath Law and Co ...	Larkin's Lane ...	ditto	ditto	
1483	Mullick, Woodub Chunder ...	Assistant, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co ...	Clive Street ...	ditto	ditto	
1484	Muttylall, Nundo Gopal ...	Inhabitant ...	Bow Bazar, Mullunga ...	ditto	ditto	
1485	Muttylall, Rajendro Lall ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto	
1486	Muttylall, Sham Lall ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto	

	N.				
1487	Nabi Bakhsh	Assistant, Lithographic Branch, Surveyor General's Office.	Camac Street	ditto	Mahomedan
1488	Nag, Mutty Lall	Assistant, Chief Engineer's Office, East Indian Railway.	Dalhousie Square	ditto	Hindoo
1489	Neogy, Russick Lall	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces.	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
1490	Noorul Hussan	Inhabitant	31, Upper Circular Road	ditto	Mahomedan
1491	Nundy, Bonomally	Assistant, Graham and Co	Clive Street	ditto	Hindoo
1492	Nundy, Issur Chunder	Head Master, Oriental Seminary	Chitpore Road	ditto	ditto
	O.				
1493	Oonvaila Manchershah Framjee	Assistant, Bengal Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	Parsee
	P.				
1494	Paul, Bholanath	Head Master, Hindoo School	College Square	ditto	Hindoo
1495	Paul, Dwarkanath	Assistant, National Bank	Council House Street	ditto	ditto
1496	Paul, Gunganarain	Assistant, Bengal Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
1497	Paul, Hem Chunder	Assistant, Treasury Department, Bengal Bank.	Strand	ditto	ditto
1498	Paul, Nara Narain	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade, East	ditto	ditto
1499	Paul, Nundo Lall	Assistant, Bengal Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
1500	Paul, Omerto Lall	Assistant, Bengal Office, Printing Department.	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
1501	Paul, Sham Lall	Banian, Jardine, Skinner and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto
1502	Paulit, Buldeb	Assistant, Office of Presidency Paymaster	Coolah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto
1503	Paulit, Mohendronath	Landholder	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto
1504	Paulit, Nobin Chunder	Assistant, Carlisle Nephew and Co	25, Mangoe Lane	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	P					
1505	Pyne, Bepin Behary	Assistant, Graham and Co	Clive Street	India	Hindoo	
1506	Pyne, Doyal Chand	Inhabitant	Moonsheetalao Gully	ditto	ditto	
1507	Pyne, Dwarkanath	Assistant, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce.	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1508	Pyne, Kanye Lall	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office.	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1509	Pyne, Khetter Mohun	Inhabitant	Harkatta Gully	ditto	ditto	
1510	Pyne, Kissoree Lall	ditto	Soorteebagan	ditto	ditto	
1511	Pyne, Kissoree Mohun	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1512	Pyne, Nilmoney	Assistant, Begg, Dunlop and Co	12, Mission Row	ditto	ditto	
	R					
1513	Roodro, Protab Chunder	Estimate Checker, Superintending Engineer's Office.	Soobharam Bysack's Street	ditto	ditto	
1514	Roy, Bhuggobutty Churn	Assistant, Graham and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
1515	Roy, Gobindo Lall	Superintendent, Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts.	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1516	Roy, Gopal Chunder	Professor of Mathematics, Cathedral Mission College.	Puttuldangah	ditto	ditto	
1517	Roy, Hurro Lall	Teacher, Hare School	College Square	ditto	ditto	
1518	Roy, Jadub Chunder	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	Strand	ditto	ditto	
1519	Roy, Judonath	Sub-Engineer, Office of Executive Engineer, 3rd Calcutta Division.	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1520	Roy, Kartick Chunder	Assistant, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
1521	Roy, Kristo Chunder	Teacher, Hare School	College Square	ditto	ditto	
1522	Roy, Kristo Dass	Inhabitant	Colootollah	ditto	ditto	
1523	Roy, Madhub Chunder	Bullion Superintendent, Mint	Strand	ditto	ditto	

1524	Roy, Mutty Lall	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	Strand	ditto	ditto
1525	Roy, Okhoy Coomar	Assistant, Bengal Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
1526	Roy, Poolin Chunder	Broker	Commercial Buildings	ditto	ditto
1527	Roy, Poorno Chunder	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto
1528	Roy, Prosono Coomar	Head Teacher, Metropolitan Institution	Sunker Ghose's Lane	ditto	ditto
1529	Roy, Taruck Nath	Assistant, Deputy Commissary General's Office, L C.	Park Street	ditto	ditto
1530	Roy, Umbica Churn	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto
1531	Roy, Chowdhry Ramdas	Assistant, Office of Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department.	Humayoon Place	ditto	ditto
1532	Ruckhit, Heera Lall	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto
	S				
1533	Sanawullah	Draftsman, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	Mahomedan
1534	Sandel, Kistonath	Assistant, Office of Examiner, Medical Accounts.	Middleton Row	ditto	Hindoo
1535	Sarma, Brojonath	Pundit, Free Church Institution	Nimtollah Street	ditto	ditto
1536	Seal, Brojonath	Assistant, Chief Treasurer and Paymaster's Office, E I R.	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
1537	Seal, Doyal Chand	Cashier, C. H. Ogbourne	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
1538	Seal, Gobind Chunder	Assistant, Comptroller-General's Office	Government Place	ditto	ditto
1539	Seal, Hurry Mohun	Assistant, Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
1540	Seal, Nilmadhub	Assistant, Chief Treasurer and Paymaster's Accounts.	Middleton Row	ditto	ditto
1541	Sen, Behary Lall	Assistant, East Indian Railway Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
1542	Sen, Bepin Behary	Assistant, Bissonath, Law & Co	Larkin's Lane	ditto	ditto
1543	Sen, Bheem Lall	Manager, Sagore Dutt's Screw House	Radha Bazar	ditto	ditto
1544	Sen, Bholanath	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co	16, Strand	ditto	ditto
1545	Sen, Bholanath	Assistant, Examiner of Claims' Office	Government Place	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks
	S					
1546	Sen, Bissumbhur	... Assistant, Bank of Bengal	.. Strand	... India	Hindoo	
1547	Sen, Bromonath	... Head Assistant, Bengal Office	.. Chowringhee Road	... ditto	ditto	
1548	Sen, Brojo Lall	... Assistant, Office of Examiner of Ordnance, Clothing, and Dockyard Accounts.	Coilah Ghaut Street	... ditto	ditto	
1549	Sen, Bycanto Nath	... Assistant, Garrison Engineer's Office, Public Works Department.	Fort William	.. ditto	ditto	
1550	Sen, Doorga Churn	... Banian	... Chorebagan	... ditto	ditto	
1551	Sen, Dwarkanath	... Assistant, Robert and Charriol	... Vansittart Row	... ditto	ditto	
1552	Sen, Girish Chunder	... Assistant, Store-keeper's Office, E I R	... Dalhousie Square	... ditto	ditto	
1553	Sen, Gungadhur	... Assistant, Board of Revenue	... Bankshall Street	... ditto	ditto	
1554	Sen, Hurro Lall	... Assistant, Surveyer-General's Office	... Park Street	... ditto	ditto	
1555	Sen, Huryhur	... Assistant, Deputy Surveyor-General's Office	Middleton Street	... ditto	ditto	
1556	Sen, Issen Chunder	... Banian, Atkinson & Co	... New China Bazar Street	... ditto	ditto	
1557	Sen, Joygopal	... Assistant, Garrison Engineer's Office, Public Works Department.	Fort William	... ditto	ditto	
1558	Sen, Joy Kissen	... Inhabitant	... Simlah	... ditto	ditto	
1559	Sen, Judoo Nath	... Assistant, Legislative Council Office	... Government Place	... ditto	ditto	
1560	Sen, Kaliprosono	... Assistant, Office of Superintendent Government Printing.	Hastings' Street	... ditto	ditto	
1561	Sen, Krishna Behary	... Sub-Editor, *Indian Mirror*	... Mirzapore Street	... ditto	Brahmo	
1562	Sen, Mohendro Nath	... Assistant, Financial Department	... Government Place	... ditto	Hindoo	
1563	Sen, Nundo Lall	... 3rd Grade Accountant, Controller, P W Accounts.	17, Writers' Buildings	... ditto	ditto	
1564	Sen, Prosad Dass	... Assistant, Black and Murray	... Hastings' Street	... ditto	ditto	
1565	Sen, Radhanath	... Inhabitant	... Aheereetollah	... ditto	ditto	
1566	Sen, Rajcoomar	... Assistant, Financial Department	... Government Place	... ditto	ditto	
1567	Sen, Rakhaldass	... Cashier, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	... Strand	... ditto	ditto	

1568	Sen, Romacanto ...	Banian, Fornaro, Huni and Co ...	Durponarain Thakoor's Street	ditto	ditto
1569	Sen, Romanath ...	Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts.	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto
1570	Sen, Roopnarain ...	Compiler, Pay Examiner's Office ...	Bankshall Street ...	ditto	ditto
1571	Sen, Soobuldass ...	Assistant, Office of Executive Engineer, Public Works Department.	Durponarain Thakoor's Street	ditto	ditto
1572	Sen, Woomanarain ...	Assistant, Barlow and Co ...	Jackson's Ghaut Street ...	ditto	ditto
1573	Sett, Bholanath ...	Assistant, Examiner of Claims' Office ...	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto
1574	Sett, Deno Nath ...	Assistant, Board of Revenue ...	Bankshall Street ...	ditto	ditto
1575	Sett, Gopal Chunder ...	Accountant, Office of Examiner, Pay Department.	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
1576	Sett, Joygopal ...	Assistant, Borradaile, Schiller and Co ...	Ruttun Sircar's Garden Street	ditto	ditto
1577	Sett, Khetter Pal ...	Assistant, Bengal Office ...	Chowringhee Road ...	ditto	ditto
1578	Sett, Nilmadhub ...	Assistant, Bengal Accountaant-General's Office.	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto
1579	Sett, Nobocoomar ...	Inhabitant ...	Moiraputty Street ...	ditto	ditto
1580	Sett, Preonath ...	Assistant, Atkinson and Co ...	New China Bazar Street ...	ditto	ditto
1581	Sett, Woodoy Chand ...	Inhabitant ...	Jorasanko ...	ditto	ditto
1582	Shaw, Koylas Chunder (junior)	Broker ...	Chorebagan ...	ditto	ditto
1583	Shaw, Koylas Chunder (senior)	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
1584	Shome, Bepin Behary ...	Superintendent, Controller General's Office	Treasury Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1585	Shome, Joygobindo ...	Teacher, Cathedral Mission College ...	Mirzapore Street ...	ditto	ditto
1586	Shome, Kali Churn ...	Supervisor, Office of Examiner, Pay Department.	Bankshall Street ...	ditto	ditto
1587	Showkat Ali ...	Trader ...	Upper Circular Road ...	ditto	Mahomedan
1588	Sing, Ootum Churn ...	Assistant, Chief Auditor's Office, East Indian Railway.	Dalhousie Square ...	ditto	Hindoo
1589	Sircar, Gopal Mohun ...	Treasurer, Office of Private Secretary to the Viceroy.	Government House ...	ditto	ditto
1590	Sircar, Issen Chunder ...	Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department	Sham Bazar ...	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.		Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	S						
1591	Sircar, Kali Comul	...	3rd Grade Accountant, Controller, Public Works Accounts.	17, Writers' Buildings ...	India	Hindoo	
1592	Sircar, Kedar Nath	...	Assistant, Home Office ...	Loudon's Buildings ...	ditto	ditto	
1593	Sircar, Kissoree Mohun	...	Assistant, Peel, Jacob and Co ...	Clive Street ...	ditto	ditto	
1594	Sircar, Mohendro Nath	...	Assistant, East Indian Railway Office ...	Writers' Buildings ...	diitto	ditto	
1595	Sircar, Taruck Chunder	...	Firm of Kerr, Tarruck and Co ...	6, College Square ...	ditto	ditto	
1596	Soor, Koylash Chunder	...	Assistant, Financial Department ...	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto	
1597	Soor, Pulin Behary	...	Assistant, Chemical Laboratory, Presidency College.	Presidency College Building	ditto	ditto	
1598	Subhan Buksh	...	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office, Lithographic Branch.	Camac Street ...	ditto	Mahomedan	
1599	Syed Ismail	...	Assistant, Mathematical Instrument Establishment.	Park Street ...	ditto	ditto	
	T						
1600	Takoor, Dabendro Nath	...	Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General ...	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto	

W. E. H. FORSYTH, *Clerk of the Crown.*

SPECIAL JURY LIST.

List of Persons liable to serve on Special Juries in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the year ensuing, as from 1st May 1862, pursuant to Act XIII of 1865.

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	A					
1	Agabeg, A L	Exchange and Bill Broker	Clive Street	India	Christian	
2	Aitchison, F	Firm of Burn and Co	9, Hastings' Street	Great Britain	ditto	
3	Anderson, J A	Firm of Anderson, Wright and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto	
4	Anderson, T W	Firm of Macknight, Anderson and Co	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto	
5	Apcar, A A	Firm of Apcar and Co	Radha Bazar	India	ditto	
6	Apcar, T A	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
7	Avdall, A J	Merchant	Pollock Street	ditto	ditto	
	B					
8	Bagram, J G	Firm of Bagram and Co	Old China Bazar	ditto	ditto	
9	Bagram, S J	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
10	Balfour, J	Offg. Agent, Oriental Bank Corporation	Clive Street	Great Britain	ditto	
11	Bird, P F	Firm of Bird and Co	3, Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
12	Blanford, H F	Professor, Presidency College	College Square	ditto	ditto	
13	Blechynden, R	Secretary, East Indian Tea Co	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
14	Brock, C	Firm of Mackenzie, Lyall and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
15	Brookes, C J	Firm of Hamilton and Co	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
16	Broughton, E	Firm of Bremner, Laycock and Co	Lyons' Range	ditto	ditto	
17	Brown, W R	Firm of Schoene, Kilburn and Co	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto	
	C					
18	Carritt, T	Firm of L W Toulmin and Co	Radha Bazar Street	ditto	ditto	
19	Clarke, A McDongall	Firm of J H Fergusson and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
20	Clarke, E	Firm of J H Fergusson and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	C					
21	Cochrane, S	Manager, Agra Bank	Mangoe Lane	Great Britain	Christian	
22	Cogswell, E	Firm of Haworth and Co	Mission Row	ditto	ditto	
23	Cogswell, W H	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
24	Conroy, G H W	Chief Paymaster and Storekeeper, E I R Company	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
25	Cowie, J	Firm of Colvin, Cowie and Co	Hastings' Street	ditto	ditto	
26	Creaton, W E	Firm of Mackenzie, Lyall and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
27	Curtoys, W J	Firm of Grindlay and Co	Strand Road	ditto	ditto	
	D					
28	Daniel E C	Firm of Halford, Smith and Co	Commercial Buildings	ditto	ditto	
29	Davidson, A	Firm of Grindlay and Co	Strand Road	ditto	ditto	
30	Dods, James	Firm of Ker, Dods and Co	Mangoe Lane	ditto	ditto	
31	Dunbar, E G	Examiner, Military Fund Accounts	Coliah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
	E					
32	Elliott, E	Firm of John Elliot and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
33	Emin, E M	Merchant	Portuguese Church Street	India	ditto	
	F					
34	Finlayson, F	Firm of Shaw, Finlayson and Co	Harrington Street	Great Britain	ditto	
35	Fitze, W H	Firm of B Smyth and Co	Madge's Lane	ditto	ditto	
36	Flemington, J	Firm of Gisborne and Co	Strand Road	ditto	ditto	
	G					
37	Galstaun, M J	Merchant	Portuguese Church Street	India	ditto	
38	Gowenloch, A H	Firm of Jessop and Co	Clive Street	Great Britain	ditto	
39	Griffiths, L E	Firm of W Moran and Co	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
40	Graham, Allan	Firm of Graham and Co	9, Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
41	Gubboy, E S	Firm of E S Gubboy and Co	Ezra Street	India	Jew	

	H.				
42	Halford, C S	Firm of Halford, Smith and Co	Commercial Buildings	Great Britain	Christian
43	Halford, W	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto
44	Hamilton, T F	Firm of Ewing and Co	New China Bazar Street	ditto	ditto
45	Harrison, H B	Firm of Rutherford and Co	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto
46	Harvey, R	Manager of the Paikparah Estate	Bengal Club	ditto	ditto
47	Haworth, J H	Firm of Haworth and Co	Mission Row	ditto	ditto
48	Henderson, M	Firm of Carlisle, Nephew and Co	Mangoe Lane	ditto	ditto
49	Hobson, E A	Firm of Ede and Hobson	Canning Street	ditto	ditto
50	Horne, J	Firm of Duncan Brothers and Co	Harrington Street	ditto	ditto
51	Hudson, C	Firm of Balmer, Lawrie and Co	Middleton Row	ditto	ditto
52	Hutchinson, J	Firm of L W Toulmin and Co	Radha Bazar Street	ditto	ditto
	J				
53	Jack, E A	Firm of Duncan Brothers and Co	15, Elysium Row	ditto	ditto
54	Jameson, W B	Firm of Kerr, Tarnuck and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto
55	Joakim, M C	Merchant and Agent	Old China Bazar Street	India	ditto
56	Jones, W H	Firm of R Campbell and Co	Waterloo Street	ditto	ditto
	K				
57	Keswick, J J	Firm of Jardine, Skinner and Co	Clive Row	Great Britain	ditto
	L				
58	Landale, D G	Manager, George Henderson and Co	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto
59	Laycock, H	Firm of Bremner, Laycock and Co	Lyons' Range	ditto	ditto
60	Leitch, H J	Firm of Smallwood, Leitch and Co	Fancy Lane	ditto	ditto
61	Leslie, Bradford	Engineer to the Justices	Chowringhee Road	India	ditto
62	Locke, H H	Principal, Government School of Arts	Bow Bazar Street	Great Britain	ditto
63	Longmuir, T	Manager, Delhi and London Bank	Council House Street	ditto	ditto
64	Lyall, J M	Firm of Lyall, Rennie and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
65	Lyall, R A	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling,	Residence or Place of Business	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	M					
66	McIntosh, A R	Firm of McIntosh, Burn and Co	14, Old Court House Street	Great Britain	Christian	
67	Mackenzie, R C S	Assistant Auditor, East Indian Railway	Writers' Buildings	India	ditto	
68	Mackillican, James	Firm of Mackillican and Co	Church Lane	Great Britain	ditto	
69	Mackinnon, D	Firm of Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	Strand Road	ditto	ditto	
70	Mackinnon, J	Firm of Macneill and Co	Lyons' Range	ditto	ditto	
71	MacLachlan, J E	Broker	Hare Street	ditto	ditto	
72	Macmichael, N	Firm of Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co	11, Camac Street	ditto	ditto	
73	Malchus, M C	Broker	Swallow Lane	India	ditto	
74	Meugens, J G H	Firm of Moran and Co	Church Lane	Great Britain	ditto	
75	Mewburn, G F	Firm of Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
76	Miller, G	Firm of Hoare, Miller and Co	Strand Road	ditto	ditto	
77	Moncrief, R S	Firm of Steel, McIntosh and Co	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
78	Morgan, E C	Firm of Ashburner and Co	Garstin's Place	ditto	ditto	
79	Morris, E	Agent, Hong-kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
80	Moseley, T H	Firm of Gisborne and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto	
81	Mudie, J H	Firm of Gladstone, Wyllie and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
82	Murdock, James	Firm of Moran and Co	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
83	Murray, J C	Firm of Kettlewell, Bullen and Co	Strand Road	ditto	ditto	
	N					
84	Nasmyth, C J	Firm of Smallwood, Leitch and Co	Fancy Lane	ditto	ditto	
85	Newman, B	Firm of T E Thomson and Co	Esplanade, East	ditto	ditto	
86	Newman, T	Manager, T E Thomson and Co	9, Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
87	Norman, C J	Bill, Share, and Stock Broker	Baretto's Lane	ditto	ditto	

	O				
88	Ogbourne, C H	Manager, Albert Life Assurance Co	Dalhousie Square	Great Britain	Christain
89	Osmond, A T	Firm of Mackintosh, Burn and Co	Esplanade, East	ditto	ditto
	P				
90	Parker, A	Firm of Mackenzie, Lyall and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
91	Paterson, J J	Firm of Jardine, Skinner and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto
92	Patterson, W R (Jr.)	Broker	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
93	Peel, F W	Firm of Peel, Jacob and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
94	Pigott, W	Firm of Wienholt and Brothers	Clive Row	ditto	ditto
95	Potts, A C	Firm of Ewing and Co	New China Bazar Street	ditto	ditto
	R				
96	Radcliff, J E	Firm of Andrew, Yule and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto
97	Reid, J M	Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
98	Roberts, R	Chief Auditor, E. I R. Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
99	Ross, R M	Assistant, Nicol, Fleming and Co.	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto
100	Russell, T M	Firm of Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	Strand Road	ditto	ditto
101	Russell, W H O	Secretary, Board of Agency, E. I. Railway.	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
	S				
102	Scallan, T F	Firm of Scallan and Co	Pollock Street	ditto	ditto
103	Scott, J M	Professor, Presidency College	College Square	ditto	ditto
104	Shaw, D T	Firm of Shaw, Finlayson and Co	29, Strand Road	ditto	ditto
105	Shearin, E	Bill, Share, and Stock Broker	Fancy Lane	ditto	ditto
106	Sibley, G	Chief Engineer, E. I. R. Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
107	Smellie, S N	Firm of Smellie and Co	Swallow Lane	ditto	ditto
108	Smith, C M	Firm of Graham and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
109	Staunton, R S	Firm of Staunton and Co	Jan Bazar Street	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	S					
110	Steel, O	Firm of Steel, Mackintosh and Co	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	Christian	
111	Stephenson, Cecil	Agent, E. I. Railway	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
112	Stewart, M G	Firm of Crooke, Rome aud Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
113	Strand, A	Bill, Share, and Stock Broker	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
114	Struthers, A B	Firm of Borradaile, Schiller and Co	ditto	ditto	ditto	
115	Struthers, G M	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
116	Sutherland, A B	Firm of Simpson and Co	Strand Road	ditto	ditto	
117	Sykes, G S	Firm of Sykes and Co	Wellesley Street	ditto	ditto	
	T					
118	Tawney, C H	Professor, Presidency College	College Square	ditto	ditto	
119	Thomas, J	Firm of J. Thomas and Co	Mission Row	ditto	ditto	
120	Thomas, J P	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
121	Tulloch, H W	Firm of Nicol, Fleming and Co	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto	
122	Turner, H B H	Firm of Turner, Morrison and Co	Lyons' Range	ditto	ditto	
	W					
123	Watson, W	Firm of Finlay, Muir and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto	
124	Weskins, C	Merchant and Agent	Strand Road	ditto	ditto	
125	Whitten, A	Assistant to Controller of Military Accounts	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
126	Williamson, J H	Firm of Williamson, Magor and Co	New China Bazar Street	ditto	ditto	
127	Wilson, C H B	Firm of B. Smyth and Co	ditto	ditto	ditto	
128	Wilson, J	Editor, *Indian Daily News*	British Indian Street	ditto	ditto	
129	Wood H W I	Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce	Commercial Buildings	ditto	ditto	
130	Woodhouse, F	Broker	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
131	Wyman, F F	Firm of Wyman and Co	Hare Street	ditto	ditto	

	B				
132	Banerjee, Mohesh Chunder ...	Pensioner ...	Bag Bazar ...	India	Hindoo
133	Banerjee, Raj Krishna ...	Professor, Presidency College ...	College Square ...	ditto	ditto
134	Banerjee, Tarinee Churn ...	Zemindar ...	Bow Bazar ...	ditto	ditto
135	Bose, Brindabun ...	Firm of Alexander, Bose and Co ...	Strand ...	ditto	ditto
136	Bose, Koylas Chunder ...	Assistant to the Comptroller-General ...	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto
137	Bose, Mohendro Nath ...	Merchant ...	Ezra Street ...	ditto	ditto
138	Bose, Tarinee Churn ...	Banian ...	Puttuldangah ...	ditto	ditto
139	Burmono, Damodur Dass ...	Zemindar ...	Burra Bazar ...	ditto	ditto
	D				
140	Dass, Grish Chunder ...	Superintendent, Government Toshakhana, Foreign Department.	Council House Street ...	ditto	ditto
141	Dass, Khetter Mohun ...	Banian ...	Copalaleetollah ...	ditto	ditto
142	Dass, Mohendro Narain ...	Banian, R. Macallister and Co ...	8, Shibnarain Dass' Lane ...	ditto	ditto
143	Deb, Cooar Anundo Krishna ...	Zemindar ...	Sobha Bazar ...	ditto	ditto
144	Deb, Cooar Wopendro Krishna ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
145	Dey, Roop Lall ...	Merchant ...	Burra Bazar ...	ditto	ditto
146	Dey, Shama Churn ...	Officiating Assistant Comptroller-General	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto
147	Dhur, Shib Nath ...	Banian ...	Amratollah Gully ...	ditto	ditto
148	Dutt, Dwarka Nath ...	Banian, Jardine, Skinner and Co ...	College Street ...	ditto	ditto
149	Dutt, Hurry Dass ...	Banian, Tamvaco and Co ...	Amratollah Gully ...	ditto	ditto
150	Dutt, Kristodhone ...	Firm of Sibkisto, Daw and Co ...	Clive Street ...	ditto	ditto
151	Dutt, Lal Behary ...	Merchant ...	Burra Bazar ...	ditto	ditto
152	Dutt, Sagore ...	Landholder ...	Collootollah ...	ditto	ditto
153	Dutt, Shoshee Chunder ...	Pensioner ...	Musjedbary Street ...	ditto	ditto
	G				
154	Ghose, Charroo Chunder ...	Landholder ...	Simla ...	ditto	ditto
155	Ghose, Jogendernarain ...	Collector, Justices of the Peace ...	Jan Bazar Street ...	ditto	ditto

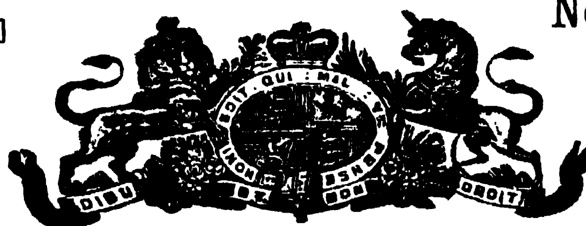
No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	G					
156	Ghose, Khelat Chunder	Zemindar	Pathooreaghatta	India	Hindoo	
157	Ghose, Nogender Chunder	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
158	Ghose, Rajnarain	Banian	Puttaldangah	ditto	ditto	
159	Goho, Obhoy Churn	Zemindar	Hogulkooriah	ditto		
	K					
160	Kabiruddin Ahmad	Editor, *Urdu Guide*	Moonshee Dedar Buksh's Lane.	ditto	Mahomedan	
161	Komul Krishna, Rajah	Zemindar	Sobha Bazar	ditto	Hindoo	
	L					
162	Law, Bhuggobutty Churn	Merchant	Tuntuniah	ditto	ditto	
163	Law, Joygobindo	Banian	Colootollah	ditto	ditto	
164	Law, Shama Churn	Merchant	Tuntuniah	ditto	ditto	
	M					
165	Mitter, Anup Chunder	Firm of Ashootosh Dey and Nephews	Lyons' Range	ditto	ditto	
166	Mitter, Beer Chand	Inhabitant	Simla	ditto	ditto	
167	Mitter, Omirto Lall	Merchant	Nimtollah Street	ditto	ditto	
168	Mitter, Peary Chand	Firm of Peary Chand Mitter and Sons	7, Swallow Lane	ditto	ditto	
169	Mitter, Prosuno Coomar	Banian, Ralli and Mavrojani	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
170	Mitter, Sham Chand	Firm of Ashootosh Dey and Nephews	Lyons' Range	ditto	ditto	
171	Mitter, Womesh Chunder	Inhabitant	Simla	ditto	ditto	
172	Mookerjee, Chundercanto	Banian	Aheereetollh	ditto	ditto	
173	Mookerjee, Hem Chunder	Banian, Tamvaco and Co	Canning Street	ditto	ditto	
174	Mullick, Ashootosh	Zemindar	Munsatollah	ditto	ditto	
175	Mullick, Bollydass	Zemindar	Munsatollah	ditto	ditto	
176	Mullick, Deno Nath	ditto	Putuldagah	ditto	ditto	
177	Mullick, Hurnath	Banian, Tamvaco and Co	Chitpore Road	ditto	ditto	
178	Mullick, Judoo Lall	Zemindar	Pathooreaghatta	ditto	ditto	

	M				
179	Mullick, Nundo Lall	Zemindar	Jorasanko, Chitpore Road	India	Hindoo
180	Mullick, Prosad Dass	ditto	Burra Bazar	ditto	ditto
181	Mullick, Soobul Dass	ditto	Munsatollah	ditto	ditto
182	Muttylall, Ramnarain	ditto	Bow Bazar	ditto	ditto
	N				
183	Narendra Krishna, Rajah	ditto	Sobha Bazar	ditto	ditto
	R				
184	Roy, Janokeenath	Zemindar	Durmahatta	ditto	ditto
185	Roy, Sreenath	Banian	Colootollah	ditto	ditto
186	Roy, Sumbhoonath	Banian, Schoene, Kilburn and Co	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto
187	Rustomjee, H M	Merchant	Chowringhee Road	ditto	Parsee
	S				
188	Seal, Ram Chand	Banian, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co	Clive Street	ditto	Hindoo
189	Sen, Bany Madhub	Banian, Steel, McIntosh and Co	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto
190	Sen, Joy Gopal	Inhabitant	Mathaghussa Gully	ditto	ditto
191	Sen, Madhub Chunder	Dewan, Bank of Bengal	Strand	ditto	ditto
192	Sen, Modoosoodun	Treasurer, Agra Bank	Mangoe Lane	ditto	ditto
193	Sen, Money Madhub	Banian, Andrew, Yule and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto
194	Sen, Pran Kissen	Storekeeper, Stamp and Stationery Office	Church Lane	ditto	ditto
195	Sen, Rajendro Nath	Banian, Bonded Warehouse	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
196	Sen, Thakoor Churn	Banian, Agelasto and Co	Shankibanga, Colootollah	ditto	ditto
197	Sett, Madhub Kristo	Zemindar	Burra Bazar	ditto	ditto
198	Sircar, Peary Churn	Professor, Presidency College	College Square	ditto	ditto
199	Soor, Umbica Churn	Assistant Accountant, Agra Bank	Mangoe Lane	ditto	ditto
200	Sarbadhicary, Prosuno Coomar	Principal, Sanscrit College	College Square	ditto	ditto

W. E. H. Forsyth, *Clerk of the Crown.*

[REGISTERED NO. 29.]

No. 16 of 1875.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1875.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts															
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan	A 20 0	20 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	19 4	19 0	13 4	19 8	20 0	13 12	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	B 20 4	20 4	14 4	26 0	26 0	21 0	17 8	17 12	12 0	18 12	18 12	13 12	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	C 26 0	25 0	13 8	30 0	30 0	...	17 0	18 0	10 8	21 0	22 8	12 8	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	D 16 0 to 20 0	16 0 to 20 0	13 0	E 25 0 to 26 8	24 0 to 26 0	17 12 to 20 0	9 8 to 10 0	9 8 to 10 0	10 0 to 10 8	16 8 to 17 0	16 8 to 17 0	12 8 to 13 0	...	..	...
	Howrah	16 0	16 0	12 8	...	...	..	13 8	13 8	11 12	16 8	16 8	13 4	...	...	...
	Central Districts.															
	Calcutta	16 0	15 8	12 0	19 8	19 0	15 0	11 0	11 8	9 0	15 8	16 0	12 0	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	E 13 5	14 0 to 18 14	10 8 to 11 10	E 20 0	20 0 to 27 12	16 0	F 8 0	8 0	8 4	16 0	17 0	11 0	E 13 5	13 5	...
7	Nuddea	20 0	20 0	14 9	32 0	26 5	24 10	14 8	15 4	10 10½	G 15 4	16 13	11 7	.	...	...
8	Jessore	H 22 0	20 0	13 4	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 4	18 4	18 0	14 8	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	I 23 0 to 24 0	24 0 to 25 0	15 0	E 40 0	40 0	21 0 to 24 0	13 0 to 13 8	13 8 to 14 0	10 0	17 0 to 20 0	18 0 to 19 0	11 8	E 31 0	...	14 0
10	Dinagepore	16 0	16 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	22 0	22 0	8 2	28 0	28 0	9 0	...	...	...
11	Maldah	27 8	25 0	15 0	50 0	45 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	10 8 to 11 0	30 0	30 0	16 0
12	Rajshahye	15 0 to 25 5	15 0 to 21 0	12 12	37 8	37 8	30 0	19 11 to 20 10	20 0 to 20 10	9 0 to 10 8	21 9 to 22 8	21 0 to 22 8	11 10 to 12 0	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	22 8	22 8	13 0	...		...	9 0	9 0	8 2	22 8	23 15½	8 14	..	...	...
14	Bogra	18 8	16 12	12 0	10 0	9 0	..	12 0	10 8	6 12	26 4	26 4	10 8	...	...	...
15	Pubna	23 0	22 8	15 0	...	...	..	10 0	9 0	8 0	18 0	20 0	14 4	..	...	...
16	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	4 0	6 0	4 8	4 8	6 0	13 0	12 0	9 0	..	...	..
17	Julpigoree	J 13 3	13 3	9 0	...		..	16 0	16 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	14 0	..	..	..
	Eastern Districts															
18	Dacca	16 0	14 4	14 8	45 0	45 0	32 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	15 0 to 16 0	..	...	...
19	Fureedpore	K 23 0	23 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...
20	Backergunge	...	...	...	..	...	L ..	17 8	17 8	13 8	21 8	21 8	16 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh	M 11 4	11 0	11 0	..		...	16 0	16 0	11 4	21 0	20 0	14 8	...	...	...

A In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 9 to 21 seers, barley 32 to 40 seers, best rice 14 to 21 seers, common rice 15 to 23 seers, and gram 17-4 to 25 seers per rupee.
B In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 to 22 seers, barley 28 to 40 seers, best rice 14-8 to 20 seers, common rice 18-8 to 21 seers, maize 20 to 34 seers, and gram 17 to 18 seers per rupee.
C In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16-4 to 29 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 15 to 23 seers, common rice 20 to 26-4 seers, and gram 21 to 29 seers per rupee.
D In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 14 to 20 seers, and gram 13-12 to 23 seers per rupee.
E In the interior only.
F In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice at 8 seers, common rice 13-5 to 20 seers, and gram 15-4 to 18 seers per rupee.
G Course rice at 18-5 seers per rupee.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 17th April 1875.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return.	Great Millet—Next preceding return.	Great Millet—Corresponding return of last year.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa and Cheena. Present return.	Lesser Millets—Next preceding return.	Lesser Millets—Corresponding return of last year.	Maize or Indian-corn. Present return.	Maize—Next preceding return.	Maize—Corresponding return of last year.	Gram. Present return.	Gram—Next preceding return.	Gram—Corresponding return of last year.	Fire-wood. Present return.	Fire-wood—Next preceding return.	Fire-wood—Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt—Next preceding return.	Salt—Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS
																		BENGAL.
																		Western Districts
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	15 0	220 0	220 0	110 0	9 4	9 0	9 8	Burdwan.
..	...	.	.	...	...	36 0	36 0	18 8	18 0	18 0	15 0	480 0	480 0	320 0	8 8	8 8	7 14	Baukoora.
...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	21 0	21 0	13 8	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 0	8 4	8 4	Beerbhoom.
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Midnapore.
..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	16 0 to 20 0	16 0 to 20 0	13 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	20 0	22 0	14 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Howrah.
																		Central Districts
19 0	17 8	14 0	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	13 0	18 8	17 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta.
H 16 0	16 0		.	...	...	E 20 0	20 0	...	15 4	22 14	13 5	110 0	110 0	120 0	8 12	8 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs.
..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 5	26 5	15 4	120 0	120	120 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 7	Nuddea.
..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	31 0	30 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Moorshedabad.
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	14 0	14 0	9 10	180 0	180 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Dinagepore.
..	...	...	..	...	..	28 0	28 0	16 0	27 8	25 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	8 0	7 0	Maldah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	15 0 to 26 4	15 0 to 25 5	12 0 to 18 0	240 0	240 0	280 0	7 15½	7 15½	7 4	Rajshahye.
	.	...	..	.	..	...	...	...	14 1	15 0	15 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 2	Rungpore
.	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 8	7 8	6 6	Bogra.
...	..	..	.	..	...	..	...		24 4	26 4	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Pubna.
.	.	..	8 0	8 0	7 0	20 0	22 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	1 0	Darjeeling.
..		..	..	...	...	...	...	.	9 0	9 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 1	6 5	Julpigoree.
																		Eastern Districts.
.	...	...	...	..	...		..	.	17 8	17 8	14 8	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 12	8 12	8 0	Dacca.
.	...	...	...	...	.	..	.		20 0	20 0	20 0		..		8 0	8 0	7 8	Fureedpore
	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	14 0	14 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge.
.	.	..	..	...	..	.	...		13 0	13 0	14 8		.		8 0	8 0	7 8	Mymensingh.

H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 26 seers, best rice 13-12 to 19 seers, common rice 17-4 to 22 seers, and gram 11 to 26-8 seers per rupee.

I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 21 to 30 seers, best rice 13 to 21-12 seers, common rice 18 to 24-4 seers, and gram 20-12 to 32 seers per rupee.

J In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 6 to 12 seers, best rice 7 to 16 seers, common rice 13 to 25 seers, and gram 8 to 11 seers per rupee.

K In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 22 seers, barley 32 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 19 to 23 seers, and gram 12 to 24 seers per rupee.

L In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 19 to 20 seers, common rice 19-2 to 22 seers, and paddy 30 to 45 seers per rupee.

M In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, best rice 8 8 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, and gram 10-10 to 20 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY — Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts—(Contd.)	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
22	Chittagong*	N 10 0	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	13 0	20 0	21 0	17 0	...	...	...
23	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	O ...	16 0	14 0	12 0	22 0	21 8	15 0	...	...	..
24	Tipperah	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	10 8	14 8	14 8	12 5	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	9 6	9 6	8 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 4	26 0	26 0	17 7	...	...	...
	BEHAR.															
26	Patna	22 0	21 0	16 0	31 0	33 0	19 0	11 0	10 8	11 8	22 8	22 8	13 0	...	..	..
27	Gya	P 24 0	22 8	12 4	36 0	35 0	17 0	12 0	11 12	8 4	22 8	23 0	10 0	...	...	...
28	Shahabad	Q 17 0 to 18 0	18 0	14 0	28 0	27 0	18 0	11 8 and 16 0	11 0 and 16 0	12 0	18 0 and 19 0	17 0	12 0	E 15 8 to 22 0	22 0	15 0 to 17 0
29	Mozufferpore	16 0	15 0	10 0	32 0	30 0	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	...	...	...
30	Sarun	20 0	20 0	14 0	28 0	30 0	18 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	23 0	24 0	12 0	...	...	...
31	Chumparun	R 21 0	20 1	11 0	37 0	36 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	19 0	19 0	9 0	...	...	...
32	Monghyr.†															
33	Bhagulpore	21 7	18 15	15 2	32 13	32 13	20 3	18 15	18 5	10 1	22 1	21 7	11 6	..	.	..
34	Purneah	30 0	30 0	12 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 8	9 8	23 0	22 8	10 8			...
35	Sonthal Pergunnahs	S .	16 0	13 0	E 42 0	13 8	25 0	17 0	16 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	13 0	E 35 0 to 40 0	35 0 to 40 0	12 0 to 40 0
	ORISSA.															
36	Cuttack*	17 1	17 1	15 12	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	19 11	31 3	31 3	28 14	..	...	...
37	Pooree	17 1	17 1	13 2	9 3	...	...	23 10	23 10	19 11	27 9	27 9	28 14	...	...	..
38	Balasore	16 0	16 0	11 0	..	..	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	...	..	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency*															
39	Hazareebagh	21 0	22 0	11 0	...	27 0	14 8	12 0	12 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	12 8	...	..	...
40	Lohardugga	T 20 0	12 0	12 0	32 0	30 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	22 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...
41	Singbhoom	18 0	16 0	12 0	...	..	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...
42	Manbhoom	17 0	17 0	12 0	37 0	40 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	E 16 0	16 0	40 0

* Return for next preceding week received after publication of last *Gazette*.
† Return not received.
N In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 17 to 21 seers, and common rice 21 to 25 seers per rupee.
O In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 16 to 23 seers, and common rice 23 to 28 seers per rupee.
P In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 24 seers, barley 30 to 34 seers, best rice 20 seers, common rice 21-4 to 22 seers, and gram 30 seers per rupee.
Q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 22 seers, barley 26 to 32 seers, best rice 9 to 11 seers, common rice 19 to 21 seers, great millet 23 to 27 seers, maize 25 to 29 seers, and gram 24 to 29 seers per rupee.
R In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to [illegible] seers, barley 28 to 50 seers, best rice 10-8 to 17-8 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, lesser millet 40 to 46 seers, maize 23 to 35 seers, and gram 14 to 32 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th April 1875.

Districts of Bengal on the 17th April 1875.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt			Districts.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		Eastern Districts—(Contd.
S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	140 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	7 4	Chittagong.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	Noakholly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 12	Tipperah.
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	7 4	7 4	6 2	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	8 0	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 2	Hill Tipperah.
																		BEHAR.
27 0	26 0	19 0	...	...	..	27 0	33 8	19 0	30 0	30 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Patna.
...	...	..	E 32 0	33 0	15 0	E 29 0	28 0	15 0	25 0	23 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	Gya.
30 0	30 0	17 0	...	...	...	26 0	24 0	19 0	27 0 and 29 0	27 0 and 28 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Shahabad
...	...	...	29 0	30 0	...	28 0	29 0	13 0	20 0	25 0	13 0	140 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	Mozufferpore.
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	16 0	30 0	31 0	16 8	26 8	26 8	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	7 12	8 0	Sarun
...	..	...	38 0	38 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	13 0	21 0	18 0	13 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	7 0	Chumparun.
																		Monghyr.†
...	...	...	E 35 0	35 0	12 0	34 1	32 13	15 12	22 11	20 3	17 0	151 8	157 13	176 12	8 3	8 3	7 9	Bhagulpore.
...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	16 0	20 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Purneah.
...	..	...	..	..	...	40 0	40 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	12 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	*Sonthal Pergunnahs.
																		ORISSA.
...	...	...	21 5	21 5	...	..	...	...	17 1	17 1	28 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	8 8	Cuttack.*
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	23 14	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	Pooree.
...	.	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	Balasore.
																		CHOTA NAGPORE.
																		South-Western Frontier Agency.
...	...	...	37 8	36 0	16 8	30 0	32 8	14 0	18 0	22 0	12 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	6 4	Hazareebagh.
...	...	...	43 0	40 0	24 0	32 0	30 0	15 0	20 0	19 0	13 8	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 4	6 12	5 12	Lohardugga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	Singbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	E 40 0	40 0	60 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Maunbhoom.

S In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 27 seers, best rice 19 to 26 seers, common rice 22 to 25 seers, maize 32 to 50 seers, and gram 14-8 to 28-8 seers per rupee.
T New wheat.
U In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 20 seers, barley 16 to 40 seers, best rice 18½ to 24 seers, common rice 20-8 to 26 seers, and gram 17 to 18 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 17th April 1875.

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.				
		Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVN.	1	Burdwan, 19th* April 1875	Nil	Weather very hot. Cotton, *teel* oilseed, sugarcane, and onion crops doing well. Cases of cholera still reported. Fever lessening.
	2	Bankoora, 17th " "	Nil	Weather very hot. Rain wanted for cotton, indigo, and *teel* oilseed. The fields are being ploughed and manured.
	3	Beerbhoom, 17th " "	Nil	Seasonable weather. There are no crops now on the ground.
	4	Midnapore, 17th " "	Nil	Very hot and dry weather. Crops doing pretty well still, but rain will be of very great benefit now.
	5	Hooghly, 17th " "	Nil	Very hot and dry weather. Crops on the ground would be the better for rain, which is much wanted.
		Howrah, 17th " "	Nil	Hot and dry weather. *Boro* or spring rice seedlings have been transplanted in those parts of the district where the crop is grown. Rain is wanted.
		Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6	24-Pergunnahs, 19th† April 1875	Nil	Sun very powerful, with high southern wind. No crops on the ground. Rain needed for ploughing and sowing. Cholera abating everywhere, with the exception of Busseerhat and Baduria. Fever decreasing at Barripore.
	7	Nuddea, 17th April 1875	Nil	Very hot and dry weather. Ploughing and sowings have been going on, but rain is now required.
	8	Jessore, 17th " "	Nil	No rain during the week; weather generally clear and hot; prevailing wind from south and south-west. The spring rice being reaped with good outturn. The rice sown in the low lands and indigo doing well. Lands are in some places ploughed, and others being ploughed for the early rice. Rain is wanted in places for sowings.
RAJSHAHYE DIVN.	9	Moorshedabad, 17th April 1875.	Nil	Weather hot and very dry. Cold-weather crops all reaped; *boro* or spring rice coming into ear. Rain is wanted for the *boro* and early rice sowings. Cholera and small-pox still somewhat prevalent.
	10	Dinagepore, 16th April 1875.	Nil	Seasonable weather. State and prospects of the crops good.
	11	Maldah, 17th April 1875	Nil	Weather hot and dry. There was a heavy fog on the morning of the 16th instant, which is very unusual at this season. The cold-weather crops have been nearly reaped, and the harvest is good. The early spring rice is doing well, and preparations for the autumn rice have begun.
	12	Rajshahye	.....	Return not received.
	13	Rungpore, 16th " "	Nil	Weather warm and genial. Prospects of *aous* or early rice crop good, the plants sprouting in many places.
	14	Bogra	......	Return not received.
	15	Pubna, 17th " "	Nil	Mornings and evenings tolerably cool, and days very hot. Harvesting of *cheena* millet commenced; state and prospects of *jally* and *boro* spring rices continue good; but rain is now much wanted to facilitate the preparation of land for the main rice crops. Cholera still prevails. Two cases of small-pox reported at the Pubna station.
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16	Darjeeling, 16th April 1875.	·71	Rain fell during five days of the week; high wind with hail; the latter did no damage. The young Indian-corn, *murwa* millet, and puddy, are just sprouting. Sowing will shortly commence in the plains.
	17	Julpigoree, 17th April 1875.	·56	Weather cloudy and cool. Sowings of *bhadoi* or early rice commenced, and in some places seed already sprouting. Prospects of future crops as good as could be wished for.
		Cooch Behar, 15th April 1875.	·38	Weather windy and cool. The rain has done the crops a great deal of good.

* Telegram of the 19th April, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 19th April, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Division	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)				
		Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVN.	18	Dacca, 19th* April 1875	Nil	Weather hot, with a good deal of wind. Looks like rain, which will do good. State and prospects of crops favorable.
	19	Fureedpore, 17th „ „	Nil	Seasonable weather. Strong south wind and extreme heat during the day, nights cool. The prospects of the crops would be improved by rain. Price of common rice has risen at Goalundo and Bhangah from imports falling off. General health of the district continues good.
	20	Backergunge, 15th April 1875.	Nil	All is well, save a little cattle-disease.
	21	Mymensingh, 16th April 1875.	Nil	Weather dry and very hot. Rain generally wanted. The *boro* rice crop in the east of the district will be gathered in about a fortnight.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	22	Chittagong, 15th April 1875.	Nil.	Fairly cool for the time of year; strong breezes from south and south-west. State and prospects of crops much the same as last week. The sowings of the *panya aous* rice has commenced. Cholera still hanging about the northern thanas.
	23	Noakholly, 15th April 1875.	Nil	Weather more or less cloudy, strong southerly wind. Rain is much wanted for health as well as for crops. Gathering of *khesary* pulse completed. The sowing of the early rice is going on.
	24	Tipperah, 16th April 1875	Nil.	Weather hot and dry; strong southerly gales. The *aous* or early and *amun* or late rice are being sown under very favorable circumstances. The *boro* or spring rice, which is ripening, is in good condition and promises fair. *Teel* oilseed, *kaon* millet, and *tisi* oilseed, and such other small crops, are in capital condition. There has been a great deal of sickness in the north of the district.
	25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, 13th April 1875.	Nil	Heat increasing; cloudy during the latter part of the week. The joom burning is still being carried on. Tobacco is being gathered.
		Hill Tipperah, 15th April 1875.	Nil.	Weather unsettled. No change to report regarding the state and prospects of the crops.
BEHAR.				
PATNA DIVN.	26	Patna, 19th* April 1875	Nil	Weather very hot, with west wind. The harvest approaching completion; outturn good. Cholera on the increase, though nowhere in an epidemic form.
	27	Gya, 17th „ „	Nil	Weather hot and dry, with strong west wind prevailing. Highest reading of dry maximum thermometer was 108 degrees. The rubbee or cold-weather crops have been harvested. Nothing further particular to report.
	28	Shahabad, 17th „ „	Nil	Weather seasonable, with hot westerly wind. State and prospects of crops good. Cold-weather crops gathered; a full outturn. Sugarcane fields being watered. *Cheena* millet looking well.
	29	Durbhunga, 17th „ „	Nil	Weather hot; west wind prevailing. Harvest nearly over; it has been a good one. Rain now wanted.
	30.	Mozufferpore 17th „ „	Nil	Weather hot. The cold-weather crops have been harvested everywhere; the outturn seems to be above twelve annas. Public health good.
	31	Sarun, 17th „ „	Nil	Weather hot and dry; strong west wind with dust-storms prevailing. Early *cheena* millet, sugarcane, and indigo, doing well. Late *cheena* and *bhadoi* or early rice (*saro* and *jassoria*) are being sown. The moisture in the fields is being dried up by the west wind. Prices (rice, common, Indian-corn, and barley excepted) stationary. General health good.
	32	Chumparun, 16th April 1875.	Nil	The weather is extremely seasonable; winds east in the morning and westerly throughout the day. Crops excellent; harvest nearly finished.
BHAGULPORE DIVN.	33	Monghyr, 17th April 1875	Nil	Fair weather. No change since last week. The harvest is being gathered in.
	34	Bhagulpore,* 19th April 1875.	Nil	Weather hot. Rain wanted for ploughing. Cold-weather crops almost all reaped. General health good. Small-pox reported in the town.
	35	Purneah, 17th April 1875	Nil	East winds. Very high wind and cold nights. Rain much wanted for sowings.
	36	Sonthal Pergunnahs, 17th April 1875.	Nil	Hot westerly winds. Nothing on the ground worth speaking of. Mohwa crop uneven.

* Telegrams of the 19th April, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR—(*Contd.*)			
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVISION. 37	Cuttack, 10th April 1875	Nil	Extremely hot weather. Crops nearly all off the ground. No important cultivation going on. Outbreak of cholera has almost entirely subsided.
38	Pooree, 16th " "	Nil	Weather fair and hot, with southerly wind. Tillage for the ensuing rice crop cannot be done owing to want of rain. The *dalwa*, or spring rice crop, is being reaped. The crop has been good. White *moong* pulse and castor-seed are being harvested, with a fair outturn. The harvest of sugarcane is completed with a good outturn, and the next crop is being planted and manured. Cotton plants are being earthed up and watered. Tobacco is being harvested with a good yield.
39	Balasore, 16th " "	Nil	No rain has fallen, though much wanted to allow of the earth being broken up. The weather continues hot and dry. In the north the cholera epidemic has declined, but a good deal of sporadic cholera exists throughout the district.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazareebagh, 16th April 1875.	Nil	Weather very warm, but seasonable. No change in the state and prospects of the crops.
41	Lohardugga, 17th April 1875.	Nil	Seasonable weather. The harvesting of the cold-weather crop is now nearly completed; the yield has been very good *Mohwa* coming on well. Some small-pox prevalent in parts, but general health fair.
42	Singbhoom, 16th April 1875.	Nil	Seasonable weather. No crops to report. District healthy.
43	Manbhoom, 17th April 1875	Nil	Weather hot and dry. Nothing new to report.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 20th April 1875.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 28th March to 3rd April 1875.	Rain from 4th to 10th April 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
	WESTERN DISTRICTS.						
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Burdwan	0·62	1·36	5·49	10th April	
		Cutwa	0·95	Nil	4·52	ditto	
		Culna	Nil	1·35	3·05	ditto	
		Bood-bood	1·15	Not rec.	3·88	3rd April	
		Raneegunge	0·72	Nil	2·99	10th April	
		Jehanabad	Nil	1·45	3·37	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	Nil	1·24	1·17	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	0·50	Nil	3·65	ditto	
		Hetampore	0·99	Nil	3·82	3rd April	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	Nil	Nil	0·86	ditto	
		Tumlook	Nil	Nil	0·27	ditto	
		Gurbeta	Nil	0·20	1·57	ditto	
		Contai Dy. Collr.'s Office...	Nil	Nil	0·20	ditto	
		Contai Exe. Engr.'s Office	Nil	Nil	0·18	ditto	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	0·16	1·85	2·87	ditto	
		Serampore	0·30	1·37	3·81	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	1·40	0·09	3·02	ditto	
	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs ...	Saugor Island	Nil	Nil	0·50	ditto	
		Calcutta	1·03	Nil	2·30	ditto	
		Alipore Dispensary ...	0·60	Nil	2·44	ditto	
		Alipore Jail	0·70	Nil	1·93	ditto	
		Busseerhat	0·11	0·04	3·59	ditto	
		Baraset	0·15	1·41	4·46	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour ...	0·10	Nil	1·37	ditto	
		Barripore	0·37	Nil	1·15	ditto	
		Satkhira	Not rec.	Nil	1·70	ditto ...	Not rec. 21st Mar. to 3rd April.
		Barrackpore	0·22	0·95	3·28	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	0·62	0·62	3·07	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	0·90	0·79	4·93	ditto	
		Bongong	0·96	0·94	5·65	ditto	
		Meherpore	2·03	1·30	5·52	ditto	
		Choondangah	0·42	0·47	3·65	ditto	
		Kooshtea	0·85	0·57	4·76	ditto	
		Ranaghat	Nil	0·68	3·96	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	0·23	1·79	5·44	ditto	
		Narail	1·30	0·30	5·26	ditto	
		Khoolna	0·20	0·30	3·50	ditto	
		Jhenida	0·38	0·87	3·12	ditto	
		Bagirhat	0·24	0·52	4·16	ditto	
		Magoorah	1·86	2·40	7·32	ditto	
Rajshahye.	Moorshedabad ...	Berhampore	0·57	1·00	4·32	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	0·77	1·14	4·09	ditto	
		Lalbagh	0·22	0·29	2·75	ditto	
		Jungypore	0·45	0·70	2·99	ditto	
		Azimgunge	Nil	0·85	2·93	ditto	
		Lalgolla	0·80	0·46	3·80	ditto	
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	Nil	0·30	1·02	10th April	
	Maldah	Maldah	0·05	0·01	1·13	ditto	
		Chanchal	Nil	0·14	1·16	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Bauleah	0·70	Not rec.	3·53	3rd April	
		Nattore	[illegible]·65	ditto	3·82	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	0·19	0·84	1·84	10th April	
		Bhowanigunge	1·29	Nil	4·15	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra	1·22	0·30	3·87	ditto	
	Pubna	Pubna	1·60	0·84	4·88	ditto	
		Serajgunj	1·30	0·20	2·93	ditto	
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	3·63	28th Feb.	
		Darjeeling Hospital ...	0·29	0·65	4·74	10th April	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	1·35	0·65	4·80	ditto	
		Boda . .	0·45	Nil	1·26	ditto	
		Buxa Commissioner's Office	1·16	[illegible]	6·90	ditto	
		Buxa Civil Surgeon's Office	2·40	1·9	11·88	ditto	
		Titalya	0·70	0·74	2·94	ditto	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States ...	Cooch Behar	0·29	0·57	3·23	ditto	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 28th Mar. to 3rd April 1875.	Rain from 4th to 10th April 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL—(*Continued.*)							
	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
DACCA.	Dacca	Dacca ... Telegraph Office ...	1·31	0·18	4·81	10th April	
		Dacca ... Hospital ...	1·25	0·28	4·23	ditto ...	Not rec. 21st to 27th Mar.
		Moonsheegunge	1·52	0·16	3·92	ditto ..	Ditto ditto.
		Manickgunge	0·49	0·17	2·22	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
	Fureedpore ...	Fureedpore	0·56	0·52	4·28	ditto	
		Goalundo	1·40	1·70	6·05	ditto	
		Madaripore	0·62	0·61	8·07	ditto	
	Backergunge ...	Burrisal	0·24	Not rec.	4·04	3rd April	
		Perozepore	0·15	ditto	3·92	ditto	
		Patooakhally	0·06	ditto	4·14	ditto	
		Dowlatkhan	Nil	ditto	3·08	ditto	
	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh	0·88	0·03	7·42	10th April	
		Jamalpore	1·58	0·12	6·18	ditto	
		Atia	0·73	0·10	4·56	ditto	
		Kishoregunge	3·38	0·49	13·13	ditto	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong ...	Chittagong Telegraph Office	Nil	0·20	5·90	ditto	
		Chittagong Jail ...	Nil	0·05	6·98	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	Nil	Nil	2·57	ditto	
	Noakholly... ...	Noakholly	Nil	Nil	3·12	ditto	
	Tipperah	Comillah	0·71	0·51	10·61	ditto	
		Brahmunberiah	1·49	0·09	14·34	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ...	Nil	Nil	5·35	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah	1·00	Not rec.	11·21	3rd April	
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna	Nil	0·21	1·59	10th April	
		Behar	Nil	0·06	1·22	ditto	
		Barh	Nil	0·16	0·53	ditto	
		Dinapore ... Jail ...	Nil	0·60	1·40	ditto	
		Dinapore ... Cantonment ...	Nil	0·50	1·12	ditto	
	Gya	Gya	Nil	Nil	1·60	ditto	
		Nowadah	Nil	0·04	0·92	ditto	
		Arungabad	Nil	0·29	2·12	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	1·29	ditto	
	Shahabad	Arrah	Nil	0·59	1·66	ditto	
		Sasseram	Nil	0·26	1·41	ditto	
		Buxar	Nil	Nil	0·72	ditto ..	Not rec. 14th to 20th Mar.
		Bhuboosh	Nil	0·10	0·99	ditto	
	Mozufferpore ...	Mozufferpore	Nil	Nil	1·27	ditto	
		Hajeepore	Nil	0·30	1·36	ditto	
		Seetamurhee	Nil	Nil	0·90	ditto	
	Durbhunga ...	Durbhunga	Nil	Nil	0·56	ditto	
		Mudhoobunnee	0·08	Nil	1·71	ditto	
		Tajpore	Not rec.	Not rec.	0·90	27th Feb.	
	Sarun	Chupra	Nil	Nil	0·93	10th April	
		Sewan	0·06	Nil	1·30	ditto	
	Chumparun ...	Motiharee	0·26	Not rec.	0·73	3rd April	Not rec. 21st to 27th Mar.
		Bettiah	0·40	Nil	0·90	10th April	
BHAGULPORE.	Moughyr	Monghyr	Nil	0·55	1·52	ditto	
		Begoo Serai	Nil	Nil	0·55	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
		Jamooee	Nil	0·40	1·00	ditto	
	Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore	Nil	0·05	1·19	ditto	
		Soopool	0·37	Nil	0·34	ditto	
		Muddehpoora	Nil	Nil	1·28	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
		Banka	0·46	0·35	1·66	ditto	
		Sonbursa	Nil	Nil	0·69	ditto	
	Purneah	Purneah	Nil	Nil	0·68	ditto	
		Kissengunge	0·11	0·03	1·10	ditto	
		Arrareah	0·70	Nil	1·27	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Nya Doomka	1·07	0·15	4·08	ditto	
		Rajmehal	0·40	Nil	0·50	ditto	
		Deoghur	Not rec.	Not rec.	1·32	27th Mar.	
		Jamtara	ditto	Nil	1·30	10th April	Not rec. 28th Mar. to 3rd April.
		Godda	ditto	0·10	0·94	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 28th March to 3rd April 1875.	Rain from 4th to 10th April 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack ... Telegraph Office	0·50	Nil	1·50	10th April	
		Cuttack ... Hospital ...	0·55	Nil	1·58	ditto	
		Jajpore	0·20	Nil	2·00	ditto	
		Kendraparah	Nil	Nil	2·20	ditto	
		Jugutsingpore	Nil	Nil	0·30	ditto	
		False Point	Nil	Not rec.	2·85	3rd April	
	Pooree	Pooree	Nil	ditto	2·15	ditto	
		Khoordah	0·06	ditto	1·66	ditto	
	Balasore	Balasore	0·55	Nil	3·90	10th April	
		Bhuddruck	Nil	Nil	0·67	ditto	
		Jellasore	Nil	Nil	0·21	ditto	
		Soroh	Nil	Nil	2·73	ditto	
		Chandbally	Nil	Nil	1·02	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sumbulpore	Nil	Nil	0·89	ditto ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	South-Western Frontier Agency.						
	Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh ... Jail ...	Nil	0·01	3·62	ditto	
		Hazareebagh ... Dispensary ...	Nil	Nil	3·50	ditto	
		Pachumba	0·01	Nil	2·02	ditto	
	Lohardugga ...	Ranchee	0·07	Nil	3·28	ditto	
		Palamow	Nil	0·02	1·62	ditto	
	Singbhoom ...	Chybassa	Nil	0·02	3·72	ditto	
	Manbhoom ...	Purulia	Nil	Nil	2·10	ditto ..	Not rec. 21st to 27th March.
		Govindpore	0·60	Nil	2·72	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet	Sylhet	1·24	3·26	18·46	3rd April.	
	Seebsaugor ...	Seebsaugor	0·67	Not rec.	11·13	ditto	
		Golaghát	0·03	ditto	11·64	ditto	
		Jorehaut	0·12	ditto	11·18	ditto	
		Nazeerah	0·03	ditto	13·67	ditto	
		Deopanie	0·65	ditto	16·86	ditto	
		Hattiepootie	0·16	ditto	14·76	ditto	
		Mazengah	0·84	ditto	12·99	ditto	
		Suntock	0·50	ditto	15·83	ditto	
		Cherideo	0·80	ditto	14·90	ditto	
		Benares	Nil	ditto	1·46	ditto	
		Akyab	Nil	Nil	0·60	[illegible]th April	

CALCUTTA,
The 17th April 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 11th to 17th April 1875.

Station.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet	Humidity Sat.=100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. * Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Calcutta.	Apl. 11th	10	29·775	29·793	90·5	82·0	63	S by E	...	...	......	b
		16	29·631	29·649	99 6	82·0	45	S	...	...	......	b
	12th	10	29 759	29·777	91 0	83 0	70	S	...	...	......	b
		16	29·612	29·630	98 4	83·0	50	S by E	...	...	......	b
	13th	10	29·737	29·755	91·0	82·5	68	S	...	...	......	b
		16	29·609	29·627	97·5	81·7	48	S	...	...	......	b
	14th	10	29·774	29·792	91·0	82.7	69	S	...	...	......	b
		16	29 645	29·663	97·0	83·8	56	S	...	...	......	b
	15th	10	29·796	29·814	90·8	82 8	69	S	...	...	......	b
		16	29·659	29·677	97·8	82·8	50	S	...	...	......	b
	16th	10	29·808	29 826	89·0	81·1	69	S	...	...	......	b
		16	29·617	29·635	100·5	80·6	39	S	...	...	......	b
	17th	10	29·761	29 779	91·5	80 3	60	S	...	...	......	b
		16	29·596	29·614	102·5	73 0	20	S	...	...	O	b
Saugor Island.	Apl. 11th	10	29·802	29·808	87	81	76	S S W	16·8	...	N	b, m, scuds.
		16	29 669	29·675	86	82	83	S	15·7	...	......	m, scuds.
	12th	10	29·780	29 786	86	81	79	S S W	15·8	...	N	b, m, scuds.
		16	29·653	29·659	87	82	79	S	15·0	...	N	b, m, scuds.
	13th	10	29·762	29 763	86	81	79	S S W	17 9	...	N	b, m, scuds.
		16	29 648	29·654	87	82	79	S	16·8	..	......	b, m, scuds.
	14th	10	29·818	29·824	87	81	76	S S W	15·8	...	N	b, m, scuds.
		16	29·688	29·694	87	82	79	S	18·4	...	......	b, m. scuds.
	15th	10	29·827	29·833	86	81	79	S S W	15·8	...	N	b, m, scuds.
		16	29·718	29·724	87	82	79	S	15·4	...	N	b, m, scuds.
	16th	10	29·823	29 829	86	81	79	S S W	19 6	...	......	b. m, scuds.
		16	29 663	29·669	88	83	80	S	14·7	...	......	b, m, scuds.
	17th	10	29·777	29 783	87	82	79	S S W	15·5	...	N	b. m, scuds.
		16	29·634	29 640	87	83	83	S	13·7	...	N	b, m, scuds.
Chittagong.	Apl 11th	10	29·799	29·891	86	78	68	S	9 3	...	K	b, m
		16	29 685	29·777	85	78	71	S	17 8	...	K, KS	m
	12th	10	29 766	29 858	87	78	65	S	8·8	...	K	b, m
		16	29·661	29·753	87	78	65	S	19·3	...	......	b, m
	13th	10	29·756	29 848	87	78	65	S W	9·5	...	K	b, m
		16	29 664	29 756	85	77	68	S	20·7	...	K	b, v
	14th	10	29·776	29·868	87	78	65	S	8·2	...	K	b, m
		16	29·705	29 797	85	78	71	S S E	20·4	...	K, KS	m
	15th	10	29·796	29·888	87	77	61	S S E	9·1	...	K	b, m
		16	29·705	29·797	86	78	68	S W	18·4	...	K	b, m
	16th	10	29 796	29·887	88	78	62	S S E	7·5	...	K	b, m
		16	29·652	29 744	87	78	65	S W		...	......	b, m
	17th	10	29 756	29 848	87	78	65	S W		...	K	b, m
		16	29·623	29 714	88	79	65	S	16·7	...	......	b, m
Madras.	Apl. 10th	10	29 861	29·891	89	80	66	S by E	13	...	......	b
		16	29·730	29·706	88	79	65	S E	13	...	......	b
	11th	10	29 874	29 904	90	80	63	S S E	11	...	......	b
		16	29·751	29·781	86	78	68	S E by S	13	...	......	b, c
	12th	10	29·870	29·909	90	79	59	S by E	14	...	......	b
		16	29·744	29·774	87	77	61	S E by S	12	...	......	b
	13th	10	29·861	29 891	89	80	66	S S E	13	.	......	b
		16	29 736	29·766	88	78	62	S E by S	14	...	......	b, c
	14th	10	29 889	29·919	88	79	65	S S E	14	...	......	b, c
		16	29·769	29 799	87	78	65	S E by S	13	...	......	b
	15th	10	29·891	29 921	88	77	58	S E by S	12	...	......	b
		16	29 777	29·807	86	78	68	S E by S	16	...	......	b
	16th	10	29·886	29 916	90	78	56	S by E	9	...	......	c
		16	29·775	29·805	90	78	56	S E by S	9	...	......	c
Cuttack.	Apl. 11th	10	29·715	29·796	93	79	51	S S W	5 6	...	......	b
		16	29 552	29·633	102	81	37	S	5·3	...	......	b
	12th	10	29·698	29 779	92	80	57	S S W	4 2	...	......	b
		16	29·545	29 626	101	80	37	S S W	4·8	...	......	b
	13th	10	29·685	29 766	93	80	54	S	5·3	...	......	b
		16	29 540	29·621	102	80	35	S S W	4 1	...	......	b
	14th	10	29·735	29 816	91	79	56	W S W	5·7	...	......	b
		16	29 600	29 681	77	80	72	S	5·9	...	......	b
	15th	10	29 738	29 819	91	80	60	S W	5·1	...	......	b
		16	29 597	29 678	98	80	43	S	9·7	...	K	b
	16th	10	29·705	29·786	91	80	60	S W	7·6	...	......	b
		16	29·565	29 646	99	80	41	S	6·1	...	CK, C	
Akyab.	Apl. 11th	10	29·856	29·877	88	80	69	S S W	2·1	...	......	b
		16	29·756	29 777	87	80	72	S W	7·1	...	......	b
	12th	10	29 863	29·884	89	80	66	S	2·6	...	......	b
		16	29 753	29·774	87	80	72	W S W	6·1	...	......	b
	13th	10	29 893	29·914	89	80	66	S	2·9	...	......	b
		16	29 773	29·794	87	80	72	S	5·0	...	......	b
	14th	10	29 893	29 914	88	81	72	S	3·7	...	......	b
		16	29 793	29·814	88	81	72	W S W	4·5	...	......	b
	15th	10	29 903	29·924	88	80	69	S	1·5	...	......	b
		16	29 770	29·791	89	81	69	W	6·1	...	......	b
	16th	10	29 886	29·907	89	81	69	S	2·2	...	......	b
		16	29·724	29·745	88	80	69	W	7 0	...	......	b
	17th	10	29 853	29·874	88	80	69	S	2 9	...	......	b
		16	29 704	29 725	88	80	69	W S W	6·6	...	......	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour

CALCUTTA,
The 17th April 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 8th to 14th April 1875.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
April	8th	29·689	100·0	77·8	144·0	87·2	78·1	72·6	·0·63	S	...	147·1	...	...	Clear.
	9th	·672	100·0	78·5	143·0	87·5	79·3	74·4	·66	S	..	141·9	...	...	Clear.
	10th	·672	102·0	79·0	146·0	88·2	79·0	73·5	·63	S & S S E	...	166·5	...	...	Clear.
	11th	·696	100·0	80·5	145·0	88·1	80·9	76·6	·70	S by E & S	..	174·2	...	...	Clear.
	12th	·684	99·0	81·0	143·3	87·9	81·2	77·2	·71	S & S by E	..	169·5	...	..	Scuds and clear.
	13th	·673	98·4	80·3	145·8	87·8	81·0	76·9	·71	S	...	210·0	...	☽	Scuds and clear.
	14th	·703	99·4	80·0	145·0	87·8	81·5	77·7	·73	S	...	223·6	...	...	Scuds and clear.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer, means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

		°
The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	24·2
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	102·0
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	103·5
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·68
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·72
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th ... by lower rain gauge	...	Nil.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th ... by anemometer gauge	...	Nil.
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	0·27
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 14th April	...	2·30
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	3·62

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 19th *April* 1875.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.—No. 137.—*The 20th April* 1875.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water on Rivers Ganges, Bhagiruthee, and Brahmapootra during the month of March 1875.

Date.	River Ganges. Benares. Height over low water.	Benares. Height over mean sea-level.	Buxar. Height over low water.	Buxar. Height over mean sea-level.	Dinapore. Height over low water.	Dinapore. Height over mean sea-level.	Monghyr. Height below low water.	Monghyr. Height over mean sea-level.	Sahebgunge. Height below low water.	Sahebgunge. Height over mean sea-level.	Rampore Bauleah. Height over low water.	Rampore Bauleah. Height over mean sea-level.	Gualundo. Height over low water.	Gualundo. Height over mean sea-level.	River Bhagiruthee. Berhampore. Height over low water.	Berhampore. Height over mean sea-level.	Kishnaghur. Height over low water.	Kishnaghur. Height over mean sea-level.	Brahmapootra. Gowhatty. Height below low water.	Gowhatty. Height over mean sea-level.
Distance. Miles.			From Benares 90.		From Benares 177.	From Buxar 87.	From Benares 357.	From Dinapore 110.	From Benares 381.	From Monghyr 94.	From Benares 471.	From Sahebgunge 90.	From Benares 591.	From Rampore Bauleah ... 120.			From Berhampore ... 70.			
1st ...	...	...	0'11"	170·23	1'2½"	141·19	1'1½"	100·73	0'3"	67·75	1'0½"	43·08	2'0"	10·04	1'8½"	34·12	0'2½"	9·06	2'1½"	146·66
2nd ...	...	...	1'4"	170·65	1'2½"	141·19	1'2"	100·69	0'2½"	67·79	1'0½"	43·02	1'10"	10·77	1'9"	34·15	0'3"	9·04	1'6"	147·26
3rd ...	...	...	1'7"	170·90	1'3"	141·24	1'2½"	100·65	0'2¾"	67·79	1'1"	43·08	1'8"	10·60	1'9"	34·15	0'3"	9·04	1'6"	147·26
4th ...	...	...	1'9"	171·07	1'3"	141·24	1'3"	100·60	0'3½"	67·70	1'1"	43·08	1'7½"	10·56	1'9"	34·15	0'3"	9·04	1'6"	147·26
5th ...	...	...	1'10"	171·15	1'4½"	141·39	1'3½"	100·55	0'4"	67·66	1'1"	43·08	1'9"	10·69	1'9½"	34·17	0'3"	9·04	1'8½"	147·06
6th ...	...	...	2'1"	171·40	1'4½"	141·39	1'3½"	100·55	0'4½"	67·62	1'1"	43·08	2'2"	11·10	1'9½"	34·19	0'3½"	9·08	1'8½"	147·06
7th ...	...	...	2'1"	171·40	1'4½"	141·39	1'3½"	100·55	0'4½"	67·62	1'1"	43·08	2'6"	11·44	1'9½"	34·19	0'6"	9·29	1'7½"	147·16
8th ...	...	...	2'0"	171·32	1'4½"	141·39	1'3½"	100·54	0'5"	67·58	1'0½"	43·08	2'11"	11·85	1'9½"	34·19	0'8"	9·45	1'8½"	147·06
9th ...	...	...	1'10"	171·15	1'4½"	141·39	1'4"	100·52	0'5"	67·58	1'0½"	43·04	3'3"	12·19	1'9½"	34·19	0'7"	9·37	1'11"	146·86
10th ...	...	...	1'11"	171·23	1'4½"	141·39	1'4½"	100·50	0'4"	67·66	1'0½"	43·04	3'9"	12·60	1'9"	34·15	1'1"	9·87	2'0"	146·76
11th ...	...	...	1'11"	171·23	1'3"	141·24	1'4½"	100·50	0'4"	67·66	1'0½"	43·04	3'11"	12·85	1'8½"	34·08	1'0"	9·79	2'0"	146·76
12th ...	...	...	1'10"	171·15	1'3"	141·24	1'4½"	100·48	0'4"	67·66	1'0½"	43·04	3'11"	12·85	1'8½"	34·08	1'0"	9·79	1'6"	147·26
13th ...	...	...	2'1"	171·40	1'2½"	141·19	1'4½"	100·48	0'5"	67·58	1'0½"	43·04	3'11"	12·85	1'8½"	34·10	0'11"	9·70	1'1½"	147·66
14th ...	...	...	2'0"	171·32	1'2½"	141·19	1'4½"	100·46	0'5"	67·58	1'0½"	43·02	3'11½"	12·89	1'9"	34·15	0'9"	9·54	0'7½"	148·16
15th ...	...	...	1'11"	171·23	1'2½"	141·19	1'5"	100·44	0'5½"	67·54	1'0½"	43·02	3'6"	12·44	1'9½"	34·17	0'6"	9·29	0'3½"	148·46
16th ...	...	...	1'10"	171·15	1'2½"	141·19	1'5"	100·44	0'6"	67·50	1'0½"	43·02	3'0"	11·94	1'9"	34·15	0'5"	9·20	0'3½"	148·46
17th ...	...	...	1'8"	170·98	1'1½"	141·14	1'5"	100·44	0'7"	67·41	1'0"	43·00	2'9"	11·69	1'9"	34·15	0'5"	9·20	0'6"	148·26
18th ...	...	...	1'7"	170·90	1'1"	141·09	1'5½"	100·42	0'7"	67·41	1'0"	43·00	2'8"	11·60	1'8"	34·15	0'4"	9·12	0'8"	148·26
19th ...	...	...	1'6"	170·82	1'0½"	141·04	1'4½"	100·50	0'7"	67·41	0'11½"	42·97	2'10"	11·77	1'9"	34·15	0'4"	9·12	0'5"	148·36
20th ...	...	...	1'5"	170·73	0'11½"	140·99	1'4"	100·53	0'7½"	67·37	0'11½"	42·95	3'1½"	12·08	1'8½"	34·12	0'4½"	9·16	over. 0'2½"	148·96
21st ...	...	...	1'4"	170·65	0'10½"	140·89	1'6"	100·35	0'8"	67·33	0'11½"	42·93	3'4"	12·27	1'8½"	34·13	0'4½"	9·16	0'11"	149·86
22nd ...	...	...	1'3"	170·57	0'10"	140·84	1'5½"	100·31	0'8½"	67·30	0'11½"	42·93	3'7"	12·52	1'8½"	34·12	0'4½"	9·16	1'11"	150·66
23rd ...	...	...	1'2"	170·48	0'10"	140·84	1'7½"	100·25	0'9"	67·25	0'11"	42·91	3'9"	12·69	1'8½"	34·10	0'4"	9·12	3'0"	151·76
24th ...	...	...	1'1"	170·40	0'9½"	140·79	1'7½"	100·22	0'9½"	67·20	0'10½"	42·89	3'9"	12·69	1'8½"	34·10	0'4"	9·12	4'0"	152·76
25th ...	...	...	0'11"	170·23	0'9½"	140·79	1'8"	100·19	0'10½"	67·12	0'10½"	42·87	4'0"	12·94	1'8½"	34·10	0'4"	9·12	3'11"	152·66
26th ...	...	...	0'10"	170·15	0'9½"	140·79	1'8"	100·19	0'11½"	67·04	0'10½"	42·87	4'3"	13·19	1'8½"	34·08	0'4"	9·12	3'2½"	151·96
27th ...	...	...	0'9"	170·07	0'8½"	140·69	1'8½"	100·17	1'0"	67·00	0'10"	42·83	4'6"	13·44	1'8"	34·06	0'4"	9·12	2'7½"	151·36
28th ...	...	...	0'8"	169·98	0'7½"	140·64	1'9"	100·10	1'0"	67·00	0'9½"	42·80	4'9"	13·69	1'8"	34·06	0'5"	9·20	1'11"	150·86
29th ...	...	...	0'7"	169·90	0'7"	140·59	1'10"	100·03	1'0"	67·00	0'9"	42·75	4'10"	13·77	1'8"	34·06	0'5"	9·20	1'7½"	150·36
30th ...	...	...	0'7"	169·90	0'7"	140·59	1'10½"	99·98	1'0½"	66·95	0'8½"	42·70	4'8"	13·60	1'8"	34·06	0'5"	9·20	1'3½"	150·06
31st ...	...	...	0'6"	169·82	0'5½"	140·49	1'11"	99·94	1'1"	66·91	0'8"	42·66	4'3"	13·19	1'7½"	34·04	0'4"	9·12	1'0"	149·76

G. F. E. S. NEILL, *Captain*, M. S. C.,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Department.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd April 1875, on 158¼ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	36,457	30,407 5 9	2,787 6 10	1,56,023 14	39,681 7 6	3,637 9 4	6,424 16 2
Or per mile of railway	230	192 2 4	17 12 3	985 37	250 13 0	23 0 0	40 12 3
For previous 13 weeks of half-year...	439,736¼	3,18,631 2 0	29,207 16 11	16,30,538 10	3,65,524 15 9	33,506 18 10	62,714 15 9
Total for 14 weeks ...	476,193¼	3,49,038 7 9	31,995 3 9	17,86,561 24	4,05,206 7 3	37,144 8 2	69,139 11 11
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	29,040	21,210 13 6	1,944 6 6	4,07,730 31	84,195 5 10	7,717 18 2	9,662 4 8
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year.	180	134 0 6	12 5 9	2,576 20	532 0 8	48 15 5	61 1 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year.	442,290	3,25,526 13 11	29,839 19 2	35,48,262 31	7,31,073 7 3	67,015 1 4	96,855 0 6

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th April 1875, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	8,478	1,214 0 0	124 8 0	19,904 0	688 0 0	68 16 0	193 4 0
Or per mile of railway	303	44 8 0	4 9 0	711 0	24 8 0	2 9 0	6 18 0
For previous 14 weeks of half-year ...	128,638	17,279 0 0	1,727 18 0	2,61,050 0	8,781 0 0	878 2 0	2,606 0 0
Total for 15 weeks ...	137,116	18,523 0 0	1,852 6 0	2,80,954 0	9,469 0 0	946 18 0	2,799 4 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	8,111	1,229 3 9	122 18 5	21,189 10	821 10 0	82 3 3	205 1 8
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	290	43 14 5	4 7 10	756 30	29 5 6	2 18 8	7 6 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year	132,090	18,400 7 3	1,840 0 10	2,93,008 10	10,208 0 9	1,020 16 1	2,860 16 11

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th April 1875, on 1,279¾ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	154,309¼	2,13,995 5 9	19,616 4 10	*6,02,522 30	†3,17,695 13 3	29,122 2 4	48,738 7 2
Or per mile of railway	......	167 3 5	15 6 7	..	248 4 0	22 15 1	38 1 8
For previous 13 weeks of half-year	1,618,698	25,55,283 4 10	234,234 6 0	1,29,91,321 10	53,51,828 2 9	490,584 5 0	724,818 11 0
Total for 14 weeks	1,773,007¼	27,69,278 10 7	253,850 10 10	1,35,93,844 0	56,69,524 0 0	519,7[illegible] 7 4	773,556 18 2
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	112,051	[illegible] 14 5	14,663 8 6	16,58,155 10	6,98,436 7 9	64,023 6 11	78,686 10 5
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year .	...	124 15 11	11 9 2	.	545 12 2	50 0 7	61 9 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,565,096	[illegible] 4	220,223 17 2	2,17,93,568 10	92,88,5[illegible] 7 0	851,4[illegible] 5 5	10,71,677 2 7

* Deducted mds. 315,103 and Rs. 11,110-7 excess [illegible] week owing to wrong entry in Searsole return.
† Deducted Rs. 10,000 amount of Hooghly Bridge tolls payable to Government on account of previous weeks.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th April 1875, on 223¾ miles open.

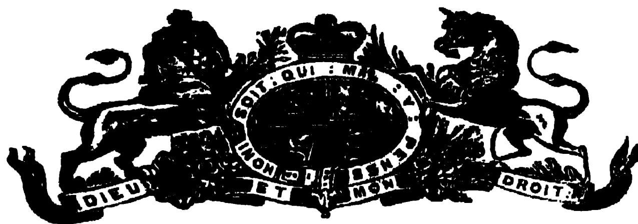
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	5,794	24,[illegible]2 8 6	2,215 15 3	80,903 30	25,510 2 0	2,3[illegible]8 8 7	4,554 4 10
Or per mile of railway . ..	. .	1[illegible]8 0 [illegible]	9 18 1		114 0 2	10 9 0	20 7 1
For previous 13 weeks of half-year	70,303	2,6[illegible] 6 3	24,325 10 7	12,80,082 30	3,66,081 9 6	33,5[illegible]7 9 7	57,8[illegible]3 0 2
Total for 14 weeks ..	76,097	2,89,511 14 9	26,541 6 10	13,60,986 20	3,91,591 11 6	[illegible]5,8[illegible]5 18 2	6[illegible],4[illegible]7 5 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,103	15,120 8 6	1,386 1 0	1,71,318 20	50,928 1 0	4,668 8 1	6,054 9 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	......	67 9 3	6 3 11	......	227 9 9	20 17 2	
Total to corresponding date of previous year...	72,664	2,64,919 3 0	24,284 5 1	17,25,472 20	4,90,074 1 [illegible]	[illegible]4,923 0 1	69,207 14 [illegible]

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th *April* 1875, *on* 27½ *miles open*

	Coaching Traffic			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts		Weight carried.	Receipts		
		Rs. A. P	£ s d.	Mds Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s d.
Total traffic for the week	1,648	1,248 0 0	124 16 0	5,992 0	484 0 0	48 8 0	173 4 0
Or per mile of railway .	60	46 0 0	4 12 0	220 0	17 8 0	1 15 0	6 7 0
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	23,264	16,765 0 0	1,676 10 0	87,187 0	7,230 0 0	723 0 0	2,399 10 0
Total for 15 weeks .	24,912	18,013 0 0	1,801 6 0	93,179 0	7,714 0 0	771 8 0	2,572 14 0
Comparison							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,413	1,128 7 1	112 16 11	14,088 30	793 1 6	79 6 2	192 3 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year .	52	41 13 5	4 3 7	515 37	29 1 8	2 18 2	7 1 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year	22,464	17,218 11 9	1,721 17 6	1,19,519 0	8,551 6 0	855 2 9	2,577 0 3

Printed and published by Edwin Morris Lewis at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta,—April 21, 1875.



SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1875.

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 10th April 1875.

Present:

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding*.
The Hon'ble V. H. Schalch,
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, *Acting Advocate-General*,
The Hon'ble H. L. Dampier,
The Hon'ble Stuart Hogg,
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds,
The Hon'ble Baboo Juggadanund Mookerjee, Rai Bahadoor,
The Hon'ble T. W. Brookes,
The Hon'ble Baboo Doorga Churn Law,
The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal,
and
The Hon'ble Nawab Syud Ashghar Ali Diler Jung, c.s.i.

STATEMENT OF THE COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

His Honor the President said: "As the Council is about to adjourn for a time, I think the present will be a suitable opportunity of reminding hon'ble members of the legislative programme which I presented to the Council on the 19th December last, that is about three and a half months ago, and also of calling to the recollection of hon'ble members the progress which we have made in carrying out that programme. Well, the Council will remember that on the 19th December last I had the honor of making a statement, which statement included the following measures:—The amendment of the excise law; the voluntary registration of Mahomedan marriages and divorces; the alteration of the Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act; the summary recovery of grain advances made by Government during the late famine; the appointment of managers in joint undivided estates; the compulsory registration of possessory titles in land; some additional improvements in the law for the sale of estates for arrears of land revenue; some emendation of the Act for the realization of arrears in Government estates; the simplification and improvement of the law relating to the private partition (or "butwara") of estates paying revenue to Government; the introduction of a law providing for the requirements both of the State and of the people in respect to canals of navigation and irrigation in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa; the consolidation of

the laws regarding municipalities in the interior of the country under the Government of Bengal; the consolidation and amendment of the law relating to the municipality of Calcutta; the improvement of the Act concerning boilers and prime-movers; the introduction of a Bill regarding the recovery of the cost of boundary pillars, and other matters connected with village surveys in Bengal; the alteration of the law relating both to regular police and village police; the re-enactment, with suitable modifications, of the old laws regarding the levy, by private persons, of cesses on navigable rivers, high roads, and market-places; and possibly the application of the law regarding port-dues to some of the ports in Orissa and other parts of Bengal.

Well, that being the programme which was proposed for the acceptance of the Council, I will just for a moment remind hon'ble members of the progress which has been made in each and all of the above-mentioned heads, following the order of subjects which was observed in the opening statement. First, then, the Bill regarding the amendment of the Abkaree Acts has received the best consideration of Mr. Alonso Money, the Member of the Board of Revenue who had charge of that department; and after further consideration by the Government, a Bill has been drafted and has been transmitted for the previous assent of His Excellency the Governor-General. The Council will recollect that, under the provisions of the Indian Councils' Act, this Bill being one which relates to the imperial revenue, it is necessary to obtain the previous assent of the Governor-General; that assent has accordingly been asked for.

The next Bill, to provide for the voluntary registration of Mahomedan marriages and divorces, has, as hon'ble members will recollect, received the constant and repeated attention of this Council. The best authorities upon the subject of Mahomedan law, both at Calcutta and in the mofussil, have been consulted. The Council had over and over again considered and reconsidered the wording of every clause which affected the interests or the feelings and sentiments of the people concerned, and it has now, I may say, been finally settled in Council. We have done our best to render it a Bill suitable for the purpose in view, and acceptable to the persons and classes concerned.

The next Bill, for the amendment of the Jute Act, has been passed in Council, and has received the assent of the Governor-General.

The next is a Bill to provide for the summary realization of loans of money and grain advances made by Government during the late famine. It has also been passed in Council after special consideration by the Select Committee, who had the advantage of having before them evidence obtained from the districts in question.

The next proposed law for appointing managers in joint undivided estates has not yet been submitted to the Council. The reason is that under instructions which we received from the Government of India, which instructions I had the honor to read to the Council in December last, we had to refer the measure back to the districts in the mofussil for the purpose of again consulting the various interests concerned, both zemindars and ryots; and as the Council will imagine, it takes a long time to collect replies from districts so many and so distant. And though we have collected a mass of various opinions, we have not yet been able to weld them into a shape fit for submission to the Council. But the matter is well in hand, and I hope before long we shall be able to submit an appropriate measure.

Then the Bill to provide for the compulsory registration of possessory titles in land has been drafted, and leave has been obtained in Council to introduce it. But it has been thought desirable, before proceeding further, to send the draft for the opinion of several Collectors; and those opinions are now being received, and I hope the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill will soon be able to submit it to the Council.

The next measure is a Bill to improve the sale law. It has not yet been submitted to the Council. The measure will, I think, prove to be not a very large one. The fact is that on consideration we found the sale law does not require very much amendment; but such amendments as can be suggested in justice to the owners of estates that may probably come into this predicament,—

these amendments, I say, will be borne in mind, and I hope that shortly a short measure will be submitted to the Council.

The next is a Bill to provide for the realization of arrears in Government estates. It has been passed in Council, and has received the assent of the Governor-General.

Then comes a Bill to make better provision for the partition of estates paying revenue to Government, known as the Butwara law. It has been read in Council, and has been drafted in considerable detail, and with very great care, by the hon'ble member in charge, and is now before a very competent Select Committee.

The next is a Bill to provide for irrigation and canal navigation. It was read in Council, and has been referred to a Select Committee.

The Bill regarding the consolidation of the law relating to municipalities in the interior of Bengal has been also drafted with very great labour to those concerned. Leave has been granted to introduce it into Council, and I hope shortly to hear of its being referred to a Select Committee.

The Bill for the consolidation of the municipal law of Calcutta has also been drafted with great care and pains. It has been read in Council and referred to a Select Committee, and I trust that various additional improvements or possible changes in the constitution of the municipality will be considered by the Select Committee, and some decision will be arrived at in the course of the next session as to whether any changes in the municipal constitution are or are not really required.

The Bill to amend the Bengal Act relating to boilers and prime-movers has been passed in Council, and has been forwarded for the assent of the Governor-General.

Then a Bill regarding surveys and boundary pillars, the main object of which is to provide for the recovery of the cost of these boundary pillars, has been read in Council and referred to a Select Committee.

As regards the amendment of Act V of 1861, the regulation of the police—I mean the regular police as contradistinguished from the village police—nothing has been done in this Council regarding that. As the Council will remember, I explained in December last that it was doubtful whether it would be within the competence of this Council to proceed with legislation in that matter, considering the orders we have received from the Government of India. I have since had the advantage of very carefully considering this subject with the Inspector-General of Police, and I certainly am convinced that some legislation, either in this Council or in that of the Governor-General of India, will be necessary. I hope in the course of a short time to be able to inform this Council as to whether we shall attempt to proceed with legislation here, or whether we shall recommend that the matter be undertaken elsewhere.

As regards the village police, after further consultation with the authorities concerned, we have arrived at the conclusion that it is not necessary at present to trouble this Council with any proposal on the subject. We find that the law passed in 1870 on this subject was a very carefully prepared measure, which received the assent not only of the most experienced officers of Bengal at the time, but also the approval, after some discussion, of several native members of this Council,—gentlemen who represent some of the greatest landed interests in the country. That being the case, we find that this law has been as yet but partially carried out: that is to say, it was brought into operation in only a very few districts or portions of districts, and that a further trial of its working must be had in other districts before I can undertake to say that there are any defects in the law, and before I can venture to propose any amendment of it for the consideration of the Council.

The next measure proposed was the re-enactment of the old laws for the prohibition of the levy of illegal cesses in navigable rivers, high roads, and market-places, and for the regulation of such cesses as may be found equitable and lawful. Here also no measure has yet been submitted to the Council, but the matter has been undertaken by our hon'ble colleague Mr. Schalch, and I have no doubt that, with his knowledge and experience of the subject, he will before long be able to produce a suitable measure, which

will simply be a re-enactment of the old law, which dates, I think, from 1790, with such suitable alterations or additions as may be called for by the circumstances of the present day.

As regards the ports of Orissa, the application to them of the law for levying port-dues, regarding which it was thought possible we might have to come here for legislation, the Council will have subsequently perceived that the levy of these dues in all ports in Bengal has been fully provided for by the Ports' Act, passed by the imperial legislature for the whole of British India.

So much for the measures which were proposed in the statement made in December last. We have since found it necessary to prepare Bills on two additional subjects. One has been to provide for a system of reformatory schools in or near the Presidency. I think all persons who feel much interested in the welfare of the rising generation will consider that it is very desirable to prevent so many persons of a tender age from growing up in vice, crime, and ignorance in the neighbourhood of so great and populous a town as Calcutta. The other Bill is to provide a more satisfactory and summary jurisdiction for the decision of suits and disputes regarding rent in cases where agrarian troubles or disturbances may be felt. I think all those who have practical acquaintance with landed affairs and interests in the interior of the country, will admit that when such troubles as those which occurred the year before last in parts of Bengal shall arise, it is necessary that the authorities who are responsible for the order and peace of their districts should have a more complete legal power than they have at command for bringing such disputes to a speedy and satisfactory termination. I hope that before long on both these matters we shall be able to submit measures for the consideration of the Council.

The result, I think, of the statement I have now the honor of making shows that we have passed some measures, and that with many others we have made a certain amount of progress,—a considerable amount perhaps relatively to the shortness of the time. But the statement also shows that we have still many measures in hand, and that constant and assiduous efforts will be required from the Council in general, and from hon'ble members in particular, in order to arrive at a satisfactory position during the next session.

The first Bill for immediate consideration in Council is that relating to canals of irrigation and navigation both in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa. I trust that in the course of a month or two, or three at the most, this measure may pass the Council.

Next after that I hope that progress will be made by the Council at its sittings from time to time with the Bills relating to excise, surveys and boundary marks, and the sale law. These will not be very long or extensive Bills, and I hope it will not be taxing unduly the time, attention, and patience of the Council if I ask you to proceed with these Bills with as much speed as may be convenient.

There remains the Mofussil Municipal Bill, which I hope will soon be referred to a Select Committee, and perhaps be advanced some stages during the ensuing months, and possibly passed by the Council within a comparatively brief time.

Besides these there are some long and heavy measures, which I believe will occupy the time of the Select Committees during the whole of the summer. These are the measures relating to the management of joint undivided estates, the registration of possessory titles in land, the law of partition of estates, and the Calcutta municipal law. But still I am sure we may trust to the industry of very competent and able Select Committees that have been, or will be, appointed for the consideration of these Bills, to advance them to such a stage that they shall be passed during the ensuing winter session.

And besides these, as I have already said, we may have to trouble you with Bills regarding the regular police, the regulation of private cesses on rivers, high roads, and market-places, the summary jurisdiction of rent suits, and the establishment of reformatories.

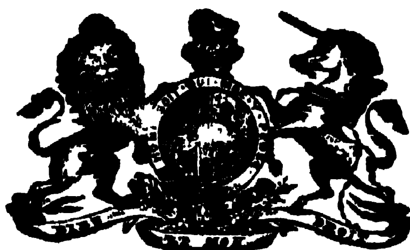
This, then, is the substance of what I have to state regarding the present and immediate future of our legislation. I need not say that while we endeavour

to do what is necessary in every direction, we shall also carefully avoid anything like over-legislation. It is sufficient for us to take up measures as they appear to be called for either by the state of public opinion, or the actual needs and circumstances of the country. We must bear in mind that this is an old established province, with a settled administration, and that extensive and speedy changes are not likely to be required. We may also bear in mind that of late years a great number of extensive improvements have been commenced. Still we cannot afford to stand quiet without moving. We know that stagnation generally ends in retrogression: and we must therefore vigilantly watch for the means of carrying out such progress and such reforms as may be legitimately called for. The best endeavours of the Government of Bengal will be directed to this object; and I am sure that in giving effect to it, we may count on the assistance and co-operation of the many experienced gentlemen who sit in this Council, and represent such important and varied interests.

I think the progress we have been able to make during the last three months shows how very necessary it was to obtain the exclusive services and undivided attention of our excellent colleague, Mr. Dampier. I am sure we are also much indebted for the learning, assiduity, and constant attention to the several consolidation measures which have been drafted by our learned Secretary, Mr. Millett. As he is going away for a short time, I feel confident that the talents and aptitude of his successor will in some degree fill the gap which will be made by his (Mr. Millett's) departure. And as I am obliged to proceed elsewhere for the present, I am sure during my absence, whenever the Council may have to meet, the experience and ability of our hon'ble colleague Mr. Schalch, as President in my absence and in my place, will be given to the measures that may be pending before this Council."

The Council was adjourned to a day of which notice will be given.

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta,—April 21, 1875.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1875.

PART IV.

Bill of the Bengal Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

THE following Bill was read in the Council of of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 24th April 1875, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in one month:—

A Bill to provide for inquiry into disputes regarding the Rent payable by ryots in certain estates, and to prevent agrarian disturbances.

Preamble.

FOR the purpose of providing an inquiry into disputes between zemindars and ryots regarding the rent payable by the ryots in certain estates, and of preventing agrarian disturbances: It is enacted as follows:—

Local extent.

1. This Act extends to all the territories subject to the government of the Lieutenant-Governor. of Bengal

Interpretation.

2. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Lieutenant-Governor" means the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, or the person acting in that capacity.

"Board" means the Board of Revenue for the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

"Collector" (except in section four of this Act) includes—

(a) The Collector of a district;

(b) Any officer specially vested with the powers of a Collector under this Act;

(c) Any officer specially empowered as an Assistant or Deputy Collector under this Act:

Provided that no such last mentioned officer shall exercise any function under this Act except such as may be delegated to him by a general or special order of the Collector.

"Estate" includes—

(a) Any land subject to the payment of revenue for the discharge of which a separate engagement has been or may be entered into with Government.

(b) Any land which is entered in the revenue-roll as separately assessed with the public revenue, although no engagement has been entered into with Government for the amount of revenue so separately assessed upon it as a whole, as in cases in which the estate may be directly managed by a tehsildar on the part of Government.

"Revenue-free tenure" means any rent-free land which is entered in the Collector's Register of revenue-free lands as a separate tenure.

Lieutenant-Governor may declare an estate under inquiry.

3. Whenever it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor, from the representations of the zemindars or of the ryots, that a serious dispute exists in any estate or revenue-free tenure as to the rent payable under sections five and seventeen of Act No. X of 1859 (*to amend the law relating to the recovery of Rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*), or under section five or section eighteen of Bengal Act No. VIII of 1869 (*to amend the procedure in suits between Landlord and Tenants*), by any ryots;

or as to the size of any unit or standard of measurement to which any rate of rent at any time prevalent, is or was referable;

or as to any other question in respect of the adjustment of rents, or as to arrears of rents;

the Lieutenant-Governor may, if he considers that such a course is necessary for the maintenance of the peace and for good government generally, by notification direct that inquiry be made for the determination of such dispute.

From the date of the publication of such notification this Act shall be deemed to be in

force in such estate or revenue-free tenure, until the Lieutenant-Governor shall, by notification, declare that it is no longer in force in such estate or revenue-free tenure.

Appointment of officers with powers under this Act.

4. On the publication of a notification under the last preceding section at the Collector's office of the district in which the estate or any portion thereof is situated, the Lieutenant-Governor shall appoint the Collector, or such other officer as he may think fit, for the purpose of making the inquiry, and may specially vest any officer with powers as an Assistant or Deputy Collector for the purpose of exercising such functions under this Act.

Lieutenant-Governor to lay down points for inquiry and determination.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor shall in each case issue instructions specifying the matters into which the Collector shall inquire in accordance with the provisions of section three of this Act.

All suits in any Court involving any matter which is to be determined under this Act to be transferred to Collector.

6. From the date fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor for the commencement of an inquiry all suits pending before any Revenue-Officer under the said Act No. X of 1859, or before any Court under the said Bengal Act No. VIII of 1869, which may involve an inquiry as to the rate at which any rent is payable in such estate or revenue-free tenure;

or as to any other matter which may be specified by the Lieutenant-Governor under the last preceding section, shall be transferred to the Collector.

Power to refer to arbitration.

7. In making any inquiry under this Act, the Collector may, with the consent of the parties, refer any matter arising in such inquiry to arbitration, and the provisions of Chapter VI (relative to arbitrators) of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, as far as may be practicable, apply to such references.

Collector to report proposals for sanction of Board.

8. After making such inquiry as may be necessary, the Collector shall (subject to the control of the Commissioner of the Division and the Board) make an order with respect to the matters necessary to be determined.

All suits connected with rent to be instituted before Collector only.

9. As long as this Act is in force in any estate or revenue-free tenure the suits specified in section twenty-three of the said Act No. X of 1859, shall, as regards such estate or revenue-free tenure, be cognizable by the Collector, and by no other tribunal.

Such suit may be brought by or against any number of ryots collectively.

10. Whenever an application for enhancement or abatement of rent, against or by any number of ryots, is brought before the Collector, such ryots may be sued or may sue collectively, and it shall be no ground for dismissing or refusing to hear the application that such ryots are wrongly joined as plaintiffs or defendants, provided all such ryots cultivate in the same estate;

but no order shall be passed in such case in which enhancement, or abatement, of rent is claimed, unless the officer making such order is satisfied that all parties have had an opportunity to appear and make objection to any claims preferred against them.

Order to specify how far it applies to each.

11. Every order passed in any such case as is mentioned in the last preceding section shall specify the extent to which each of the ryots named in the order shall be affected thereby.

Rate of rent once fixed under Act, to be fixed for ten years.

12. The rent fixed by order of the Collector as aforesaid shall be payable from the beginning of the year in which the inquiry was made, and shall not be liable to abatement or enhancement, but shall remain fixed for ten years from the first day of such year, or in case of a temporarily-settled estate, until the conclusion of the period of settlement of the estate, if the period expires before the lapse of ten years as aforesaid.

Provided that, during the currency of the term for which the rent has been fixed as aforesaid, the landholder may bring a suit to enhance the rent of any ryot whose rent has been so fixed, on one of the following grounds and no other:

(a)—That the area of the ryot's holding has been increased by alluvion or otherwise; or

(b)—That the productive powers of the land held by the ryot have, since the date of the order, been increased otherwise than by the agency or at the expense of the ryot.

And the ryot may bring a suit for abatement of his rent on one of the following grounds and on no other:

(c)—That the area of the land held by him has been diminished by diluvion or otherwise; or

(d)—That the productive powers of such land have been decreased by any cause beyond his control.

Power to Collector to enforce attendance of witnesses.

13. For the purpose of any inquiry under this Act, the Collector shall have power to summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel the production of documents, by the same means (as far as may be) and in the same manner as is provided in the case of a Court under the Code of Civil Procedure.

Procedure in suits.

14. In the disposal of suits under this Act, the Collector shall, as far as possible, follow the procedure prescribed in the said Act No. X of 1859, and all powers exercised by the Collector under such Act, may be exercised by the Collector under this Act.

Rates settled under this Act to be judicially recognized.

15. In every case in which the rates payable in any estate shall have been settled under this Act, every court of justice shall judicially recognize such rates as the rates which were fairly and equitably payable by ryots of that class for land of that quality at the time when the Collector made the order under section eight of this Act.

Board with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, may make rules.

16. The Board, subject to the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act for—

(a) prescribing the manner in which the Collector shall make inquiries and report for sanction their proposals;

(b) and generally for the guidance of all persons in matters connected with the enforcement of this Act.

The objects and reasons of this Bill are fully set out in the following Minute of the Lieutenant-Governor.

H. L. DAMPIER.

The 21st April 1875.

Minute by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated 16th March 1875.

FOR some time past there have been indications of renewed uneasiness and uncertainty here and there in some parts of Bengal, more especially Eastern Bengal, in the relations between landlord and tenant, particularly touching the rates of rent. I say renewed, because it will be in the recollection of all who are conversant with these affairs that there were troubles of this sort in 1873, which showed themselves markedly in the Pubna district.

2. The Government of India, in a despatch, No. 413 of the 23rd September 1873, reviewed the correspondence which had taken place regarding the Pubna troubles, and communicated general instructions to the Government of Bengal. Among those instructions there occurs the following passage: –

"The policy of altering or enlarging revenue jurisdictions under Act X of 1859 and similar laws will however, require careful deliberation. Meanwhile, if the dissensions in the Pubna districts are ascertained to be spreading and becoming organized, the difficulties which they present will have to be met at once. In that event, the more direct and comprehensive way of treating them may be by passing a law which would authorize the appointment of a special commission vested with powers to investigate summarily the differences between landlord and tenant, or between various proprietors and occupants of the soil in certain districts, and to settle them by award that shall not be open to appeal. His Excellency in Council believes that such a measure for the solution of exceptional difficulties of the kind now arising would not be without precedent in Bengal.

"These, then, of the plans of action suggested by the papers now before the Government, are those which appear the most readily practicable and the most likely to succeed."

3. These and other instructions were subsequently approved by the Secretary of State.

4. Although the procedure above indicated might be susceptible of some improvement in detail, so as to be more exactly adapted to the custom and practice in provinces which are under a permanent settlement, still the principle of the above instruction is precisely applicable to contingencies which are arising, or seem likely to arise, and affords, as I believe, the only means of obviating the chance of the recurrence of agrarian troubles in Bengal.

5. There are occasionally complaints on the part of ryots and on the part of zemindars in some portions of the districts around Calcutta or in Central Bengal At the present time, however, such complaints on both sides are more rife and more extensive in Eastern and South-Eastern Bengal. This may be illustrated by the following extracts from the Dacca Commissioner's annual report dated the 12th September 1874: –

"*Para.* 26. Class feeling has not shown itself prominently or in any overt way during the year of report; but district officers report that there are not wanting indications of very unsatisfactory relations between some landlords and their tenants on the question of rent. The landlords see the ryots profiting largely by the enhanced value of the produce of what they regard as their property, and they desire, not unnaturally, to intercept some portion of this increased return some way or other; the action taken by the authorities against the levy of illegal cesses leads them further to desire to place this demand on the safe footing of higher rents.

"Formerly this course would have been effected by gradually getting the ryots over to agree, on the ground of their increased profits, to submit to an enhanced demand of rent; but now such attempts are steadily and passively resisted by the tenantry in combination. The landlords' agents send for them, they ignore the summons altogether; they go further, and withhold all rents, and virtually decline any communications whatever with their landlords except through the medium of the courts.

"27. To have to sue the entire body of his tenantry in any large estate is ruinous work to the landlord; his position, therefore forces him to do all that conciliatory measures can achieve, and so grave complications are for the time being tided over; but I apprehend that an open rupture must come sooner or later. The state of things to which I have referred is unfortunately not confined to any particular tract of country; it exists more or less in each of the four principal districts of this division."

6. The annual report of the Commissioner of Chittagong, dated the 4th September 1874, contains the following passage:—

"*Para.* 62. In the Chittagong district the relations between landlord and tenant are never very cordial, and the Magistrate cites one instance in which the purchasers (Hindu zemindars and rice-traders) of a large estate, at a sale for arrears of revenue, have been unable to settle with the ryots without the assistance of the Collector, to whom they (the purchasers) made application through the Civil Court for detailed measurement and record of rights, the tenants steadily refusing to point out their lands or come to any terms. Of course the new proprietors want to enhance, and equally of course the tenants are opposed to any such proceeding."

7. Since these reports were written, agrarian trouble actually began to occur during January 1875 in the eastern portion of the Dacca district. A dispute regarding rent broke out between the zemindars and ryots, and threatened to lead to breaches of the peace. If this should not be allayed, it was feared that similar disputes might break out in some of the neighbouring districts. The Commissioner was immediately instructed to warn all parties concerned of the consequences of a breach of the peace, and to invite them to settle their differences by private arbitration. Efforts are now being made to effect such amicable arrangement: whether they will prove successful remains to be seen.

8. It is always difficult to forecast the line which an agrarian people may take, or what provocation might be given on either side But the opinion seems gaining ground among well-informed persons, that if once any considerable trouble of this nature were to break out anywhere, the movement might spread to other places. In some localities the zemindars might get the upper hand, in other places the ryots. In some localities the strength of both parties might be nearly balanced, and might be equal to sustaining a contest for some time.

All circumstances of this nature would either be altogether harmful, or else would do more harm than good.

9. In parts of Eastern Bengal there seems to be a disposition among the ryots to combine in something like leagues and unions. The object of such combinations may be various. If any success were obtained by these means, there is always a chance that ryots might begin to combine in refusing to pay rent, whereon the zemindars might try to collect it by force. The consequences of a combination with this object would be serious in the present state of Bengal. It may be hoped that things will not, under any circumstances, come to this pass; still we should guard against the possibility of such contingencies arising.

10. As yet no trouble has actually broken out since 1873, but as just seen, something of the kind was very nearly breaking out quite recently, and despite our efforts, may yet break out. And the apprehension of similar occurrences elsewhere in Bengal is, I believe, present to many thoughtful minds. It may be therefore well to consider what measures the local Government can take in the existing state of the law for doing justice to both parties and for preventing agrarian trouble.

11. In such event it could take steps for causing the disputed matters to be speedily determined by appointing additional native judges, moonsifs and others, if necessary, under the supervision of a special European judge. It could station extra police to maintain order, and ensure that the judicial enquiries should be carried out quietly. If the zemindars should attempt to act contrary to the judicial awards, it could easily apply a remedy. If the ryots should refuse compliance with the judicial decisions, and if necessity arose to execute decrees in large numbers, it could doubtless help in that process. But beyond and above all the things above mentioned, it could use its influence to prevent either party from resorting to violence, and to induce them to submit to private arbitration.

12. These resources taken together are not inconsiderable, and if we cannot get more or better resources, we must make the best of them, and with them we must essay and strive to prevent agrarian troubles in Bengal. But in these resources there are, I think, several defects which might be easily remedied.

13. It will be seen presently that among the disputed cases the most important class will relate to economic and agricultural questions with which civil courts are not well fitted to deal; yet the procedure above described is entirely that of the ordinary civil courts. Suits must be formally brought before anything is done. The cases must be carried through the regular stages; matters pertaining to the profits of cultivation, the value of produce, the customary rents, and the like, will be argued out by opposing counsels; appeals may be laid; and decisions can be enforced only by the formal process of execution. However prompt the courts might be, all these proceedings must take time; meanwhile excitement might be growing over the whole district. Moreover, the courts could not well travel beyond the evidence adduced, and might not be able to enter upon economic considerations notwithstanding that such considerations might have an important bearing upon the cases.

14. That the main questions at issue are economic and agricultural, will be apparent thus. There will seldom be any serious dispute between the tenants-at-will and the zemindars. The really serious disputes arise between the zemindars and the ryots having right of occupancy—mainly men who have been twelve years and upwards in possession; a class who are constantly growing in numbers, and representing larger and larger proportions of the aggregate of ryots, and who probably are already the most important section of the ryots. In some places the zemindars apparently allege that these occupancy ryots are paying very low rents, and consequently claim some enhancement. The occupancy ryots apparently allege that they ought not to be required to pay more than the old established rates of their part of the country. If the zemindars persist in their demands, they cannot eject the occupancy ryots, but they can sue them under section 18 of Act VIII of 1869, which I will here quote *in extenso*:—

"18. No ryot having a right of occupancy shall be liable to an enhancement of the rent previously paid by him, except on some one of the following grounds, namely -

"That the rate of rent paid by such ryot is below the prevailing rate payable by the same class of ryots for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the places adjacent.

"That the value of the produce, or the productive powers of the land, have been increased otherwise than by the agency or at the expense of the ryot.

"That the quantity of land held by the ryot has been proved by measurement to be greater than the quantity for which rent has been previously paid by him."

15. The civil court then will have to decide whether all or any of the above grounds are or are not found in the particular case or class of cases. Each one of these grounds involves questions for the due settlement of which a civil court cannot be fitted, while the land revenue officers are peculiarly fitted. The third ground, involving questions of actual measurement, may be more exactly arguable than either of the other two, and the court could order a survey. Otherwise, as regards native measurements, there are frequent disputes as to the unit of local measurement, the length of the measuring rod, and the like, which had far better be referred to the land revenue authority than to any other. The first ground, involving questions whether certain other lands in places adjacent are of a similar description, or possess similar advantages with the lands of which the rent is disputed, is not one to be determined by speeches and counter-speeches of counsel, nor one to be settled by witnesses into whose evidence opinion may largely enter, and all this before

a native judge who may not know, and probably would not know much of these matters. The second ground is the most difficult of all, as it involves questions whether the produce, or the productive powers of the land, have been increased otherwise than by the agency or at the expense of the ryot. These are purely economic and agricultural questions which cannot possibly be argued and discussed, and attested in a court of law with any advantage, or with any definite authority. And yet this is the very ground on which the most serious disputes are likely to arise, and is actually the ground on which the disputes in Eastern Bengal are now arising.

16. This latter point may be illustrated by presenting the substance of the dispute now pending in Eastern Bengal. There are very extensive lands of good quality in the valley of the river Megna, of which the rent has been at the rate of 12 annas to 14 annas per beegha. The zemindars say that this rate is very low, and demand an enhancement up to 18 annas and 20 annas. The cultivators, chiefly occupancy ryots, refuse to pay any enhancement upon the established and widely prevailing rate. If the dispute is to have a legal solution, the zemindars will have to bring a suit against the ryots under the section 18 of Act VIII of 1869 above quoted, and according to one or other of the three grounds already adverted to. It is not probable that much difficulty will arise in this instance regarding the first and third grounds, namely the amount of land in the cultivator's possession and the general prevalence of the 12 annas to 14 annas rate. The contest must be upon the second of the three grounds, namely that the value of the produce and productive powers of the land having been increased otherwise than by the agency or at the expense of the ryot. This ground involves general considerations regarding the past and present state of Eastern Bengal; the progress of trade, especially the export trade; the range of prices on the one hand, and on the other hand the expenses of cultivation; the just share of the ryot in the profits of cultivation, the general tendency of rural custom, and the like. It is not easy to imagine matters less suited for discussion in the law courts when the people are becoming angry on both sides. Manifestly the proper persons to bring these urgent matters to a just and peaceful issue are the Collector and his officers. It should be their business, after a general review of the circumstances, to arrive at a conclusion as to whether the 12 annas to 14 annas rate per beegha ought to be maintained as the ryots say, or be raised to 18 to 20 annas as the zemindars say; and if not, then whether it should be raised to something between 14 annas and 18 annas. Or better still, they should try to induce the parties to submit the matter to private arbitration and abide by its results. And they ought to be able to compel obedience from both parties to any decision that may be formed, which they at present have not the lawful power to do, and which they may not, we fear, be able to do.

17. I present this case as an instance, which is now in the course of occurrence. The instances which occurred in the Pubna district during 1873 were apparently more difficult, involving questions under all of the three grounds above prescribed. And cases equally difficult may occur at any time in other parts of Bengal.

18. I do not enter into any question as to the fitness or otherwise of the civil courts to decide these matters in individual disputes in times of quiet. I only say that the courts cannot be so well fitted as the land revenue officers to decide these matters affecting large numbers of excitable people on both sides in times of disquiet. In these matters of urgency my desire is to obtain power by law to do through the land revenue officers—that is, the Commissioners, the Collectors, and the Deputy Collectors, under the supervision of the Board of Revenue—that which in these cases is needful for the peace and good government of the country without proposing any general change of the existing rent law.

19. By the present rent law (VIII of 1869, Bengal Council) the suits regarding rent are heard by the civil courts. They used to be heard by the land revenue authorities, but they were by this Act transferred to the civil courts. Many authorities consider that this transfer was not expedient. The zemindars (as I understand) generally dislike the change that was then made, and would desire to see these suits retransferred to the revenue authorities. It is difficult to gauge the opinion of the ryots in regard to the transfer of these suits to the civil courts; I have no evidence, however, that they dislike it. I believe that the civil courts have done the work well according to the existing law, and have at least endeavoured to do substantial justice. Still, my own opinion inclines to be against the transfer that was made in 1869. I apprehend that the speedy and judicious decision of suits between landlord and tenant is very important to the future tranquillity of Bengal, and that the land revenue authorities are much better fitted than the civil courts can be to decide these suits to the advantage of both parties concerned. As, however, the law was passed in 1869, I am not disposed to move for its being essentially altered; although, if the general wish should hereafter prove to be favorable to such alteration, I for one should not be able to object to consider the question.

20. But I recommend that the local Government should have the power, upon good cause shown, of appointing the Collector or other officer to settle authoritatively disputes of the nature above described, and to enforce awards. There need not be any power taken to interfere unduly between landlord and tenant, but only when the parties might apply for our interposition, and when such interposition might appear necessary for peace and good government. There would be no necessity for giving more power to the Collector in fixing rents and rent rates than that which is given by the existing rent law to the courts of justice. There would be nothing of a one-sided character in

the matter. The zemindar might make application, so might the ryots. Sometimes one of the two parties might avail itself of this advantage, sometimes the other. The interposition need not extend beyond certain limits, and would be limited to matters of rent and its rates, and the measurement of land as affecting such rents. Within the declared area of interference, and during the period of its duration (all which would be determined by the local Government), the Collector would, after due inquiry, and after hearing both parties, fix the rates of rent according to the circumstances, and with such guidance as the existing laws might afford him, and decide suits for rent, both current dues and arrears. The Collector should also have the power of fixing the disputed rents for a short term of years, so that there might be no chance of need arising for again exercising interposition within a reasonable period. The matters thus decided would not be open to revision by the civil courts, but appeals would lie to the Commissioner and to the Board. It might be thought that the parties, zemindars and ryots, or either party as the local Government might direct, might be charged with the expenses incurred by the State by these proceedings; I do not, however, recommend this. The Collectors and the Deputy Collectors—in fact the existing establishment—would be able to do the work, which would not be of constant occurrence. For these objects I have prepared a draft Bill which I should be glad to introduce into the local legislature of Bengal. If this Bill, with such modifications or improvements as might be made during its passage through Council, should become law with the assent of the Governor-General, then, for all ordinary times and occasions, the Acts (VIII of 1869 and X of 1859) would remain in force as the rent law of Bengal. The difference between the present and proposed practice would be this, that we should have the legal power, which we have not now, of dealing effectively with agrarian troubles through the agency of the land revenue authorities. It is only by such agency that the occurrence of these troubles is or can be prevented in Bengal. At present such prevention is effected at the best in a precarious and uncertain way: perhaps it may not always be effected. But if the proposed Bill were to become law, the land revenue authorities would have power to prevent such trouble breakingout, and would be under responsibility for such prevention, which responsibility they would, I believe, be able to discharge to the satisfaction of Government.

21. The foregoing remarks are meant to apply to Bengal mainly: they are, however, equally applicable to Behar. They apply, however, in a less degree to Orissa, to the Chota Nagpore province, and to Julpigoree and the Western Dooars, to which territories the Act (VIII of 1869) was not extended, and where rent suits are tried by the land revenue officers under Act X of 1859. In these districts the local Government has far better means of preventing agrarian trouble than in Bengal and Behar. Still its hands would be strengthened even in Orissa and Chota Nagpore by the passing of the proposed Bill. I would therefore extend the measure to all the territories under the Government of Bengal.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

C. C. MACRAE,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.



APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1875.

GENERAL JURY LIST.

LIST of Persons liable to serve on Common Juries in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the year ensuing as from 1st May 1875, pursuant to Act XIII of 1865.

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	A					
1	Abbott, F H	Assistant, Office of Contlr of Mily Accts	Somerset Buildings	India	Christian	Errors in name and description can be corrected on communication to the office of the Clerk of the Crown. Persons claiming exemption should communicate their claim and ground to the Clerk of the Crown as soon as possible after service of summons; and so also should all persons summoned and unable to attend for any reason or cause, stating the reason or cause; so that, if sufficient cause is alleged, the Sheriff may be directed to summon another juryman.
2	Abbott, G	Firm of Abbott and Co.	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto	
3	Abreo, J	Assistant, Apcar and Co.	Radha Bazar	ditto	ditto	
4	Abreo, J	Assistant, Board of Revenue	2, Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
5	Abro, G W	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
6	Aburrow, A H	Assistant, L W Toulmin and Co.	Radha Bazar Street	ditto	ditto	
7	Acton, A	Manager, Calcutta Central Press Company, Limited.	Council House Street	Great Britain	ditto	

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	A					
8	Adels, J P	Head Asst Office of Supdt of Rev Survey	10, Middleton Street	Amsterdam	Christian	
9	Adels, J R	Draftsman, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	India	ditto	
10	Agar, H	Assistant, E I R Press	Dalhousie Square	Great Britain	ditto	
11	Aitken, W R T	Assistant, John Elliott and Co	Clive Street	India	ditto	
12	Albert, A	Assistant, Moran and Co	3, Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
13	Alexander, G	Assistant, Arlington and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
14	Alexander, H	Assistant, Schlæpfer, Putz and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
15	Alexander, J	Printer, *Exchange Gazette*	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
16	Alexander, J H	Assistant, Home Department	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto	
17	Alexander, W P	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co...	Strand	Great Britain	ditto	
18	Allan, J	Firm of Mackintosh, Burn and Co	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
19	Allan, J	Assistant, Foreign Department	Council House Street	India	ditto	
20	Allan, W	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
21	Allardice, R	Firm of Steuart and Co	Old Court House Corner	Great Britain	ditto	
22	Amos, W G	Firm of W H Gilbert and Co	Lall Bazar	ditto	ditto	
23	Anderson, A	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co...	16, Strand	ditto	ditto	
24	Anderson, A M	2nd Officer, Oriental Bank Corporation	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
25	Anderson, A P	Firm of Shaw, Finleyson and Co	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
26	Anderson, B	Assistant, Secretariat, Govt. of India, P W D.	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto	
27	Anderson, G G	Assistant, Firm of Magor and Co	7, New China Bazar Street..	ditto	ditto	
28	Anderson, J	Firm of J Anderson and Co	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
29	Anderson, T S	Firm of Anderson, Wright and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto	
30	Andrew, J T	Assistant, Audit Office, East Indian Railway	Writers' Buildings	India	ditto	
31	Andrews, C A	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
32	Andrews, G	Assistant, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce.	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto	

33	Andrews, J	Hotel-keeper	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	Christian
34	Andrews, J	Assistant, Home Department	Loudon's Buildings	India	ditto
35	Ansted, T W	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto
36	Apcar, A (Jr.)	Assistant, Apcar and Co	Radha Bazar Street	ditto	ditto
37	Apcar, S T	Assistant, Apcar and Co	ditto	ditto	ditto
38	Armstrong, W	Assistant, Steuart and Co	Old Court House Corner	ditto	ditto
39	Arratoon, C	Assistant, Atkinson Brothers	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
40	Ashburner, G	Assistant, Ashburner and Co	Garstin's Place	Great Britain	ditto
41	Ashe, A B	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	India	ditto
42	Ashe, C	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto
43	Atkinson, D	Surveyor, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto
44	Atkinson, F G	Assistant, Controller-General's Office	Treasury Buildings	ditto	ditto
45	Atkinson, J H	Firm of Atkinson Brothers	Chowringhee Road	Great Britain	ditto
46	Augustin, C F	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	India	ditto
47	Augustine, E W	Assistant, Board of Revenue	2, Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto
48	Augustine, J	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
49	Authray, A	Assistant, Audit Office, East India Railway	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
50	Avery, W	Assistant, Office of Controller of Mily. Accts.	Somerset Buildings	Great Britain	ditto
51	Avetoom, C T	Merchant	No. 2, Lindsay Street	ditto	ditto
52	Aynsley, J M	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	ditto	ditto
53	Ayres, W H T	Supdt., Office of Actt.-Genl. of Bengal	Treasury Buildings	ditto	ditto
	B.				
54	Babonau, T W	Record-keeper, Revenue Branch, Surveyor-General's Office.	46, Park Street	ditto	ditto
55	Badham, H	Firm of Badham Brothers	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto
56	Bailey, W	Assistant Book-keeper, Chief Auditor's Office.	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
57	Baker, A	Assistant, Secretariat, Government of India, P. W. D.	Fort William	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	B					
58	Baker, W C	... Registrar, Chief Engineer's Office, E. I. R.	Writers' Buildings ...	Great Britain	Christian	
59	Baldwin, W J	... 4th Class Clerk, Office of Secretary to the Government of Bengal, P W D	20, Dalhousie Square ...	India	ditto	
60	Ball, E	... Assistant, Ranken and Co ...	Old Court House Street ...	Great Britain	ditto	
61	Ballantine, C R	... Assistant, Office of Consulting Engineer to the Government of India.	20, Writers' Buildings ...	India	ditto	
62	Bampton, W R	... Inhabitant ...	Jora Tallao Street ...	ditto	ditto	
63	Bancroft, N W	... Assistant, Office of Surgeon-General, India Medical Department.	Humayoon Place ...	ditto	ditto	
64	Baness, J F	... Surveyor and Chief Draftsman, Drawing Branch, Surveyor-General's Office.	Park Street ...	ditto	ditto	
65	Barbour, M	... Assistant, Mookerjee, Clark and Co ...	Commercial Buildings ...	Great Britain	ditto	
66	Barlow, T	... Printer, *Indian Daily News* ...	British Indian Street ...	India	ditto	
67	Barnes, S K	... Assistant, John Elliott and Co ...	Clive Street ...	Great Britain	ditto	
68	Barnett, G	... Assistant, Corfield and Co ...	Government Place ...	India	ditto	
69	Barrett, E	... Assistant, R Scott, Thomson and Co, Ld...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto	
70	Barrett, R	... Road Overseer, 2nd Division, Calcutta ...	Chowringhee Road ...	ditto	ditto	
71	Bartlett, G F	... Sub-Engineer, P W D, 2nd Calcutta Divn.	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto	
72	Bartlett, G W	... Inspector of Bazars to J P ...	Chowringhee Road ...	ditto	ditto	
73	Bartlett, R	... Coach Builder ...	British Indian Street ...	ditto	ditto	
74	Baxter, W	... Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts.	Somerset Buildings ...	Great Britain	ditto	
75	Bayne, R R	... Draftsman, Chief Engineer's Office, E I R...	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto	
76	Beer, J H E	... Manager, Corfield and Co ...	Government Place, East ...	ditto	ditto	
77	Bell, J	... Supdt., Office of Acct.-General of Bengal ...	Treasury Buildings ...	ditto	ditto	
78	Bell, R J	... Asst. Professor, Cathedral Mission College	Puttuldangah ...	ditto	ditto	
79	Bell, W	... Assistant, Henry S Cox ...	Wellesley Place ...	ditto	ditto	
80	Bellamy, J F	... Deputy Supdt., Military Dept. Press ...	Esplanade Row ...	ditto	ditto	

81	Belletty, J R	Assistant, Bengal Office, Judl Dept	1, Sudder Street	India	ditto
82	Belletty, M	Assistant, Foreign Department	Council House Street	ditto	ditto
83	Belletty, N A	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	46, Park Street	ditto	ditto
84	Bennett, F J	Examiner of the Superintendent, Government Printing.	Hastings' Street	Great Britain	ditto
85	Berwick, J F	Acting Accountant, Oriental Bank Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
86	Berry, J H	Assistant, Accountant, National Bank	3, Council House Street	ditto	ditto
87	Beveridge, W W	Superintendent Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts.	Treasury Buildings	India	ditto
88	Bird, S	ditto ditto	ditto	Great Britain	ditto
89	Bishop, W C	Road Overseer, Justices of the Peace	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
90	Bishop, W H	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto
91	Biss, J K	Assistant, Commissary-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto
92	Biss, R L	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	Strand	ditto	ditto
93	Biss, W H	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
94	Blackwood, H	Assistant, Ede and Hobsons	23, Canning Street	ditto	ditto
95	Bliss, J	Assistant, Harold and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
96	Bois, A	Firm of Cook and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto
97	Bois, E	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
98	Bolst, H A	Assistant, Secretariat, Government of India, Public Works Department.	Loudon's Buildings	India	ditto
99	Bolton, T	Assistant, Mathematical Instrument Estab.	Park Street	Great Britain	ditto
100	Bonnaud, A L	Assistant, Robert and Charriol	Vansittart Row	India	ditto
101	Bonnaud, G A	Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts.	Somerset Buildings	ditto	ditto
102	Botellho, J W	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	ditto	ditto
103	Bourrilhon, A	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
104	Bowers, J	Foreman, Printing Branch, Public Works Department.	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
105	Braddon, J B	Assistant, Controller of P. W. Accounts	17, Writers' Buildings	Great Britain	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	B					
106	Brady, J W	Assistant, T E Thomson	9, Esplanade Row	India	Christian	
107	Braham, G	Assistant, Llewelyn and Co	Bentinck Street	ditto	ditto	
108	Braham, H	Assistant, Jessop and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto	
109	Brancker, R	Assistant, Ewing and Co	New China Bazar Street	ditto	ditto	
110	Bremner, A W	Head Asst., Master Attendant's Office	11, Bankshall Street	Great Britain	ditto	
111	Breton, A	Assistant, W Moran and Co	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
112	Brewster, C O	Assistant, G E Hotel Company, Limited	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
113	Brewster, R C	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
114	Bridge, A J	Joint Manager, G F Kellner and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
115	Bridgeman, T O	Assistant Accountant, Oriental Bank Corporation.	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
116	Bridgenell, J	Accountant, Calcutta Mint	Strand	India	ditto	
117	Bridgenell, J L	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
118	Brigden, C	Assistant, Westfield and Co	Government Place	Great Britain	ditto	
119	Broad, W	Proprietor, Adelphi Hotel	Waterloo Street	ditto	ditto	
120	Broadhead, E H	Head Assistant, Deputy Commissary General's Office.	6, Park Street	India	ditto	
121	Broderick, J M	Accountant, Contro. of P W Accounts	Writers' Buildings	Great Britain	ditto	
122	Brown, A	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	Strand Road	ditto	ditto	
123	Brown, G S	Assistant, Treasury Dept., Bengal Bank	Strand	ditto	ditto	
124	Brown, T	Assistant, Thacker, Spink & Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
125	Brown, T F	Assistant, Mackintosh, Burn & Co	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
126	Brown, T F	Firm of Seton and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto	
127	Brown, T J	Undertaker	Bentinck Street	India	ditto	
128	Browne, R D	Assistant Manager, G E Hotel	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	ditto	
129	Bruce, H T	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	India	ditto	
130	Bruce, J	Secretary, Doveton College	Park Street	Great Britain	ditto	

131	Bryant, A J	Assistant, Office of Accountant-General, Military Department.	Dacre's Lane	ditto	ditto
132	Buchan, J	Accountant, National Bank	3, Council House Street	ditto	ditto
133	Buchanan, R J	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	16, Strand Road	ditto	ditto
134	Burgess, R	Assistant, J Monteith and Co	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto
135	Burgess, W W	Assistant, T E Thomson and Co	9, Esplanade Row	India	ditto
136	Burke, A D	Outfitter	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	ditto
137	Burke, G H	Assistant, T E Thomson	9, Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto
138	Burnes, J A	Sub-Accountant, Oriental Bank	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
139	Burnham, R	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	India	ditto
140	Burrows, A	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines.	4, Garstin's Place	ditto	ditto
141	Buskin, E G	Firm of Buskin and Co	Strand	Great Britain	ditto
142	Buttrum, E	Assistant, Barlow and Co.	Clive Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto
143	Byrne, A E	Registrar, Surveyor-General's Office	46, Park Street	India	ditto
144	Byrne, H B	Assistant, Office of Controller, Military Accounts.	Somerset Buildings	ditto	ditto
145	Byrne, J O	Head Clerk, Surveyor-General's Office	46, Park Street	ditto	ditto

C

146	Caithness, J E	Firm of Cooke and Kelvey	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	ditto
147	Calvert, J	Assistant, Turner, Morrison and Co	Lyons' Range	ditto	ditto
148	Campbell, T F	Assistant Controller of Military Accounts.	Somerset Buildings	ditto	ditto
149	Cantopher, F G	Assistant, Steuart and Co	Old Court House Corner	India	ditto
150	Carlisle, F	Assistant, Carlisle Nephews and Co	25, Mangoe Lane	Great Britain	ditto
151	Carlisle, S	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
152	Carpenter, A W	Assistant, Landing and Shipping Company, Limited.	Hare Street	ditto	ditto
153	Carrit, W	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co...	16, Strand	ditto	ditto
154	Carter, A M	Auditor, Examiner's Office, Pay Department	Bankshall Street	India	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	C					
155	Carter, H	Assistant, Ahmuty and Co	Church Lane	Great Britain	Christian	
156	Carter, W	Assistant, Petrocochino and Co	New China Bazar Street	ditto	ditto	
157	Cartland, C F	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	India	ditto	
158	Cashman, J H	Chief Clerk, Office of Secretary to Government of Bengal, Public Works Dept.	20, Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
159	Caston, J F	Assistant, Office of Examiner of Medical Accts.	7, Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
160	Cautty, D	Assistant, G. Abbott and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	India	ditto	
161	Chalmer, W A	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
162	Chamaritt, A	Surveyor & Geog. Examiner	46, Park Street	ditto	ditto	
163	Chaplin, M S	Assistant, M C Joakim and Co	2, Elliott Road	Great Britain	ditto	
164	Charlton, J L	Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	1, Sudder Street	India	ditto	
165	Chater, M	Accountant, Bank of Calcutta	New China Bazar Street	ditto	ditto	
166	Chaunce, J	Assistant, Hamilton and Co	9, Weston's Lane	ditto	ditto	
167	Cheetham, G	Assistant, Carlisle Nephews and Co	25, Mangoe Lane	Great Britain	ditto	
168	Chick, N A	Registrar of Hackney Carriages	Free School Street	India	ditto	
169	Christien, F	Assistant, J G Hanhart and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
170	Clabon, G	Assistant, Hoare, Miller and Co	Strand	Great Britain	ditto	
171	Clark, A	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	ditto	ditto	ditto	
172	Clark, B	Assistant Engineer, P. W. Department	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
173	Clark, J	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	16, Strand	ditto	ditto	
174	Clark, J A	Firm of Clark and Mookerjee	Commercial Buildings	ditto	ditto	
175	Clark, W H	Assistant, Calcutta Mint	Strand	India	ditto	
176	Clinton, M C	Assistant, Office of Accountant-General, Military Department	Dacre's Lane	Great Britain	ditto	
177	Coard, C W	Engraver, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto	

178	Cock, A	Assistant, Office of the Accountant-General, Military Department.	Dacre's Lane	ditto	ditto
179	Cockburn, E	Assistant, Board of Revenue	2, Bankshall Street	India	ditto
180	Coggan, H A	Assistant, Burn and Co	Hastings' Street	Great Britain	ditto
181	Coish, W	Shoemaker	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto
182	Collett, W H	Manager, G F Kellner and Co	45, Elliott Road	ditto	ditto
183	Collie, H	Assistant, Office of Director of Public Instruction.	Chowringhee Road	India	ditto
184	Collins, B S	Coach-builder and Contractor	Free School Street	ditto	ditto
185	Connew, C M	Assistant, F T Brooks and Co	Clive Row	Great Britain	ditto
186	Connew, R K	Bill, Share, and Stock Broker	1, Clive Row	ditto	ditto
187	Connor, J	Assistant, Office of Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Upper Circle.	10, Middleton Street	India	ditto
188	Cooke, G F	Assistant, Secretariat, Government of India, Public Works Department.	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto
189	Cooke, H R	Registrar, Foreign Office	Council House Street	ditto	ditto
190	Cornelius, J	Assistant, Shipping Office	Strand	ditto	ditto
191	Counsell, T A	Assistant, Bengal Office	1, Sudder Street	ditto	ditto
192	Courthope, W F	Assistant, Ede and Hobson	23, Canning Street	Great Britain	ditto
193	Cowie, D L	Assistant, Colvin, Cowie and Co	Hastings' Street	ditto	ditto
194	Cowie, E H	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
195	Cowpar, C	Assistant, Cox, Still and Co	Mission Row	ditto	ditto
196	Cox, J	Assistant, Robert Campbell and Co	Waterloo Street	ditto	ditto
197	Craddock, J	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines.	4, Garstin's Place	India	ditto
198	Cranenburgh, D E	Reporter, *Englishman* Office	Hare Street	ditto	ditto
199	Craw, W	Assistant, Branch Department, Bengal Bank	Strand	Great Britain	ditto
200	Creais, J	Asst., Commy. of Ordnance and Arsenal	Fort William	India	ditto
201	Creaton, D C	Assistant, Mackenzie, Lyall and Co	Dalhousie Square	Great Britain	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	C					
202	Crow, R M	Firm of Lepage and Co	Bow Bazar Street	India	Christian	
203	Cruden, J	Assistant, Gladstone, Willie and Co	Clive Street	Great Britain	ditto	
204	Cruickshank, D	Assistant, Begg, Dunlop and Co	Mission Row	ditto	ditto	
205	Cumming, A	Secretary, Great Eastern Hotel	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
206	Cummins, P D	Assistant, Francis, Harrison, Hathaway & Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
207	Cunliffe, R H	Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	Chowringhee Road	India	ditto	
208	Cunningham, A C	Assistant, Deputy Surveyor-General's Office	Middleton Street	Great Britain	ditto	
	D					
209	D'Costa, W H	Head Reader, Bengal Secretariat Printing Department.	Chowringhee Road	India	ditto	
210	D'Cruz, H L	Assistant, Office of Accountant-General, Military Department.	Dacre's Lane	ditto	ditto	
211	D'Cruz, J	Assistant, Office of Controller of Public Works Accounts.	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
212	D'Cruz, L	Assistant, J Corfield and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
213	D'Mello, H S	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
214	D'Mello, J S	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
215	D'Mello, W A	Assistant, Master Attendant's Office	Strand	ditto	ditto	
216	D'Rozario, F A	Firm of S P D'Rozario and Co	Old Court House Corner	ditto	ditto	
217	D'Rozario, F M	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office.	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
218	D'Rozario, S P	Assistant, S P D'Rozario and Co	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
219	D'Silva, E A	Assistant, R Scott, Thomson and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
220	D'Silva, J	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
221	D'Silva, J C	Asst., Dept. of Rev., Agri., & Commerce	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto	
222	D'Silva, M	Sectioner, Foreign Office	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
223	D'Silva, N	Assistant to F W Heilgers and Co	Canning Street	ditto	ditto	

224	D'Souza, A W	Registrar, Secretariat, Government of India, Public Works Department.	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto
225	D'Souza, J M	Clerk, Office of Contr., P. W. Accounts	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
226	DaCosta, C C	Book-keeper, E. I. Railway Office	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
227	DaCosta, D W	Assistant, Lyall, Rennie and Co	Canning Street	ditto	ditto
228	DaCosta, E W	Assistant, Office of Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department.	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto
229	DaCosta, John	Ashburner and Co	Garstin's Place	Great Britain	ditto
230	Dalrymple, W M	Assistant, Mackenzie, Lyall and Co	Dalhousie Square	India	ditto
231	Dalziel, J M	Engraver, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto
232	Dando, A C	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto
233	Daniel, J E	Assistant, Smith and Stanistreet	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto
234	Daniell, G	Assistant, Cook and Co	ditto	ditto	ditto
235	DaSilva, D J	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	Great Britain	ditto
236	Davidson, W	Assistant, Andrew Yule and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto
237	Davidson, W	Assistant, Dykes and Co	Waterloo Street	ditto	ditto
238	Davis, A A	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	Strand	ditto	ditto
239	Davis, G J	Assistant, Office of Examiner, Commissariat and Stud Accounts.	Middleton Row	India	ditto
240	Davis, J E	Assistant, Robert, Charriol and Co	Vansittart Row	ditto	ditto
241	Davison, F G	Assistant, William Moran and Co	Church Lane	Great Britain	ditto
242	Dawson, C S	Assistant, Schoene, Kilburn and Co	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto
243	Day, H J	Assistant, Steel, McIntosh and Co	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto
244	Dayley, W H	Assistant, Deputy Commissary-Genl.'s Office	Park Street	India	ditto
245	Deas, C	Assistant, Burn and Co	Hastings' Street	Great Britain	ditto
246	DeBaufort, F	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	ditto	ditto
247	DeDombal, C	Assistant, Bengal Office, Judicial Department.	Sudder Street	ditto	ditto
248	DeDombal, E Durup	Head Assistant, Bengal Office	Chowringhee	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	D					
249	Deefholts, H A	Assistant, Bengal Office	Chowringhee	India	Christian	
250	DeGarnier, F	Auditor, Office of Examiner, Pay Dept.	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
251	Delahy, W	Overseer, P. W. D., Military Works	Fort William	ditto	ditto	
252	DeMonte, F W	Assistant, Secretariat, Government of India, P. W. D.	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto	
253	Derrick, J	Assistant Secretary, Calcutta Bible Society's Depository.	Creek Row	Great Britain	ditto	
254	DeSalis, H J R	Assistant Controller, P. W. Dept.	17, Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
255	DeSouza, M	Assistant, Bengal Office, Judicial Dept.	Sudder Street	India	ditto	
256	DeSouza, R	Adjustor, Calcutta Mint	Strand	ditto	ditto	
257	Dias, H S C	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
258	Dias, J F	Assistant, Accountant-General, Military Department.	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
259	Dickson, G	Assistant, Macneill and Co	Mission Row	Great Britain	ditto	
260	Dickson, W	Assistant, Bengal Bank	Strand	ditto	ditto	
261	Dinning, H	Assistant, Stuart and Co	Old Court House Corner	ditto	ditto	
262	Dissent, C E	Assistant, Office of Consulting Engineer to the Government of India.	Writers' Buildings	India	ditto	
263	Dissent, C G	Overseer, Town Conservancy	Amherst Street	ditto	ditto	
264	Dobbie, W H	Assistant, Controller-General's Office	Treasury Buildings	Great Britain	ditto	
265	Doig, W	Head Mechanical Engineer, Calcutta Mint	Strand	ditto	ditto	
266	Donaldson, A	Assistant Secretary, Great Eastern Hotel	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
267	Donaldson, W	Engraver, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
268	Douglas, T K	Assistant, Carlisle Nephews and Co	25, Mangoe Lane	ditto	ditto	
269	Dover, H	Firm of Wilton and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto	
270	Dowling, A F	Assistant, Gisborne and Co	Strand Road	ditto	ditto	
271	Dowling, G A	Clerk, Secretariat, Govt. of India, P. W. D.	Loudon's Buildings	India	ditto	

272	Dozey, A	Supdt., Secretariat Press, Home Dept.	ditto	ditto	ditto
273	Duff, D	Bill and Stock Broker	Great Eastern Hotel	Great Britain	ditto
274	Duncan, R S	Firm of Duncan and Co	Hare Street	ditto	ditto
275	Dunckley, C	Asstt., Francis, Ramsay and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto
276	Dunne, T H	Assistant, Revenue Surveyor	Middleton Street	ditto	ditto
277	Duplessis, A	Examiner, *City Press*	Bentinck Street	India	ditto
278	Duplessis, M E	Reader, *Indian Daily News*	British Indian Street	ditto	ditto
279	Duval, H C	Pass Examiner, G. E. Hotel Company	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto
	E				
280	Easton, G	Registrar, Bengal Secretariat	Chowringhee Road	Great Britain	ditto
281	Edmond, J M	Cabinet-maker	Bentinck Street	ditto	ditto
282	Edmonds, G H	Passing Officer, Bank of Bengal	Strand	ditto	ditto
283	Edmonds, J E	Assistant Superintendent, Calcutta Sailors' Home, and Shipping Agent.	ditto	ditto	ditto
284	Edwards, F	Conservancy Overseer	Chowringhee Road	India	ditto
285	Ellis, B	Head Reader, Bengal Secretariat Press	ditto	Great Britain	ditto
286	Ellis, J	Assistant, T Smith and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	India	ditto
287	Ellis, J A S	Accountant, Office of Accountant-General, P. W. D.	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto
288	Ellis, J H	Assistant Master, LaMartiniere School	Loudon Street	Great Britain	ditto
289	Elworthy, H	Assistant, F and C Osler	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto
290	Embleton, E	Assistant, Ahmuty and Co	Church Lane	ditto	ditto
291	Emmer, C W	Asstt., P. W. Secretariat, India	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto
292	Englebreght, A J	Assistant, Office of Examiner of Commissariat and Stud Accounts.	Koilah Ghaut Street	India	ditto
293	Englebreght, W D B	Assistant, Board of Revenue	2, Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto
294	Ensoll, F A	Manager, Joseph Bourne and Co	Wellesley Place	Great Britain	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	E					
295	Esau, A G	Assistant, Secretariat, Government of India, P. W. D.	Loudon's Buildings	India	Christian	
296	Eva, S	Melter, Calcutta Mint	Strand Road	Great Britain	ditto	
297	Eyears, J	Firm of Watts and Co	Wellesley Place	ditto	ditto	
	F					
298	Fegredo, E W	Assistant, Thacker, Spink and Co	Government Place	India	ditto	
299	Fenwick, H B	Assistant Engineer, Calcutta Water-Works	Wellington Square	Great Britain	ditto	
300	Fergusson, H	Assistant, Bathgate and Co	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
301	Fink, A H	Assistant, Delhi and London Bank, Limited	Council House Street	India	ditto	
302	Fink, J A	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
303	Fink, W C	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
304	Finlayson, A	Assistant, Hamilton and Co	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	ditto	
305	Fishbourne, E C	Assistant, Young, Gray and Co	Mission Row	ditto	ditto	
306	Fleming, W W	Assistant, Mackenzie, Lyall & Co	Dalhousie Square	India	ditto	
307	Fleury, L C	Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
308	Fleury, P W	House-builder	South Collinga Street	ditto	ditto	
309	Fluker, W H	Assistant, Bengal Bank	Strand	Great Britain	ditto	
310	Forbes, E R	Head Assistant, Office of Protector of Emigrants.	Esplanade, East	India	ditto	
311	Fox, G	Assistant, G Henderson and Co	Fairlie Place	Great Britain	ditto	
312	Fox, W G	Commission Agent	Free School Street	India	ditto	
313	Francis, C R	Assistant, Cook and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto	
314	Francis, E	Assistant, Board of Revenue	2, Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
315	Francis, J T	Reader, Printing Office, Foreign Department.	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
316	Francis, M	Store-keeper, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
317	Francis, W	Assistant, Steuart and Co	Old Court House Corner	ditto	ditto	

318	Francis, W L	Superintendent, Home Department	Loudon's Buildings	Great Britain	ditto
319	Fransz, N	Reader, Public Works Department	Government Place	India	ditto
320	Fraser, J R	Bill, Share, and Stock Broker	Middleton Street	Great Britain	ditto
321	Frederick, C	Assistant, Bengal Legislative Council Office.	Government Place	India	ditto
322	Frederick, J H	Assistant Cashier, Oriental Bank	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
323	Freeman, T W	Accountant, Office of Controller, Public Works Accounts.	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
324	French, P	Assistant, Home Office	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto
225	French, T R	Music Master	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto
326	Frew, H J	Superintendent, Bengal Accountant-General's Office.	Government Place	Great Britain	ditto
327	Frost, A M	Assistant Accountant-General, Public Works Department.	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto
328	Frost, C D	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	India	ditto
329	Fulford, J	Engraver, Surveyor-General's Office	46, Park Street	Great Britain	ditto
330	Fyfe, W C	Head Assistant, Mackenzie, Lyall and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
	G				
331	Gallick, J	Assistant, Depositor's Department Bengal Bank.	Strand	ditto	ditto
332	Gantzer, D A	Accountant, Office of Controller, Public Works Accounts.	Writers' Buildings	India	ditto
333	Garrett, J R	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel Co	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	ditto
334	Garrick, D	Photographic Artist	Waterloo Street	ditto	ditto
335	George, J	Head Assistant, Chamber of Commerce	Clive Street	India	ditto
336	George, J S	Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	1, Sudder Street	ditto	ditto
337	George, R E	Assistant, Whitney, Brothers and Co	Lyons' Range	ditto	ditto
338	George, R	Head Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces.	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
339	George, S	Accountant, Office of Controller, Public Works Accounts.	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	G					
340	Gill, R E	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	India	Christian	
341	Gillon, E A	Assistant, Wyman and Co	Hare Street	Great Britain	ditto	
342	Girling, W	Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department, 2nd Calcutta Division.	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
343	Gladman, J	Assistant, Mathewson and Co	Hare Street	India	ditto	
344	Glass, A J	Assistant, Lyall, Rennie and Co	Canning Street	ditto	ditto	
345	Glass, A W	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
346	Glass, P W	Assistant, Jardine, Skinner and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto	
347	Gleeson, F G	Head Clerk, T Smith and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto	
348	Goddard, G W	Firm of J Monteith and Co	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	ditto	
349	Gomes, H D	Head Assistant, Office of Director of Public Instruction.	Chowringhee Road	India	ditto	
350	Gomes, J	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
351	Gomez, L	Assistant Superintendent, Office of Examiner of Ordnance, &c., Accounts.	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
352	Gomez, William	2nd Master, Calcutta Free School	Free School Street	ditto	ditto	
353	Gonsalves, E R	Assistant, Bengal Legislative Council	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
354	Gonsalves, F	Assistant, Military Department	ditto	ditto	ditto	
355	Gonsalves, F E	Assistant, Arlington and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
356	Gonsalves, J	Assistant, Legislative Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
357	Goodall, R D	Assistant, Secretariat, Govt. of India, PWD	Loudon's Buildings	Great Britain	ditto	
358	Goodricke, C A	Assistant, Firm of Steel McIntosh and Co.	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
359	Gordon, F A	Assistant, Office of Contr. of Mily. Accts.	Somerset Buildings	ditto	ditto	
360	Gordon, G E	Assistant, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
361	Gordon, I	Supervisor, Military Pay Examiner's Office	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
362	Gore, G C	Assistant, Office of Commissary of Ordnance and Arsenal.	Fort William	India	ditto	
363	Gould, T H	Assistant, Newman and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	

364	Govino, R W	Assistant, Home Department	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto
365	Gracias, H D	Assistant, Office of Examiner, Commissariat and Stud Accounts.	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto
366	Graham, Allan	Firm of Graham and Co	9, Clive Street	Great Britain	ditto.
367	Graham, T M	Assistant, Office of Consulting Engineer to the Government of India.	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
368	Grant, W H	Assistant, Francis, Harrison, Hathaway & Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto
369	Gray, A C	Teacher, Doveton College	Park Street	India	ditto
370	Gray, W	Assistant, Robert and Charriol	Vansittart Row	Great Britain	ditto
371	Green, E	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	India	ditto
372	Gregory, J	Assistant, Office of Examiner of Commissariat and Stud Accounts.	Coilah Ghaut	ditto	ditto
373	Gregory, J A	Manager, Great Eastern Hotel	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	ditto
374	Gregory, R	Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	Sudder Street	India	ditto
375	Gregory, W	Assistant, Secretariat, Government of India, P. W. D.	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto
376	Griffiths, O B	Assistant, W Moran and Co	Church Lane	Great Britain	ditto
377	Groser, C	Assistant, Cook and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	India	ditto
378	Groser, F A	Assistant, Cook and Co	ditto	ditto	ditto
379	Grossman, W	Proprietor, "Hope Hall" Hotel	Waterloo Street	Great Britain	ditto
380	Groves, G	Superintendent, Calcutta Sailors' Home	Strand	ditto	ditto
	H				
381	Halden, J V	Store-keeper, Mathematical Instrument Establishment.	Park Street	ditto	ditto
382	Halguette, E W	Assistant, Jardine, Skinner and Co	Clive Row	India	ditto
383	Hall, G	Assistant, T E Thomson and Co	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto
384	Hallett, H W	Firm of Watts and Co	Wellesley Place	Great Britain	ditto
385	Hamilton, A	Assistant, Mackintosh, Burn and Co	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto
386	Hamilton, L B	Assistant, Lyall, Rennie and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
387	Handford, T J	Firm of Handford and Crew	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	H					
388	Hands, F F	Assistant, R N Mathewson	Hare Street	India	Christian	
389	Hannah, W C	Hide Broker	Clive Street	Great Britain	ditto	
390	Harnack, J H	Assistant, Harman and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
391	Harris, P	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	India	ditto	
392	Harrison, A W	Firm of Francis, Harrison, Hathaway and Co	Government Place	Great Britain	ditto	
393	Harrison, F	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
394	Harrison, J	Assistant, Calcutta Musical Establishment	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
395	Hart, L	Assistant, Balmer, Lawrie and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
396	Hart, R S	Assistant, Cook and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto	
397	Hartnell, M	Freight Superintendent, India General Steam Navigation Co	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto	
398	Harvey, C	Assistant, Secretariat, Government of India, Public Works Department.	Loudon's Buildings	India	ditto	
399	Harvey, J R	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade, East	ditto	ditto	
400	Harvey, V	Assistant, Scallen and Co	Pollock Street	Great Britain	ditto	
401	Haskew, E	Firm of Solomon and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
402	Haslam, J	Assistant, Harold and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
403	Haughton, H L	Assistant, Office of Secretary to Government, P W D.	20, Writers' Buildings	India	ditto	
404	Hayton, R	Assistant, Mackintosh, Burn and Co	Esplanade Row	Great Britain	ditto	
405	Heberlet, A F	Commission Agent	Williams' Lane	India	ditto	
406	Heberlet, J A	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
407	Heberlet, M A	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
408	Hefferan, J E	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
409	Heefke, G T C	Head Draftsman, Office of Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal, P W D, Irrigation Branch.	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
410	Heins, F W	Assistant, Calcutta Musical Establishment.	Chowringhee Road	Great Britain	ditto	

411	Hely, W	Firm of Eastman and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto
412	Henderson, James	Assistant, G Henderson and Co	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto
413	Henty, C J	Passing Officer, Bank of Bengal	Strand Road	ditto	ditto
414	Henty, T H	Bill, Share, and Stock Broker	102, Clive Street	ditto	ditto
415	Herbert, J H	Manager, Llewelyn and Co	Bentinck Street	India	ditto
416	Heron, G	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	ditto	ditto
417	Hewetson, N	Assistant, Office of Joint Secretary to Govt. of Bengal, P W D, Irrigation Branch.	Writers' Buildings	Great Britain	ditto
418	Heysham, H	Registrar, Legislative Department	3, Government Place	India	ditto
419	Heyward, P	Accountant, Office of Accountant-General, Public Works Department.	Loudon's Buildings	Great Britain	ditto
420	Hickie, E	Secretary, Trades' Association	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
421	Hicks, R M H	Supdt., Bank of Bengal, Treasury Dept.	Strand	ditto	ditto
422	Higgins, M V	Assistant, Haworth and Co	Mission Row	ditto	ditto
423	Hilliard, R W	Assistant, T E Thomson and Co	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto
424	Hinde, W H	Assistant, Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
425	Hoare, C S	Assistant, Finlay, Muir and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto
426	Hodges, J	Assistant Master, LaMartiniere School	Loudon Street	ditto	ditto
427	Hoff, F C	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	India	ditto
428	Hogan, C P	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
429	Holloway, S A	Conservancy Overseer, Office of Justices of the Peace.	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
430	Holness, E	Teacher, Doveton College	Park Street	Great Britain	ditto
431	Holtom, W A	Road Overseer, Office of the Justices	ditto	India	ditto
432	Hornby, E C	Bill and Share Broker	109, Clive Street	Great Britain	ditto
433	Howatson, W E B	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	India	ditto
434	Hubbard, W H	Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts, Account Branch.	Somerset Buildings	ditto	ditto
435	Hubbard, W H	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	H					
436	Hudson, C	Assistant, Smith and Stanistreet	Dalhousie Square	India	Christian	
437	Hudson, J	Assistant, Atkinson Brothers	Chowringhee Road	Great Britain	ditto	
438	Hulbert, W C	Assistant, W S Cresswell	6, Fancy Lane	ditto	ditto	
439	Hurle, A W	Assistant, G Henderson and Co	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto	
440	Hurst, W	Merchant	Hare Street	ditto	ditto	
441	Hutcheon, J	Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts.	Somerset Buildings	ditto	ditto	
442	Hutchinson, J A	Assistant, Toulmin and Co	Radha Bazar Street	ditto	ditto	
443	Hutton, T	Assistant, McIntosh, Burn and Co	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
444	Hypher, F A	Assistant, Ernsthausen and Oesterley	New China Bazar	India	ditto	
	I					
445	Imbert, J C	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
446	Incel, W	Assistant, E Thompson & Co., Gasfitters	Bentinck Street	ditto	ditto	
447	Ingels, T	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade, East	ditto	ditto	
448	Inglis, W M	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
449	Inskipp, C F	Assistant, Moran and Co	Church Lane	Great Britain	ditto	
450	Ironside, W	Firm of Dykes and Co	Waterloo Street	ditto	ditto	
451	Irving, G	Assistant, T E Thompson and Co	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
452	Irving, W O B	Assistant, Jardine, Skinner and Co	4, Clive Row	India	ditto	
453	Irwin, W H	Assistant, Graf and Banziger	Council House Street	Great Britain	ditto	
	J					
454	Jacob, R	Assistant, R S Duncan and Co	Hare Street	India	ditto	
455	James, A	Assistant, Secretariat, Government of India, Public Works Department.	London's Buildings	ditto	ditto	
456	James, E R	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
457	James, H	Engraver, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	Great Britain	ditto	

458	James, H J	... Assistant, Military Department	... Esplanade Row	... India	ditto
459	James, J O N	... Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	... Park Street	... ditto	ditto
460	Jameson, W B	... Firm of Kerr, Turruck and Co	... 11, Clive Row	... Great Britain	ditto
461	Jamieson, J	... Assistant, Balmer, Lawrie and Co	... Clive Street	... ditto	ditto
462	Jebb, J S	... Assistant, Port Commissioners' Office, Calcutta.	Commercial Buildings	... India	ditto
463	Jellicoe, W E	... Jeweller	... Esplanade, East	... ditto	ditto
464	Jenkins, J	... Assistant, J Elliot and Co	... Clive Street	... Great Britain	ditto
465	Jevezy, E	... Superintendent, Lithographic Branch, Surveyor-General's Office.	Camac Street	... ditto	ditto
466	Jewell, G	... Assistant, W H Harton and Co	... Strand Road	... India	ditto
467	Jewell, H	... Assistant, Cones and Co	... Lall Bazar Street	... ditto	ditto
468	Joachim, J G	... Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts, Account Branch.	Somerset Buildings	... ditto	ditto
469	Joachim, M	... Assistant, Home Office	... Loudon's Buildings	... ditto	ditto
470	Jones, A	... Assistant, Office of the Accountant-General, Military Department.	Dacre's Lane	... Great Britain	ditto
471	Jones, Erasmus	... Proprietor, "Cambrian Press"	... British Indian Street	... ditto	ditto
472	Jones, G E W	... Assistant, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce.	Hastings' Street	... India	ditto
473	Jones, H M	... Firm of H M Jones and Co	... 1, Hare Street	... Great Britain	ditto
474	Jones, J E	... Assistant, Nicol, Fleming and Co	... Fairlie Place	... ditto	ditto
475	Jones, W M	... License Inspector, Justices of the Peace ...	Chowringhee Road	... India	ditto
476	Judah, W A	... Assistant, Calcutta Mint	... Strand	... ditto	ditto
	K				
477	Kalberer, A	... Assistant, Controller of P W Accounts	... Writers' Buildings	... Great Britain	ditto
478	Kalberer, L L	... Superintendent, Office of Accountant-General, Bengal.	Government Place	... ditto	ditto
479	Kavanagh, J J	... Assistant, G E Hotel	... Old Court House Street	... ditto	ditto
480	Keane, J	... Sub-Engineer, 1st Calcutta Division	... Writers' Buildings	... ditto	ditto

No	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	K					
481	Keel, A E	Firm of Francis, Harrison, Hathaway and Co.	Government Place	Great Britain	Christian	
482	Kelly, F W	Revenue Surveyor, Office of Superintendent, Revenue Survey, U C	Middleton Street	ditto	ditto	
483	Kemp, G L	Secretary, Standard Life Assurance Co	Hare Street	ditto	ditto	
484	Kennedy, J	Assistant, Military Dept., Printing Office	Esplanade Row	India	ditto	
485	Kennelly, J	Assistant, Wyman and Co	Hare Street	Great Britain	ditto	
486	Kerr, E C	Assistant, Commissary General's Office	Park Street	India	ditto	
487	Kerr, G L	Assistant, Office of the Examiner, Commissariat Stud Accounts.	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
488	Kibble, J W	Assistant, Schoene, Kilburn and Co	Fairlie Place	Great Britain	ditto	
489	Kilgour, P M	Assistant, Steuart and Co	Old Court House Corner	ditto	ditto	
490	King, F St A	Assistant, Delhi and London Bank, Limited	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
491	King, W A	Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts.	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
492	King, W V	Assistant, Kelly and Co	Strand Road	ditto	ditto	
493	Kirkpatrick, W H	Registrar, Bengal Legislative Council	Esplanade Row	India	ditto	
494	Knight, J D	Deputy Supdt., Foreign Office Press	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
495	Korper, G B	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
496	Kraal, G A	Assistant, Moran and Co	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
497	Kraal, W H	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
	L					
498	Lackersteen, E T	Assistant, Schlaepfer, Putz and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto	
499	Lacroix, E H	Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts, Account Branch.	Somerset Buildings	ditto	ditto	
500	Laird, T W	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
501	Landale, A	Assistant, L W Toulmin and Co	Radha Bazar Street	Great Britain	ditto	
502	Lang, T	Asst. Secy., Standard Life Assurance Co	Hare Street	ditto	ditto	

503	Langley, H J	Assistant, Ranken and Co	ditto	ditto	ditto
504	Langston, C B	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto
505	Langton, W H	Assistant, Ede and Hobson	Canning Street	ditto	ditto
506	Large, A B	Firm of Dykes and Co	Waterloo Street	ditto	ditto
507	Larpent, F de H	Assistant, Controller-General's Office	Treasury Buildings	ditto	ditto
508	Lauder, R D	Firm of Harley and Co	Lall Bazar	ditto	ditto
509	Lawless, W H	Freight and Ship Broker	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
510	Lawrence, J	Superintendent of Money Order Office	Government Place	India	ditto
511	Lawrence, P	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto
512	Lawson, T M	Firm of Lawson and Co	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto
513	Lazarus, C	Cabinet-maker	Bentinck Street	ditto	ditto
514	Leigh, F	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	ditto	ditto
515	Lepage, H L	Assistant, Lithographic Branch, Surveyor-General's Office	Camac Street	Great Britain	ditto
516	Lewis, G A	Assistant, firm of Magor and Co	7, New China Bazar Street	India	ditto
517	Lewis, F T	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	Strand	Great Britain	ditto
518	Lewis, G A	Firm of Murdoch and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	India	ditto
519	Limond, R	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto
520	Lindsay, R A E	Assistant, J. Davis and Co	Mangoe Lane	ditto	ditto
521	Linsell, L	Assistant, Badham Brothers	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto
522	Linton, W	Proprietor, Spence's Hotel	Wellesley Place	ditto	ditto
523	Livesay, G K	Assistant, Mackenzie, Lyall and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
524	Lloyd, E H	Bill Broker	Wellesley Street	ditto	ditto
525	Longhurst, C	Assistant, Stamp Office	Church Lane	ditto	ditto
526	Longley, E F	Assistant, Bathgate and Co	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto
527	Lord, J H	Assistant, Francis, Harrison, Hathaway & Co	Government Place	Great Britain	ditto
528	Low, D	Assistant, P and O Company	Strand	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	L					
529	Lowen, G	Manager, Landing & Shipping Company	Strand	Great Britain	Christian	
530	Lowther, P M	Assistant, John Elliot and Co	Clive Street	India	ditto	
531	Lucas, W	Assistant, Badham Brothers	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	ditto	
532	Lyall, A A	Assistant, Lyall, Rennie and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
533	Lyle, W C	Manager, Continental Wine Company	Old Court House Street	India	ditto	
534	Lynch, W J	Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts.	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
	M.					
535	McCannah, R W	Assistant, Bengal Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
536	McIntosh, W C	Assistant, Duncan and Co	Clive Street	Great Britain	ditto	
537	McInnes, J G	Wiseman, Mitchell, Reid and Co	ditto	ditto	ditto	
538	McKean, A B	Accountant, Chartered Mercantile Bank	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
539	McKinnell, E	Partner, Adelphi Hotel	Waterloo Street	ditto	ditto	
540	McLaren, J G	Assistant, W Moran and Co	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
541	McLean, H J	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	India	ditto	
542	McLean, J	Assistant Manager, Great Eastern Hotel	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	ditto	
543	McLean, J	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	16, Strand	ditto	ditto	
544	McLeod, A	Officiating Printer, Government Printing Office.	Hastings' Street	ditto	ditto	
545	McNamara, J E	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazine.	Garstin's Place	India	ditto	
546	McPhun, R B	Assistant, Grindlay and Co	Strand Road	Great Britain	ditto	
547	MacArthur, T J	Superintendent, Printing Department, E I R	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
548	Macbay, A J	Assistant, Schoene, Kilburn and Co	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto	
549	Macdonald, J	Assistant, Mackenzie, Lyall and Co	Dalhousie Square	India	ditto	
550	Mackay, James	Assistant, Graham and Co	9, Clive Street	Great Britain	ditto	
551	Mackay, J L	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	16, Strand	ditto	ditto	

552	Mackenzie, B	Zincographer, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto
553	Mackenzie, J	Photographer, ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
554	Mackenzie, N W	Superintendent, Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal.	Strand	ditto	ditto
555	Mackenzie, H T	Assistant, Graham and Co	9, Clive Street	ditto	ditto
556	Mackenzie, W	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto
557	Mackewan, W H	Assistant, Nicol, Fleming and Co	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto
558	Mackie, T E	Assistant, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce.	Loudon's Buildings	India	ditto
559	Macleod, C H	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	ditto	ditto
560	Macleod, G W	Assistant, Accountant-General of Bengal	Treasury Buildings	Great Britain	ditto
561	Macleod, H	Assistant, Cook and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto
562	Macnab, A	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto
563	Macnair, J F	Assistant, Begg, Dunlop and Co	Mission Row	ditto	ditto
564	Madge, G H	1st Assistant to Mint Master	Strand	India	ditto
565	Madge, W C	Sub-Editor, *Indian Daily News*	British Indian Street	Great Britain	ditto
566	Maelzer, J G	Supervisor, Military Pay Examiner's Office	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto
567	Magee, J	Manager, Smith, Stanistreet and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
568	Magor, R B	Firm of Williamson, Magor and Co	New China Bazar Street	ditto	ditto
569	Manly, D W	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Ordnance.	Garstin's Place	Cape of Good Hope.	ditto
570	Manook, J Z	Bill and Stock Broker	Dhurrumtollah Street	India	ditto
571	Manuel, C H	Printer, T Black and Co	Bentinck Street	ditto	ditto
572	Manuel, E	Assistant, Secretariat to the Government of India, Public Works Department.	Loudon's Buildings	Cape of Good Hope.	ditto
573	Manuel, H R	Reader, P. W. Press, Bengal	Writers' Buildings	India	ditto
574	Manuel, H T	Assistant, Home Department	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto
575	Manuel, J	Asst., Office of Acctt.-Genl., Military Dept.	Dacre's Lane	ditto	ditto
576	Manuel, J A	Assistant, Home Department	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	M					
577	Marceline, J E	Reader, P. W. D., Printing Branch	Government Place	India	Christian	
578	Martin, E	Assistant, Thomas Smith and Co	Dhurrumtollah	ditto	ditto	
579	Martin, H G	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
580	Martin, J C	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
581	Martin, J P	Assistant, Ralli and Mavrojani	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
582	Martin, W H	Melter, Mint	Strand	ditto	ditto	
583	Martinelli, J P	2nd Assistant, Master-Attendant's Office	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
584	Martyr, E L	Assistant, Bengal Office	Sudder Street	ditto	ditto	
585	Martyrose, C A	Assistant, Nicol, Fleming and Co	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto	
586	Massa, A	Silk Broker	Pollock Street	Great Britain	ditto	
587	Massin, J	Assistant, T Smith and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	India	ditto	
588	Masters, E	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
589	Mathews, F H	Assistant, Brown and Co	Bentinck Street	ditto	ditto	
590	Mathewson, R N	Firm of R N Mathewson	Government Place	Great Britain	ditto	
591	Maundrell, A W J	Assistant, R Scott, Thomson and Co	ditto	India	ditto	
592	Mawson, W P	Assistant, Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce Department.	Loudon's Buildings	Great Britain	ditto	
593	Maxwell, W	Assistant, Bathgate and Co	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
594	May, F W	Manager, Madeley and Co	Wellesley Place	India	ditto	
595	Mayne, F G	Assistant, Agra Bank	Mangoe Lane	Great Britain	ditto	
596	Meade, J J	Assistant, Colvin, Cowie and Co	Colvin Ghaut	ditto	ditto	
597	Medlycott, A E	Melter, Calcutta Mint	Strand	India	ditto	
598	Medlycott, H	Accountant, Office of Controller, P W Accounts.	Writers' Buildings	Great Britain	ditto	
599	Meik, G	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
600	Mell, A N	Assistant, L W Toulmin and Co	Radha Bazar Street	ditto	ditto	
601	Melville, J	Firm of Ahmuty and Co	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	

602	Mendes, J A	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel	Old Court House Street	India	ditto
603	Mendes, M A	Chief Clerk, Office of Superintendent, Government Printing.	Hastings' Street	ditto	ditto
604	Meugens, M	Assistant, Moran and Co	Church Lane	Great Britain	ditto
605	Meyer, A J	Firm of Meyer and Co	Cooper's Lane	India	ditto
606	Meyer, H	Tea Merchant	7, Wellesley Place	Great Britain	ditto
607	Michael, J H	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	India	ditto
608	Middleton, C	Assistant, Store Department, E I R	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
609	Middleton, E	Assistant, Grindlay and Co	Strand	Great Britain	ditto
610	Miller, J	Assistant, Office of Controller, P W Accts	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
611	Miller, R	Assistant, Hoare, Miller and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto
612	Millet, C E	Assistant. Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto
613	Mills, J	Assistant, W L Atkinson and Co	Old Court House Street	India	ditto
614	Milne, J	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	ditto	ditto
615	Milne, J	Assistant, Jardine, Skinner and Co	4, Clive Row	ditto	ditto
616	Milne, J L	Assistant, Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce Department	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto
617	Milne, T K	Assistant, Gisborne and Co	Strand	Great Britain	ditto
618	Mitchell, D	Engraver, Surveyor-General's Office	46, Park Street	India	ditto
619	Mitchell, J D O	Store-keeper, Calcutta Jetties	Commercial Buildings	ditto	ditto
620	Moira, A N	Assistant, City Press	Bentinck Street	ditto	ditto
621	Moncruff, R H S	Passing Officer, Bengal Bank	Strand	Great Britain	ditto
622	Moran, S	Assistant, W Moran and Co	3, Church Lane	India	ditto
623	Moon, J	Assistant, Secretariat, Government of India, Public Works Department.	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto
624	Moore, B	Firm of Moore and Co	Esplanade Row	Great Britain	ditto
625	Moore, C H	Assistant, Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
626	Moore, F	Assistant, Office of Controller, Public Works Accounts.	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	M					
627	Moreino, J A	Assistant, Bengal Office	Sudder Street	India	Christian	
628	Moreiro, J A	Examiner, Home Office	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto	
629	Morrison, D M	Assistant, Schoene. Kilburn and Co	Fairlie Place	Great Britain	ditto	
630	Morrison, J J L L	Assistant Accountant, Oriental Bank Corporation.	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
631	Mowat, M	Professor, Free Church Institution	Beadon Street	ditto	ditto	
632	Mulleny, H E	Assistant, Thacker, Spink and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
633	Muller, H A	Assistant, Calcutta Mint	Strand	India	ditto	
634	Mumford, J	Assistant, King, Hamilton and Co	Hare Street	Great Britain	ditto	
635	Murphy, F J	Druggist	Bow Bazar Street	ditto	ditto	
636	Murray, F W	Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
637	Murray, J	Firm of Black and Murray	Hastings' Street	ditto	ditto	
638	Murray, P S	Assistant, Finlay, Muir and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto	
639	Musgrave, J	Draftsman, Geological Museum	Hastings' Street	India	ditto	
640	Myhill, W H	Melter, Calcutta Mint	Strand	Great Britain	ditto	
641	Mylne, J	Assistant, Jardine, Skinner and Co.	Clive Row	ditto	ditto	
	N.					
642	Napier, J R	Manager, *Indian Daily News*	British Indian Street	ditto	ditto	
643	Nash, F	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	India	ditto	
644	Nelson, J F	Supervisor, Public Works Department, 2nd Calcutta Division.	Writers' Buildings	Great Britain	ditto	
645	Nerius, J C F	Assistant, Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce Department.	Loudon's Buildings	India	ditto	
646	Newing, R D M	Assistant, Dykes and Co	Waterloo Street	ditto	ditto	
647	Newman, W R	Assistant, Accountant-General's Office, Public Works Department.	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto	
648	Newson, W H	Firm of Newson and Co	Chowringhee Road	Great Britain	ditto	

649	Newton, H W	Assistant, Robert and Charriol	Vansittart Row	Great Britain	ditto
650	Nicholas, J J	Assistant, Apcar and Co	Radha Bazar	India	ditto
651	Nicholls, W	Firm of Nicholls and Co	Wellesley Place	ditto	ditto
652	Nightingale, W H	Assistant, Cuthbertson and Harper	Government Place	Great Britain	ditto
653	Niven, H	Head Printer, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto
654	Norton, J B	Plumber	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto
655	Noswrthy, W C	Assistant, Moran and Co	Church Lane	ditto	ditto
	O				
656	Oates, J H	Store Accountant, E I R	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
657	O'Brien, C M	Hide Broker	Clive Street	India	ditto
658	O'Brien, M	Head Clerk, Mathematical Instrument Department.	Park Street	Great Britain	ditto
659	O'Flaherty, R	Assistant, Atkinson Brothers	Chowringhee	ditto	ditto
660	O'Sullivan, T W	Assistant, Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce Department.	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto
661	Ormiston, G A	Assistant, Jardine, Skinner and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto
662	Orr, P P	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	India	ditto
663	Osmond, W M	Assistant, Mackintosh, Burn and Co	ditto	Great Britain	ditto
664	Ottewill, H T	Assistant, Thacker, Spink and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto
665	Otto, F	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade, East	India	ditto
666	Owen, M	Assistant, Turner, Morrison and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
667	Owen, S	Inhabitant	1, Old Boytakhana, 2nd Lane	ditto	ditto
668	Owen, T R	Assistant, Lithographic Branch, Surveyor-General's Office.	Camac Street	Great Britain	ditto
	P				
669	Palmer, C	Superintendent, Office of Comptroller-General.	Government Place	India	ditto
670	Palmer, C P	Firm of R Macallister and Co	Bankshall Street	Great Britain	ditto
671	Palmer, G G	Engraver, Surveyor, General's Office	46, Part Street	ditto	ditto
672	Palmer, J G	Assistant, Steel, McIntosh and Co	Old Court House Street	India	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	P					
673	Palmer, J H	... Assistant, Office of Accountant-General, Public Works Department.	Loudon's Buildings ...	India	Christian	
674	Palmer, W	... Assistant, Office of Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.	Commercial Buildings ...	Great Britain	ditto	
675	Parker, A J	... Manager, C and W Scott and Co ...	Bankshall Street ...	ditto	ditto	
676	Parker, J C	... Assistant, P and O Company ...	Strand ...	ditto	ditto	
677	Parmer, C H	... Assistant, Military Department ...	Esplanade Row ...	India	ditto	
678	Parsons, W	... Assistant, Peel, Jacob and Co ...	Clive Street ...	Great Britain	ditto	
679	Partridge, T	... Assistant, Bathgate and Co. ...	Old Court House Street ..	India	ditto	
680	Paseal, E M	... Manager of Dunn and Co ...	3, Cooper's Lane ...	ditto	ditto	
681	Patton, J R T	... Surveyor, Abkaree Office ...	Church Lane ...	ditto	ditto	
682	Paxton, A	... Shoemaker ...	Waterloo Street ...	Great Britain	ditto	
683	Payne, J H	... Assistant, J Anderson and Co ...	Church Lane ...	India	ditto	
684	Pearce, H L	... Firm of Pearce and Baist, Brokers ...	ditto ...	Great Britain	ditto	
685	Peel, C	... Manager, Barlow and Co ...	Clive Ghât Street ...	ditto	ditto	
686	Pemantle, H	... Assistant, Foreign Office ...	Council House Street ...	India	ditto	
687	Pennington, G	... Assistant, T F Brown and Co ...	Dhurrumtollah Street ...	ditto	ditto	
688	Pereira, E	... Assistant, Board of Revenue ...	Bankshall Street ...	ditto	ditto	
689	Pereira, E H	... Head Assistant, Agent for Consignments ..	ditto ...	ditto	ditto	
690	Pereira, F	... Examiner, Office of Superintendent, Government Printing.	Hastings' Street ...	ditto	ditto	
691	Pereira, J F	... Assistant, Office of Secretary to the Government of India, P W D	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto	
692	Pereira, J J	... Assistant, Arlington and Co ...	Dalhousie Square ...	ditto	ditto	
693	Pereira, J W A	... Assistant, P S D'Rozario and Co ...	Lall Bazar Street ...	ditto	ditto	
694	Pereira, T A	... Assistant, Military Department ...	Esplanade Row ...	ditto	ditto	
695	Pereira, T R	... Assistant, Home Office ...	Loudon's Buildings ...	ditto	ditto	

696	Persey, C W	Assistant, F and C Osler	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	ditto
697	Peters, J	Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts.	Somerset Buildings	India	ditto
698	Peterson, F W	Assistant, Bullion Office, Calcutta Mint	Strand	ditto	ditto
699	Peterson, H J	Assistant, Jessop and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
700	Phillipe,	Assistant Pipelayer, Calcutta Justices	Chowringhee Road	Great Britain	ditto
701	Phillips, D H	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	India	ditto
702	Phillips, H	Inspector, Emigration Depôt	Church Lane	ditto	ditto
703	Picachy, L	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	ditto	ditto
704	Piesse, L	Trader	Dhurrumtollah Street	Great Britain	ditto
705	Pinlow, W J	Firm of Harman and Co	6, Jaun Bazar 1st Lane	ditto	ditto
706	Pinkerton, R	Assistant, Anderson, Wallace and Co	Dhurrumtollah	ditto	ditto
707	Pinto, J C	Chief Accountant, Military Department, Account Branch.	Dacre's Lane	India	ditto
708	Place, F	Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts.	Somerset Buildings	Great Britain	ditto
709	Place, H J	Bill and Stock Broker	5, Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto
710	Playfair, P	Assistant, Playfair, Duncan and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
711	Pomeroy, J R	Assistant, Turner, Morrison and Co	Lyons' Range	ditto	ditto
712	Potter, J A	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	India	ditto
713	Power, M	Registrar, Bengal Office, Judicial Dept...	1, Sudder Street	ditto	ditto
714	Powlesland, R O	Assistant, Burke and Co	Dalhousie Square	Great Britain	ditto
715	Pratt, H	Assistant, F and C Osler and Co	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto
716	Presgrave, E W	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	India	ditto
717	Price, G A	Assistant, Office of Accountant-General, Public Works Department.	London's Buildings	ditto	ditto
718	Price, J A	Assistant Engineer, 1st Calcutta Division, Public Works Department.	Writers' Buildings	Great Britain	ditto
719	Prins, P A	Assistant, Grindlay and Co	Strand Road	India	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	P					
720	Pritchard, A H	... Bill Broker ...	Hare Street ...	India	Christian	
721	Proby, F M	... Assistant, Dunn and Co ...	71, Bentinck Street ...	ditto	ditto	
722	Prussia, G	... Accountant Controller, Public Works Department.	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto	
723	Purchase, E B	... Engineer, Calcutta Mint ...	Strand ...	Great Britain	ditto	
	Q					
724	Quanbrough, F W	... Assistant, Agra Bank, Limited ...	Mangoe Lane ...	ditto	ditto	
	R					
725	Ravenscroft, A	... Assistant, Office of Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department.	Humayoon Place ...	ditto	ditto	
726	Ravenscroft, H B	... Auditor, Pay Examiner's Office ...	Bankshall Street ...	India	ditto	
727	Read, E	... Assistant, Dykes and Co ...	Waterloo Street ...	Great Britain	ditto	
728	Rebeiro, E	... Calcutta Mint ...	Strand ...	India	ditto	
729	Rebeiro, J	... Overseer of Roads, 1st Division ...	Chowringhee Road ...	ditto	ditto	
730	Rebeiro, L	... Head Clerk, Drainage Department ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	
731	Rebello, W A	... Assistant, Public Works Department ...	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto	
732	Rebello, W A	... Government Medical Store Department ...	Wellesley Place ...	ditto	ditto	
733	Redman, C	... Head-Master, Free School ...	Free School Street ...	Great Britain	ditto	
734	Reed, W J	... Assistant, Public Works Department ...	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto	
735	Remedy, W T	... Assistant, Accountant-General, Military Department.	Esplanade Row ...	India	ditto	
736	Remfry, J	... Assistant, Hamilton and Co ...	Old Court House Street ...	Great Britain	ditto	
737	Renshaw, J E	... Assistant, Watts and Co ...	Wellesley Place ...	ditto	ditto	
738	Reynolds, R G	... Assistant, Hunter and Co ...	Dhurrumtollah Street ...	India	ditto	
739	Riach, W	... Teacher, Doveton College ...	Park Street ...	Great Britain	ditto	
740	Richards, L	... Firm of Francis, Ramsay and Co ...	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto	
741	Riddlesdale, J J	... Assistant, Bourne and Shepperd ...	Chowringhee Road ...	ditto	ditto	

742	Ridges, E B	Firm of Dykes and Co	Waterloo Street	ditto	ditto
743	Rigordy, C	Assistant, Consulting Engineer's Office	Writers' Buildings	India	ditto
744	Rigordy, C (Jr)	Assistant, Ernsthausen and Oesterley	New China Bazar	ditto	ditto
745	Robb, G	Assistant, Bathgate and Co	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	ditto
746	Roberts, H	Principal, Doveton College	Park Street	ditto	ditto
747	Robertson, A Æ	Assistant, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
748	Robertson, C A	Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts.	Somerset Buildings	India	ditto
749	Robins, J	Assistant, McIntosh, Burn and Co	Esplanade Row	Great Britain	ditto
750	Robinson, C E	Assistant, Jardine, Skinner and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto
751	Robinson, F W	Assistant, Rentiers and Co	5, Mission Row	ditto	ditto
752	Rodrigues, J	Assistant, Commissariat and Stud Department.	Coilah Ghaut Street	India	ditto
753	Rodrigues, J C	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto
754	Rodrigues, J H	Assistant, T F Brown and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto
755	Rogers, D	Assistant, Calcutta Musical Establishment	Chowringhee Road	Great Britain	ditto
756	Rogers, T B	Engraver, Surveyor-General's Office	46, Park Street	ditto	ditto
757	Rogerson, R W	Assistant, T Smith and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	India	ditto
758	Rollo, R G	Assistant, Office of Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Irrigation Branch, P W D	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
759	Rose, H A	Zemindar	5, Lindsay Street	Great Britain	ditto
760	Roseboom, G J	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel	Old Court House Street	India	ditto
761	Rosford, H	Assistant, W H Harton and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto
762	Ross, C	Assistant, Ahmuty and Co	Church Lane	Great Britain	ditto
763	Ross, G G	Head Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts.	Somerset Buildings	ditto	ditto
764	Ross, W	Assistant, D M Traill	British Indian Street	ditto	ditto
765	Rostan, C S	Assistant, Office of Accountant-General, Bengal.	Government Place	India	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	R					
765	Rostan, J B	Assistant, Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce Department	Loudon's Buildings	India	Christian	
766	Rothney, G A J	Assistant, C W Scott and Co	British Indian Street	ditto	ditto	
767	Rowe, D J	Assistant, Office Establishment, Calcutta Water-works.	Chowringhee Road	Great Britain	ditto	
768	Rubie, P C	Superintendent, Office of Accountant-General of Bengal.	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
769	Ruthford, R	Firm of Cook and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto	
770	Rutledge, C T	Head Clerk, Military Department	Esplanade Row	India	ditto	
771	Rutledge, D B	Assistant, Military Department	ditto	ditto	ditto	
772	Rymer, F C	Accountant, Controller of Public Works Accounts.	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
	S					
773	Salmon, J R	Registrar, Office of Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines.	Garstin's Place	Great Britain	ditto	
774	Sampson, C H	Assistant, Home Office	Loudon's Buildings	India	ditto	
775	Sanderson, A	Printer, Government Printing Office	Hastings' Street	ditto	ditto	
776	Sarkies, J A	Trader	2, Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
777	Sarkies, S J	Produce Broker	Pollock Street	ditto	ditto	
778	Savi, J A	Assistant, Atkinson Brothers	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
779	Scott, C	License Inspector, Justices, Calcutta	ditto	ditto	ditto	
780	Scott, G C	Assistant, Commissary General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
781	Scott, G J	Secretary, I G S N Company	Fairlie Place	Great Britain	ditto	
782	Scott, G J	Assistant, T E Thomson and Co	Esplanade Row	India	ditto	
783	Scott, R	Assistant, Mint	Strand Road	ditto	ditto	
784	Scott, W A	Assistant, Examiner of Ordnance Office	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
785	Sealy C A	Assistant, Home Office	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto	

786	Sealy, J F	Head Assistant, Superintending Engineer's Office, Presidency Circle.	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
787	Sedgfield, S	Lithographer	7, Dacre's Lane	Great Britain	ditto
788	Seton, C	Coach Builder	Bentinck Street	ditto	ditto
789	Sharpe, C J	Assistant, Barlow and Co	5, Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto
790	Shave, W	Gasfitter and Plumber	Bentinck Street	ditto	ditto
791	Shaw, J W	Assistant, Bathgate and Co.	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto
792	Shepherd, Geo.	Assistant, Magor and Co	7, New China Bazar Street	ditto	ditto
793	Sherriff, J	Firm of Hunter and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto
794	Shilstone, W	Assistant, Accountant-General, Public Works Department.	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto
795	Shinn, W	Assistant Accountant, Oriental Bank	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
796	Shircore, M R	Registrar of Carts and Hackeries	Chowringhee Road	India	ditto
797	Shircore, S A	Assistant, Office of the Justices of the Peace, Store Department.	ditto	ditto	ditto
798	Siddons, J B	Assistant, Calcutta Collectorate	Church Lane	Great Gritain	ditto
799	Simmonds, C E	Assistant, Hamilton and Co	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto
800	Simmons, G H	Secretary to the Commissioners, Port of Calcutta	Commercial Buildings	ditto	ditto
801	Simpson, J	Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, 1st Presidency Division.	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
802	Simpson, R	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	India	ditto
803	Sinclair, E G	Assistant, Thacker, Spink and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto
804	Slater, C	Assistant, Kettlewell, Bullen and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto
805	Slater, E M	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	ditto	ditto	ditto
806	Smith, A	Broker	Clive Street	Great Britain	ditto
807	Smith, C R	Assistant, Office of Contr of Mily Accts	Park Street	India	ditto
808	Smith, D F	Assistant, Solomon and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto
809	Smith, D J M	Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts.	Somerset Buildings	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	S					
811	Smith, E	Superintendent, House of Industry and Leper Asylum.	Amherst Street	Great Britain	Christian	
812	Smith, E M	Assistant, Registry Office of Hackney Carriages.	Free School Street	India	ditto	
813	Smith, G	Assistant, Bengal Uncovenanted Medical Hall.	Wellesley Street	ditto	ditto	
814	Smith, G F	Firm of Greenwood and Co	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
815	Smith, H G	Wine Merchant	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto	
816	Smith, J D S	Registrar, Office of Inspector-General of Police.	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
817	Smith, T S	Printer, City Press	Bentinck Street	ditto	ditto	
818	Smith, W	Assistant, Legislative Council Office	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
819	Smith, W	Superintendent, Thacker, Spink and Co's Press.	Fancy Lane	ditto	ditto	
820	Smith, W A	Assistant, Burn and Co	Hastings' Street	......	......	
821	Smith, W B	Firm of W B Smith and Co, Perfumers	Hare Street	Great Britain	ditto	
822	Smith, W F	Manager, J Davis and Co, Milliners	Government Place	India	ditto	
823	Smith, W S	Assistant, Home Office	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto	
824	Smyth, W S	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
825	Somers, J M	Assistant, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co	Clive Street	Great Britain	ditto	
826	Somerville, A	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	16, Strand	ditto	ditto	
827	Southey, J T	Firm of Harman and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
828	Soutter, P	Superintendent, Drainage Department	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
829	Spankie, D S	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
830	Spooner, H B	Assistant, Cook and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto	
831	Stalman, F	Assistant, R B Rodda and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
832	Stamer, G H	Assistant, J Andrews	Waterloo Street	India	ditto	

832	Stanford, G	... Firm of Ranken and Co	... Old Court House Street	... Great Britain	ditto
833	Stanley, E J	... Assistant, Stokes, Coleman and Co	... Mission Row	... ditto	ditto
834	Stapleton, E	... Assistant, Bengal Office	... Chowringhee Road	... ditto	ditto
835	Stapleton, J	... Assistant, Anderson, Wallace and Co	... ditto	.. ditto	ditto
836	Stark, P B	.. Assistant, Military Department	... Esplanade Row	... ditto	ditto
837	Sterndale, R A	... Assistant, Controller-General's Office	... Treasury Buildings	... ditto	ditto
838	Stevenson, E C	... Head Assistant, Office of Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department.	Humayoon Place	... India	ditto
839	Stevenson, J	... Assistant, Graham and Co	... Clive Street	... Great Britain	ditto
840	Stewart, C A	... Assistant, Moran and Co	... Church Lane	.. India	ditto
841	Stewart, R	... Firm of Gladstone, Wyllie and Co	... 29, Chowringhee Road	... ditto	ditto
842	Stewart, T	.. Produce Broker	... 102, Clive Street	... Great Britain	ditto
843	Stowell, J A	... Registrar, Home Office	... Loudon's Buildings	... ditto	ditto
844	Stuart, C	... Deputy Registrar, Foreign Office	... Council House Street	... India	ditto
845	Stuart, T	... Head Assistant, Pay Examiner's Office	... Bankshall Street	... ditto	ditto
846	Sullivan, T J	... Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts.	Park Street	... Great Britain	ditto
847	Summers, A	... Firm of Watson and Summers	... Wellesley Place	... ditto	ditto
848	Sunder, J	... Accountant, Free Church Institution	... Nimtollah Street	... India	ditto
849	Surita, F E	... Assistant, Military Department	... Esplanade Row	... ditto	ditto
850	Sutherland, [illegible] K	... Ditto, ditto	... ditto	... ditto	ditto
851	Swaries, J W	... Assistant, Government Medical Store Department.	Wellesley Place	... ditto	ditto
852	Swaries, P	... Undertaker	... Bertinck Street	... ditto	ditto
853	Sweete, J	.. Assistant, G E Hotel	... Old Court House Street	... ditto	ditto
854	Swinden, F G	... Store-keeper, India General Steam Navigation Company, Limited.	Strand	... ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	S					
856	Sykes, A L	Firm of Sykes and Co	Old Court House Corner	Great Britain	Christian	
857	Sykes, E	Assistant, Bengal Civil Fund Office	Treasury Buildings	ditto	ditto	
858	Symonds, E	Firm of Lazarus and Co	Bentinck Street	ditto	ditto	
	T					
859	Taylor, J	Assistant, Nicol, Fleming and Co	Fairlie Place	Great Britain	ditto	
860	Taylor, J E	Assistant, Kettlewell, Bullen and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto	
861	Templeton, E D	Assistant, Agelasto and Co	Strand	India	ditto	
862	Ten Brocke, A H	Accountant, Accountant-General's Office, Public Works Department.	Loudon's Buildings	Great Britain	ditto	
863	Tetley, E H	Assistant, Home Department	ditto	India	ditto	
864	Thom, J	Assistant, Finlay, Muir and Co	Clive Row	Great Britain	ditto	
865	Thomas, G E	Assistant, J Thomas and Co	Mission Row	ditto	ditto	
866	Thomas, W	Assistant, Baptist Mission Press	Lower Circular Road	India	ditto	
867	Thomas, W L	Assistant, J Thomas and Co	Mission Row	Great Britain	ditto	
868	Thompson, F	Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts.	Park Street	India	ditto	
869	Thompson, G S	Firm of W H Harton and Co	Strand	Great Britain	ditto	
870	Thompson, J	Assistant, Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
871	Thompson, J H	Assistant, Toulmin and Co	Radha Bazar	ditto	ditto	
872	Thomson, E	Firm of Anderson, Wallace and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto	
873	Thomson, J G	Assistant, Wyman and Co	Hare Street	ditto	ditto	
874	Thomson, J T	Assistant, Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce Department.	Loudon's Buildings	India	ditto	
875	Thomson, R	Assistant, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co	Clive Street	Great Britain	ditto	
876	Thomson, W	Assistant, Anderson, Wright and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto	
877	Thorpe, W J	Superintendent, Home Office	Loudon's Buildings	India	ditto	

878	Thurlow, W T	Firm of Fraser and Co	Commercial Buildings	ditto	ditto
879	Tilden, W D	Assistant, Secretariat, Government of India, P W D.	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto
880	Timms, T A	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto
881	Tobias, H	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	Strand Road	ditto	ditto
882	Tod, J	Assistant, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.	Dalhousie Square	Great Britain	ditto
883	Toussaint, E B	Superintendent, Drainage Works	Chowringhee Road	India	ditto
884	Traill, D H	Proprietor, *Calcutta Advertiser*	British Indian Street	Great Britain	ditto
885	Trotter, A E C	Assistant, Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
886	Tucker, A R	Assistant, E Thomson and Co., Gasfitters	Bentinck Street	ditto	ditto
887	Tucker, S J	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
888	Tulloch, J C	Assistant, E I Railway Office	Writers' Buildings	India	ditto
889	Tulloch, R W	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	16, Strand	Great Britain	ditto
890	Turnbull, R A	Assistant, Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
891	Turnbull, R W	Vet. Surgeon, Thomas Smith and Co	Dhurumtollah	ditto	ditto
892	Turner, J	Assistant, Jessop and Co	Clive Street	India	ditto
893	Turner, W W	Assistant, Secretariat, Government of India, P W D.	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto
894	Twalling, J W	Registrar, Financial Department	Government Place	Great Britain	ditto
	U				
895	Urquhart, R D	Warder, Calcutta Mint	Strand	ditto	ditto
	V				
896	Vangrieken, G	Assistant, Baker and Catliff	Old Court House Street	India	ditto
897	Vardon, A	Assistant, Vardon and Co	Hare Street	ditto	ditto
898	Vardon, E S	Broker	Lall Bazar	ditto	ditto
899	Vaughan, S	Assistant, Ernsthausen and Oesterley	New China Bazar Street	Great Britain	ditto
900	Vernieux, E O	Assistant, Secretariat, Government of India, P W D.	Loudon's Buildings	India	ditto
901	Vertannes, P	Assistant, I G S N Company	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	V					
901	Vertannes, Z	Assistant, Ralli and Mavrojani	Clive Street	India	Christian	
902	Very, J C	Assistant, Ramsay, Wakefield and Co	Government Place	Great Britain	ditto	
903	Victor, J T	Overseer, Conservancy Department	Chowringhee Road	India	ditto	
904	Vivian, W	Assistant, Office of Executive Engineer, Public Works Department.	Writers' Buildings	Great Britain	ditto	
	W					
905	Wagstaff, P	Chief Assistant, Board of Agency, East India Railway.	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
906	Wakefield W S	Firm of Francis, Ramsay and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
907	Wakeford, J T	Assistant, Home Department	Loudon's Buildings	India	ditto	
908	Walker, H	Assistant, Mackintosh, Burn and Co	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
909	Walker, H	Assistant, J Anderson and Co	Church Lane	Great Britain	ditto	
910	Walker, J	Assistant, Mackintosh, Burn and Co	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
911	Walker, T L	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
912	Wallace, G	Assistant, Secretariat, Government of India, Public Works Department.	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto	
913	Wallace, G A	Broker	Commercial Buildings	ditto	ditto	
914	Wallace, J	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel	Old Court House Street	India	ditto	
915	Wallace, P	Assistant, Mackintosh, Burn and Co	Esplanade Row	Great Britain	ditto	
916	Wallace, P U	Assistant, Gisborne and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto	
917	Waller, E D	Assistant, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.	ditto	India	ditto	
918	Waller, G D	Assistant, Office of Examiner of Claims	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
919	Wallis, A H	Firm of Manton and Co	Bentinck Street	Great Britain	ditto	
920	Wallis, C T	Firm of Ranken and Co	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	ditto	
921	Walton, W M	Firm of Jardine, Skinner and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto	
922	Ware, T E	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	India	ditto	
923	Ware, W J	Assistant, Office of Ordnance Accounts	Coilah Ghât Street	ditto	ditto	

925	Wareham, J	2nd Grade Engineer, Mint	Strand	Great Britain	ditto
926	Waters, W B	Assistant, Office of Accountant-General, Public Works Department.	London's Buildings	ditto	ditto
927	Watson, A F	Executive Engineer 3rd, Presidency Division	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
928	Watson, E	Firm of Watson and Summers	Wellesley Place	ditto	ditto
929	Watson, H W A	Assistant, Examiner of Ordnance Office	Coilah Ghât Street	India	ditto
930	Watson, J	Zincographer, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	Great Britain	ditto
931	Watson, J	Assistant, Commissariat and Stud Accounts	Middleton Row	ditto	ditto
932	Watson, Thomas	Tea and General Produce Broker	Hare Street	ditto	ditto
933	Watson, William	Tea and General Produce Broker	ditto	ditto	ditto
934	Watson, W H	Assistant, Bengal Office, Judicial Dept.	1, Sudder Street	India	ditto
935	Watts, J	Firm of Duncan and Co	Bentinck Street	Great Britain	ditto
936	Weatherdon, R	Assistant, Ramsay, Wakefield and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto
937	Wellsted, J	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co...	16, Strand	India	ditto
938	Welner, W F	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto
939	Wenger, E S	Asst., Office of Jt.-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D. Irrigation Branch.	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
940	Wenger, W L	Supdt., Compr.-Genl. of Accounts Office...	Government Place	ditto	ditto
941	West, R B	Assistant, Baker and Catliff	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	ditto
942	Westfield, W F	Firm of Westfield and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto
943	Westland, W	Superintendent, Depositor's Department, Bank of Bengal.	Strand	ditto	ditto
944	Wetherill, J	Assistant, Bengal Civil Fund Office	Treasury Buildings	India	ditto
945	Wetherill, J E	Firm of J M Edmonds and Co	Bentinck Street	ditto	ditto
946	Whelan, H G	Assistant, Examiner of Commissariat and Stud Accounts.	Middleton Row	ditto	ditto
947	White, J	Assistant, Calcutta Musical Establishment	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
948	White, J	Assistant, Kelly and Co	Strand	Great Britain	ditto
949	Whitehead, J J	Assistant, Comptroller-General of Accounts	Treasury Buildings	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	W					
950	Whiteway, E	Assistant, Francis, Ramsay and Co	Government Place	Great Britain	Christian	
951	Wilder, W	Assistant, Mackintosh, Burn and Co	Esplanade Road	ditto	ditto	
952	Wilkinson, J W	Accountant, Office of Examiner, Railway Accounts.	Dalhousie Square	India	ditto	
953	Wilcox, J L	Freight and Ship Broker	102, Clive Street	Great Britain	ditto	
954	Williamson, R	Supdt. of Roads, Justices of the Peace	Chowringhee Road	India	ditto	
955	Williamson, R	Assistant, Finlay, Muir and Co	Clive Road	Great Britain	ditto	
956	Wills, F J	Assistant, Watts and Co	Wellesley Place	ditto	ditto	
957	Wills, G	Assistant, J Mackillican and Co	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
958	Wilson, G	Assistant, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
959	Wilson, James	Teacher, General Assembly's Institution	Cornwallis Square	ditto	ditto	
960	Wilson, R	Assistant, Jessop and Co	Clive Street	India	ditto	
961	Wilson, S	Firm of S Wilson and Co	Hare Street	Great Britain	ditto	
962	Wilson, S R	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	Coilah Ghât Street	India	ditto	
963	Wilson, T	Assistant, Mackintosh, Burn and Co	Esplanade Row	Great Britain	ditto	
964	Wilson, W G H	Assistant, Commissary-General's Office	6, Park Street	India	ditto	
965	Windle, J A	Executive Engineer, Calcutta and Eastern Canal Division.	14, Writers' Buildings	Great Britain	ditto	
966	Winterscale, J	Assistant, R J Vallester and Co	7, Swallow Lane	India	ditto	
967	Wintgens, G	Superintendent, Drainage Department, Office of Justices of the Peace.	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
968	Winton, J J	Accountant, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	ditto	
969	Wolff, J T	Assistant, Mint	Strand	ditto	ditto	
970	Wollen, C W	Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts.	Somerset Buildings	ditto	ditto	

971	Womack, J G	Assistant, Harman and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto
972	Wood, G S P	Parcel Officer, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.	Strand	India	ditto
973	Wood, J	Assistant, Wyman and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
974	Wood, S G	Accountant, Office of Accountant-General, Public Works Department.	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto
975	Wood, T	Assistant, Pay Examiner's Office, Military Department.	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto
976	Wood, T W	3rd Grade Accountant Controller of Public Works Accounts.	17, Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
977	Woodward, J V	Assistant, Cooke and Kelvey	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto
978	Woollam, W D	Superintendent, Foreign Department Press	Council House Street	Great Britain	ditto
979	Woolterton, C R	Clerk, Office of Controller of Military Accounts.	Somerset Buildings	ditto	ditto
980	Wordie, T H	Assistant, Jardine, Skinner and Co	Clive Row	India	ditto
981	Wray, G	Assistant, Board of Revenue	2, Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto
982	Wright, C F	Assistant, Office of Secretary to Government of India, P W D.	Government Place	ditto	ditto
983	Wright, G	Inspector of Nuisances	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
984	Wyatt, S W	Clerk, Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts.	Government Place	ditto	ditto
985	Wylie, E D	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	Strand	Great Britain	ditto
	Y				
986	Yakchee, J	Assistant, Board of Revenue	2, Bankshall Street	India	ditto
987	Yakjee, J G	Indigo Broker	David Joseph's Lane	ditto	ditto
988	Yates, G R	Assistant, Gisborne and Co	Strand	Great Britain	ditto
989	Young, A	Assistant, Nicol Fleming and Co	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto
990	Yule, G U	Assistant, Pearce, Macrae and Co	Clive Ghaut Street	India	ditto
	Z				
991	Zemin, D J	Firm of Arlington and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
992	Zemin, J	Teacher, Doveton College	Park Street	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	A.					
993	Abdul Hye	Head Professor, Arabic Department, Calcutta Madrissa.	Wellesley Square	India	Mahomedan	
994	Addy, Bustom Doss	Assistant, Office of Examiner of Medical Accounts.	7, Koilah Ghaut Street	ditto	Brahmo	
995	Addy, Debendro Lall	Assistant, Wiseman, Mitchell, Reid and Co	81, Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
996	Addy, Gobind Chunder	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	Hindoo	
997	Addy, Jadub Chunder	Assistant, Whitney Brothers	Lyons' Range	ditto	ditto	
998	Addy, Nobin Chunder	Assistant, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
999	Addy, Nuffer Chunder	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
1000	Addy, Nursing Dass	Assistant, Office of Accountant-General, Bengal.	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
	B.					
1001	Bagchee, Brojonath	Assistant, Bengal Acct.-Genl.'s Office	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1002	Banerjee, Bany Madhub	Assistant, Office of Accountant-General, Military Department.	Esplanade, East	ditto	ditto	
1003	Banerjee, B M	3rd Class Assistant, Accountant-General's Office, Military Department.	9, Dacre's Lane	ditto	ditto	
1004	Banerjee, Boroda Churn	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	16, Strand	ditto	ditto	
1005	Banerjee, Behary Lall	Teacher, Presidency College	College Square	ditto	ditto	
1006	Banerjee, Chunder Mohun	Serishtadar, Calcutta Collectorate	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
1007	Banerjee, Chunder Nath	Assistant, Ralli Brothers	Clive Row	ditto	ditto	
1008	Banerjee, Denonath	Assistant, Storekeeper's Office, East Indian Railway.	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1009	Banerjee, Doorga Dass	Assistant, License Department, Municipal Office.	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
1010	Banerjee, Dwarka Nath	Assistant, Office of Controller of Public Works Accounts.	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1011	Banerjee Dwarka Nath	Assistant, Bengal Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	

1012	Banerjee, Gopal Chunder ...	Head Teacher, Calcutta Normal School ...	Jorasanko, Chitpore Road ...	ditto	ditto
1013	Banerjee, Gopal Chunder ...	Assistant, Atkinson, Tilton and Co ...	Clive Ghât Street ...	ditto	ditto
1014	Banerjee, Gopee Nath ...	Clerk, Controller-General's Office ...	Treasury Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1015	Banerjee, Hurimohun ...	Assistant, Chief Pay Master's Office, East Indian Railway.	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1016	Banerjee, Hurish Chunder ...	Assistant, Storekeeper's Office, East Indian Railway.	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
1017	Banerjee, Issen Chunder ...	Assistant, Mercantile Bank ...	Council House Street ...	ditto	ditto
1018	Banerjee, Issen Chunder ...	Head Accountant, Government Printing Office.	Hastings' Street ...	ditto	ditto
1019	Banerjee, Jodoo Nath ...	Accountant, I G S N Company ...	Fairlie Place ...	ditto	ditto
1020	Banerjee, Jogendro Nath ...	Sanskrit Professor, Cathedral Mission College	Putoldangah ...	ditto	ditto
1021	Banerjee, Jogeshur ...	Assistant, Presidency Pay Master ...	Somerset Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1022	Banerjee, Kalichurn ...	Teacher, Free Church Institution ...	Neemtollah Ghaut Street ...	ditto	Christian
1023	Banerjee, Kali Coomar ...	Assistant, Office of Comptroller of Military Accounts, Account Branch.	Somerset Buildings ...	ditto	Hindoo
1024	Banerjee, Kalidass ...	Assistant, Tamvaco and Co ...	Canning Street ...	ditto	ditto
1025	Banerjee, Kalipodo ...	2nd grade Accountant, Office of Comptroller of Public Works Accounts, Bengal.	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1026	Banerjee, Kaliprosono ...	4th grade Accountant, Controller of Public Works Accounts.	17, Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1027	Banerjee, Khetter Mohun ...	Assistant, Board of Revenue ...	Bankshall Street ...	ditto	ditto
1028	Banerjee, Koylas Chunder ...	Assistant, Office of Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division.	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1029	Banerjee, Koylas Chunder ...	Clerk, Controller General's Office ...	Treasury Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1030	Banerjee, Madhub Chunder ...	4th grade Accountant, Office of Controller of Public Works Accounts.	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1031	Banerjee, Nilcomul ...	Assistant, Military Department ...	Esplanade, East ...	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	B					
1032	Banerjee, Nilmoney	Auditor, Office of Examiner, Pay Dept	Bankshall Street	India	Hindoo	
1033	Banerjee, Nobin Chunder	Clerk, Controller-General's Office	Treasury Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1034	Banerjee, Nobo Gopal	Assistant, Office of Commissary General	6, Park Street	ditto	ditto	
1035	Banerjee, Nursing Chunder	Auditor, Pay Department, Examiner's Office.	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
1036	Banerjee, Okhoy Chunder	Assistant, W Moran and Co	3, Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
1037	Banerjee, Peary Mohun	Assistant, Bengal Office, Judicial Dept	1, Sudder Street	ditto	ditto	
1038	Banerjee, Peary Mohun	Assistant, Chief Auditor's Office, E I R	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1039	Banerjee, Peary Mohun	Head Assistant, Abkaree Department, Calcutta Collectorate.	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
1040	Banerjee, Peary Mohun	Assistant, Home Department	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1041	Banerjee, Pran Coomar	2nd Clerk, Commissioner's Office, Presidency Division.	69, Free School Street	ditto	ditto	
1042	Banerjee, Preo Nath	Assistant, Presidency Paymaster's Office	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
1043	Banerjee, Prosono Coomar	Sub-Engineer, P W D	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1044	Banerjee, Protab Chunder	Head Assistant, Office of Examiner of Ordnance, Clothing, and Dockyard Accounts.	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1045	Banerjee, Radha Nath	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade, East	ditto	ditto	
1046	Banerjee, Rajendro Nath	Head Assistant, Agent's Office, E I R	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
1047	Banerjee, Rajkissen	Assistant, Office of Examiner of Commissariat and Stud Accounts.	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
1048	Banerjee, Ram Chunder	Assistant, Home Department	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1049	Banerjee, Runendro Nath	Assistant, Schoene, Kilburn and Co	4, Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto	
1050	Banerjee, Russick Lall	Head Assistant, Stationery Dept. E I R	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
1051	Banerjee, Shib Chunder	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1052	Banerjee, Sreenath	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	

1053	Banerjee, Sudanundo ...	4th grade Accountant Office of Controller of Public Works Accounts.	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1054	Banerjee, Troylukho Nath ...	Assistant, Financial Department ...	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto
1055	Bhadoory, L M ...	Assistant, Duncan and Co ...	Clive Street ...	ditto	ditto
1056	Bhadoory, Poolin Beharry ...	Assistant, Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal.	Strand ...	ditto	ditto
1057	Bhur, Sreenath ...	Teacher, Oriental Seminary ...	Chitpore Road, Garanhutta ...	ditto	ditto
1058	Bhuttacharjee, Mohesh Chunder	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office.	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto
1059	Biswas, Bhuggobutty Churn ...	Wine Merchant ...	Radha Bazar ...	ditto	ditto
1060	Biswas, Gopal Chunder ...	Head Assistant, Medical College ...	College Square ...	ditto	ditto
1061	Biswas, Hem Chunder ...	Sub-Engineer ...	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1062	Biswas, Jadub Chunder ...	Assistant, Reutiers and Co ...	5, Mission Row ...	ditto	ditto
1063	Romanjee Satabjee ...	Assistant, Borradaile, Schiller and Co ...	Fairlie Place ...	ditto	Parsee
1064	Bose, Behary Lall ...	Assistant, James Anderson and Co ...	Church Lane ...	ditto	Hindoo
1065	Bose, Debnarain ...	Banian	Puttuldangah ...	ditto	ditto
1066	Bose, Bidoo Bhooshan ...	Inhabitant ..	Gooroopersaud Chowdry's Lane.	ditto	ditto
1067	Bose, Doyal Chand ...	Assistant, Petrocochino and Co ...	New China Bazar ...	ditto	ditto
1068	Bose, Dwarka Nath ...	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office, Account Branch.	Somerset Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1069	Bose, Gopal Chunder ...	Assistant, Jardine, Skinner and Co ...	Clive Street ...	ditto	ditto
1070	Bose, Gopal Chunder ...	Overseer, Office of Executive Engineer, Calcutta and Eastern Canal Division.	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1071	Bose, Govind Gopal ...	Inhabitant ...	23, Meer Jafer's Lane ...	ditto	ditto
1072	Bose, Grish Chunder ...	Head Clerk, Calcutta Registry Office ...	Larkin's Lane ...	ditto	ditto
1073	Bose, Grish Chunder ...	Assistant, Jardine, Skinner and Co ...	Clive Row ...	ditto	ditto
1074	Bose, Grish Chunder ...	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office.	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto
1075	Bose, Grish Chunder ...	Assistant, Mercantile Bank of India ...	Dalhousie Square ...	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	B					
1076	Bose, Grish Chunder	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	India	Hindoo	
1077	Bose, Hurish Chunder	Assistant, Young, Gray and Co	Mission Row	ditto	ditto	
1078	Bose, Hurry Mohun	Assistant, Chief Auditor's Office, East Indian Railway.	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1079	Bose, Kedar Nath	Teacher, Hindoo School	College Square	ditto	ditto	
1080	Bose, Modoosoodun	Assistant, M C Joakim and Co	Old China Bazar Street	ditto	ditto	
1081	Bose, Mohendro Nath	Inhabitant	Puttuldangah	ditto	ditto	
1082	Bose, Mudun Mohun	Assistant, Petrocochino and Co	New China Bazar	ditto	ditto	
1083	Bose, Nepal Chunder	Assistant, Office of the Justices of the Peace, Account Department.	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
1084	Bose, Nilmadhub	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
1085	Bose, Nilmadhub	Assistant, Mackintosh, Burn and Co	Esplanade	ditto	ditto	
1086	Bose, Norendro Nath	Inhabitant	Puttuldangah	ditto	ditto	
1087	Bose, Noyan Chunder	Assistant, Robert and Charriol	Vansittart Row	ditto	ditto	
1088	Bose, Nondo Gopal	Assistant, Schoene, Kilburn and Co	4, Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto	
1089	Bose, Nondo Lall	Inhabitant	Sham Bazar	ditto	ditto	
1090	Bose, Omerto Kissen	Assistant, Mackintosh, Burn and Co	Esplanade, East	ditto	ditto	
1091	Bose, Omerto Lall	Head Accountant, Graham and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
1092	Bose, Poran Chunder	Assistant, Foreign Department	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
1093	Bose, Prankisto	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office.	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1094	Bose, Rajnarain	Banian	Puttuldangah	ditto	ditto	
1095	Bose, Rajkisto	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
1096	Bose, Rakhaldoss	Assistant, R D Bose and Co, Wine Merchant.	Mission Row	ditto	ditto	
1097	Bosse, Rye Churn	Assistant, Mackenzie, Lyall and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
1098	Bose, Soorjee Narain	Banian	Puttuldangah	ditto	ditto	

1098	Bose, Womesh Chunder	Compiler, Office of Examiner, Pay Department.	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto
1099	Bural, Goberdhone	Assistant, National Bank	Council House Street	ditto	ditto
1100	Bural, Judoo Nath	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto
1101	Bural, Ram Sabuk	Assistant, East Indian Railway Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
	B.				
1102	Buzlul, Haq	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of of Police, Lower Provinces.	Chowringhee Road	ditto	Mahomedan
1103	Buzlar, Rahman	Teacher, Calcutta Madrissa	Wellesley Square	ditto	ditto
1104	Bysack, Brojo Gopal	Inhabitant	Neemoo Gossain's Lane, Burtollah.	ditto	Hindoo
1105	Bysack, Jugger Nath	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto
1106	Bysack, Mohendro Nath	Accountant, Office of Examiner, Pay Department.	ditto	ditto	ditto
1107	Bysack, Mohun Chand	Inhabitant	Soobaram Bysack's Lane	ditto	ditto
1108	Bysack, Mudun Mohun	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade, East	ditto	ditto
1109	Bysack, Prem Chand	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	ditto	ditto
1110	Bysack, Radha Persad	Compiler, Office of Examiner, Pay Department.	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto
1111	Bysack, Radha Romun	Assistant, Office of Aide-de-Camp	Government House	ditto	ditto
1112	Bysack, Shib Chunder	Clerk, Office of Controller-General of Accounts.	Treasury Buildings	ditto	ditto
1113	Bysack, Soorjee Coomar	Assistant, Bengal Office, Judicial Dept	1, Sudder Street	ditto	ditto
1114	Bysack, Soorjee Coomar	Supervisor, Office of Examiner, Pay Department.	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto
	C.				
1115	Chatterjee, Bani Madhub	Assistant, Controller of Military Accounts	Park Street	ditto	ditto
1116	Chatterjea, Beejoynath	Treasurer, Calcutta Collectorate	Church Lane	ditto	ditto
1117	Chatterjee, Bishnu Churn	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto
1118	Chatterjee, Bunkobeharry	Assistant, Bengal Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	C.					
1120	Chatterjee, Degumber ...	Head Clerk, Office of Commissioner, Presidency Division.	Theatre Road ...	India	Hindoo	
1121	Chatterjee, Degumber ...	Assistant, Office of Examiner of Ordnance, Clothing, and Dock-yard Accounts.	Coilah Ghat Street ...	ditto	ditto	
1122	Chatterjee, Denendronath ...	Banian ...	Garstin's Place ...	ditto	ditto	
1123	Chatterjee, Denonath ...	Assistant, Bank of Bengal ...	Strand ...	ditto	ditto	
1124	Chatterjee, Doorga Dass ...	Trader ...	Canning Street ...	ditto	ditto	
1125	Chatterjee, Doorga Prosuno ...	Assistant, Bengal Office ...	Chowringhee Road ...	ditto	ditto	
1126	Chatterjee, Gooroo Prosuno ...	Assistant, F. T. Brooks and Co. ...	Clive Row ...	ditto	ditto	
1127	Chatterjee, Gungadhur ...	Assistant, Accountant's Department, Office of the Justices of the Peace.	Chowringhee Road ...	ditto	ditto	
1128	Chatterjee, Hurrish Chunder ...	Head Assistant, Office of Examiner of Ordnance, Clothing, and Dock-yard Accounts.	Coilah Ghat Street ...	ditto	ditto	
1129	Chatterjee, Hurro Mohun ..	Assistant Secretary, Presidency College ...	College Square ...	ditto	ditto	
1130	Chatterjee, Hurrybungs ...	Assistant, Military Department ...	Esplanade, East ...	ditto	ditto	
1131	Chatterjee, Issen Chunder ...	Assistant, George Henderson and Co. ...	Fairlie Place ...	ditto	ditto	
1132	Chatterjee, Judoonath ...	Assistant, Consulting Engineer's Office ...	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto	
1133	Chatterjee, Judoonath ...	Assistant, Office of Commissary-General ...	Park Street ...	ditto	ditto	
1134	Chatterjee, Kalipresunno ...	Assistant, Executive Commissariat Office...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto	
1135	Chatterjee, Kedarnath ...	Assistant, Consulting Engineer's Office ...	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto	
1136	Chatterjee, Khetter Chunder ...	Assistant, Home Office ...	Loudon's Building ...	ditto	ditto	
1137	Chatterjee, K. C. ...	Assistant, Accountant-General's Office, Military Department.	Dacre's Lane ...	ditto	ditto	
1138	Chatterjee, Krishno Chunder ...	Assistant, Bengal Office ...	1, Sudder Street ...	ditto	ditto	
1139	Chatterjee, Mohesh Chunder ...	Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts.	Somerset Buildings ...	ditto	ditto	
1140	Chatterjee, Netie Chund ...	Assistant, Commissariat Examiner's Office	Coilah Ghat Street ...	ditto	ditto	

1141	Chatterjee, Nibaron Chunder ...	4th grade Accountant, Controller of Public Works Accounts.	Writer's Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1142	Chatterjee, Nilmadhub ...	Teacher, Seal's Free College ...	Sunker Ghoses' Lane, Tuntuneah.	ditto	ditto
1143	Chatterjee, Nyan Chund ...	Supervisor, P. W. D, Military Works ...	Fort William ...	ditto	ditto
1144	Chatterjee, Promothonath ...	Assistant, Board of Revenue ...	Bankshall Street ...	ditto	ditto
1145	Chatterjee, Prosunocoomar ...	Assistant, Chief Auditor's Office, East Indian Railway.	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1146	Chatterjee, Punchanun ...	Assistant, Thacker, Spink and Co ...	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto
1147	Chatterjee, Rajendronath ...	Assistant, Office of Controller-General of Accounts.	ditto	ditto	ditto
1148	Chatterjee, Ramsabuck ...	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office.	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto
1149	Chatterjee, Romanath ...	Broker ...	Chorebagan ...	ditto	ditto
1150	Chatterjee, S P ...	Assistant, F. T. Brooks and Co. ...	Clive Row ...	ditto	ditto
1151	Chatterjee, Sharodapersad ...	Assistant, Board of Revenue ...	Bankshall Street ...	ditto	ditto
1152	Chatterjee, Sharodapersad ...	Assistant, Foreign Department ...	Council House Street ...	ditto	ditto
1153	Chatterjee, Sreenath ...	Assistant, Board of Revenue ...	Bankshall Street ...	ditto	ditto
1154	Chatterjee, Sumbhoo Chunder ...	Clerk, Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts.	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto
1155	Chatterjee, Surbosook ...	Assistant, Bengal Office ...	Chowringhee Road ...	ditto	ditto
1156	Chatterjee, Tarini Churn ...	Assistant, Mackenzie, Lyall and Co ...	Dalhousie Square ...	ditto	ditto
1157	Chatterjee, Womesh Chunder ...	Teacher, Free Church Institution ...	Nimtollah Street ...	ditto	ditto
1158	Chowdhry, Gopal Gobindo ...	Assistant, Office of Controller, Public Works Accounts.	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1159	Chowdhry, Gyan Chunder ...	Assistant, Bengal Office, Judicial Dept ...	1, Sudder Street ...	ditto	ditto
1160	Chowdhry, Kirty Chunder ...	Engineer ...	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1161	Chowdhry, Nicoonjobehary ...	Assistant, Store Department, East Indian Railway.	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto

No.	*Names.*	*Style or Calling.*	*Residence or Place of Business.*	*Native Country.*	*Religion.*	Remarks.
	C					
1161	Chowdhry, Nilcomul ...	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office.	Government Place ...	India	Hindoo	
1162	Chowdhry, Prankisto ...	Banian, George Henderson and Co, ...	Fairlie Place ...	ditto	ditto	
1163	Chowdhry, Prosonocoomar ...	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Registration.	Larkin's Lane ...	ditto	ditto	
1164	Chowdhry, Russick Lall ...	Assistant, Grindlay and Co. ...	Strand ...	ditto	ditto	
1165	Chuckerbutty, Bonomally ...	Deputy Superintendent, Government Toshakhana, Foreign Department.	Council House Street ...	ditto	ditto	
1166	Chuckerbutty, Debendronath ...	Assistant, Home Department ...	Loudon's Bildings ...	ditto	ditto	
1167	Chuckerbutty, Dwarknath ...	Auditor, Office of Examiner, Pay Department.	Bankshall Street ...	ditto	ditto	
1168	Chuckerbutty, Issen Chunder ...	Assistant, Burn and Co. ...	Hastings' Street ...	ditto	ditto	
1169	Chuckerbutty, Judoonath ...	Assistant, East Indian Railway Office ...	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto	
1170	Chuckerbutty, Kaliprosonno ...	Assistant, Home Office ...	Loudon's Buildings ...	ditto	ditto	
1171	Chuckerbutty, Khetter Paul ...	Assistant, Board of Revenue ...	Bankshall Street ...	ditto	ditto	
1172	Chuckerbutty, Nilmoney ...	2nd Teacher, Hare School ...	College Square ...	ditto	ditto	
1173	Chuckerbutty, Nobin Chunder...	Head Assistant, Presidency Executive Commissariat Office.	6, Park Street ...	ditto	ditto	
1174	Chuckerbutty, Peary Mohun ...	Banian, J DeSouza and Co. ...	Mission Row ...	ditto	ditto	
1175	Chuckerbutty, Thakoor Dass ..	Assistant, Home Office ...	Loudon's Buildings ...	ditto	ditto	
1176	Chuckerbutty, Womesh Chunder	Assistant, Begg, Dunlop and Co. ...	Mission Row ...	ditto	ditto	
1177	Chuckerbutty, Wooma Churn ...	Assistant, Office of Executive Engineer, Fort William Division.	Fort William ...	ditto	ditto	
1178	Chunder, Anundo Chunder ...	Inhabitant ...	Gooroopropsad Chowdhry's Lane, Simlah.	ditto	ditto	
1179	Chunder, Bindoo Chunder ...	Assistant, East Indian Railway Office ...	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto	
1180	Chunder, Bissonath ...	Assistant, Office of Acct-Genl., Bengal ...	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto	
1181	Chunder, Bonomally ...	Assistant, Graham and Co. ...	Clive Street ...	ditto	ditto	

1182	Chunder, Dwarkanath	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto
1183	Chunder, Kanye Lall	Inhabitant	Tuntuneah	ditto	ditto
1184	Chunder, Mohendro Lall	Assistant, R Macallister and Co.	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto
1185	Chunder, Nundo Gopal	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto
1186	Coomar, Joygobindo	Assistant, Drainage Department, Office of the Justices.	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
1187	Coomar, Nilmoney	Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts.	Park Street	ditto	ditto
1188	Coondoo, Khetter Chunder	Assistant, Stamp Office	Church Lane	ditto	ditto
1189	Coondoo, Preonath	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto
	D.				
1190	Dass, Auditto Churn	Assistant, Scallan and Co.	Pollock Street	ditto	ditto
1191	Dass, Behary Lall	Inhabitant	Kopaleetollah	ditto	ditto
1192	Dass, Choonee Lall	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto
1193	Dass, Dwarka Nath	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office.	Government Place	ditto	ditto
1194	Dass, Gopal Chunder	Assistant, Office of Justices of the Peace, Accountant's Department.	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
1195	Dass, Hurish Chunder	Teacher, Free Church Institution	Nimtollah Street	ditto	ditto
1196	Dass, Hurro Sunker	Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts, Account Branch.	Somerset Buildings	ditto	ditto
1197	Dass, Khetter Pall	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office.	Treasury Buildings	ditto	ditto
1198	Dass, Kristo Mohun	Inhabitant	Kopaleetollah	ditto	ditto
1199	Dass, Mohesh Chunder	Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts.	Government Place	ditto	ditto
1200	Dass, Nilcomul	Sub-Assistant Auditor, E. I. Railway	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
1201	Dass, Nobin Chunder	Second Master, Hindu School	College Square	ditto	ditto
1202	Dass, Nundo Lall	Second Master, Calcutta Madrissah	Wellesley Square	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	D					
1204	Dass, Peary Mohun ...	Assistant, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.	Dalhousie Square ...	India	Hindoo	
1205	Dass, Ram Chunder ...	Inhabitant ...	Kopaleetollah ...	ditto	ditto	
1206	Dass, Ramdass ...	License Inspector to the Justices ...	Chowringhee Road ...	ditto	ditto	
1207	Dass, Ram Ruttun ...	Assistant, Board of Agency, East Indian Railway.	Dalhousie Square ...	ditto	ditto	
1208	Dass, Shama Sanker ...	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office ...	Somerset Building ...	ditto	ditto	
1209	Dass, Shib Chunder ...	Assistant, Store Department, East Indian Railway.	Dalhousie Square ...	ditto	ditto	
1210	Dass, Sreenath ...	Assistant, Military Secretariat ...	Esplanade Row ...	ditto	ditto	
1211	Dass, Tincowrie ...	Broker ...	Sonagachee Lane ...	ditto	ditto	
1212	Dass, Woomesh Chunder ...	Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts.	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto	
1213	Dass, Wooma Churn ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto	
1214	Deb, Brojendro Kristo ...	Assistant, Board of Revenue ...	Bankshall Street ...	ditto	ditto	
1215	Deb, Brojo Nath ...	Assistant, John Atkinson and Co. ...	Lyons' Range ...	ditto	ditto	
1216	Deb, Dwarka Nath ...	Assistant, John Atkinson and Co. ...	Lyons' Range ...	ditto	ditto	
1217	Deb, Grish Chunder ...	Head Master, Hare School ...	Colootollah ...	ditto	ditto	
1218	Deb, Shama Churn ...	Auditor, Office of Examiner, Pay Dept. ...	Bankshall Street ...	ditto	ditto	
1219	Dey, Bani Madhub ...	Head Master, Sanscrit Collegiate School...	College Square ...	ditto	ditto	
1220	Dey, Beer Chunder ...	Assistant, Board of Revenue ...	Bankshall Street ...	ditto	ditto	
1221	Dey, Boistab Churn ...	Head Assistant, Summons and Warrant Department, Office of the Justices of the Peace.	Chowringhee Road ...	ditto	ditto	
1222	Dey, Bonomali ...	Assistant, Office of Accountant-General, Bengal.	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto	

1223	Dey, Chunder Coomar	Assistant, Commissariat Examiner's Office	Coilah Ghat Street	ditto	ditto
1224	Dey, Damoodur	Assistant, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India.	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
1225	Dey, Degumber	Assistant, Borneo and Co.	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto
1226	Dey, Dwarkanath	Assistant, Office of Controller of Public Works Accounts.	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
1227	Dey, Gopal Chunder	Assistant, Office of Accountant-General, Bengal.	Government Place	ditto	ditto
1228	Dey, Gopal Chunder	Assistant, Office of Controller of Public Works Account.	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
1229	Dey, Gourisunker	Professor, General Assembly's Institution..	Cornwallis Square	ditto	ditto
1230	Dey, Hurraram	Assistant, Gisborne and Co.	Strand	ditto	ditto
1231	Dey, Kali Coomar	Cashier, Government Printing Office	Hastings' Street	ditto	ditto
1232	Dey, Kali Kissen	Assistant, Office of Examiner of Ordnance, Clothing, and Dock-yard Accounts.	Coilah Ghat Street	ditto	ditto
1233	Dey, Kanye Lall	Assistant, Office of Deputy Commissary General, Lower Circle.	Park Street	ditto	ditto
1234	Dey, Kheter Nath	Assistant, Home Department	Loudon's Building	ditto	ditto
1235	Dey, Kisto Mohun	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto
1236	Dey, Mutty Lall	Banian Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
1237	Dey, Netro Lall	Assistant, Stamp Office	Church Lane	ditto	ditto
1238	Dey, Nilmoney	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Registration.	Larkin's Lane	ditto	ditto
1239	Dey, Nundo Lall	Assistant, Stamp Office	Church Lane	ditto	ditto
1240	Dey, Prosono Coomar	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto
1241	Dey, Russick Lall	Assistant, Mackenzie, Lyall and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
1242	Dey, S. C.	Assistant, Controller General's Office	Treasury Building	ditto	ditto
1243	Dey, Tarucknath	Assistant, Ede and Hobson	Canning Street	ditto	ditto
1244	Dey, Womesh Chunder	Assistant, Wiseman, Mitchell and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	D.					
1244	Dhole, Hurro Coomar	Assistant, Schoene, Kilburn and Co	Fairlie Place	India	Hindoo	
1245	Dhur, Bany Madhub	Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts, Account Branch.	Sumerset Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1246	Dhur, Chunder Mohun	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office.	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1247	Dhur, Gobind Chunder	Assistant, Office of Examiner of Medical Accounts.	7, Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	Brahmo	
1248	Dhur, Kala Chand	Assistant, Stamp Office	Church Lane	ditto	Hindu	
1249	Dhur, Kali Dass	Banian	Colootollah	ditto	ditto	
1250	Dhur, Kundoo Lall	Assistant, Jardine, Skinner and Co	4, Clive Row	ditto	ditto	
1251	Dhur, Nobin Chunder	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
1252	Dhur, Rajbullub	Auditor, Office of Examiner, Pay Department.	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
1253	Dhur, Ram Lall	Assistant, Graham and Co.	9, Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
1254	Dhur, Soobul Chunder	Ditto	Ditto	ditto	ditto	
1255	Din Muhammad	Landholder	42, Comedanbag Lane	ditto	Mahomedan	
1256	Dutt, Ashootosh	Assistant, Hoare, Miller and Co	Strand	ditto	Hindoo	
1257	Dutt, Behary Lall	Assistant, Oriental Bank	Shibtollah Lane	ditto	ditto	
1258	Dutt, Bholanath	Auditor, Pay Examiner's Office	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
1259	Dutt, Bolie Chand	Assistant, Gisborne and Co.	Strand	ditto	ditto	
1260	Dutt, Brindabun Chunder	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazine.	Garstin's Place	ditto	ditto	
1261	Dutt, Brojo Nath	Assistant, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
1262	Dutt, Brojonath	Chief Auditor's Office, E. I. R.	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1263	Dutt, Budden Chunder	Assistant, F. T. Brooks and Co.	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
1264	Dutt, Chundy Churn	Assistant, Crooke, Rome and Co.	Clive Row	ditto	ditto	
1265	Dutt, Doyal Chand	Assistant, Ashburner and Co.	Garstin's Place	ditto	ditto	

1267	Dutt, Dwarka Nath	... Teacher, Presidency College	... College Square	... ditto	ditto
1268	Dutt, Dwarkanath	... Merchant	... Colootollah	... ditto	ditto
1269	Dutt, Goberdhone	... Assistant, Financial Department	... Treasury Building	... ditto	ditto
1270	Dutt, Gopeenath	... Assistant, Military Department	... Esplanade Row	... ditto	ditto
1271	Dutt, Goshto Lall	... Assistant, Wiseman, Mitchell and Co.	... Clive Street	... ditto	ditto
1272	Dutt, Greedharee	... Assistant, Board of Revenue	... Bankshall Street	... ditto	ditto
1273	Dutt, Hem Chunder	... Bullion-keeper, Calcutta Mint	... Strand	... ditto	ditto
1274	Dutt, Johur Lall	... Assistant, Carlisles, Nephews and Co.	... 25, Mangoe Lane	... ditto	ditto
1275	Dutt, Judoo Nath	... Record-keeper, Board of Revenue	... Bankshall Street	... ditto	ditto
1276	Dutt, Kashinath	... Assistant, Jardine, Skinner and Co.	... 4, Clive Row	... ditto	ditto
1277	Dutt, Kedar Nath	... Assistant, Grindlay and Co.	... Strand	... ditto	ditto
1278	Dutt, Khetter Pal	... Accountant, Office of Examiner, Pay Department.	Bankshall Street	... ditto	ditto
1279	Dutt, Kristo Mohun	... Assistant, Military Department	... Esplanade Row	... ditto	ditto
1280	Dutt, Ladly Mohun	... Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts, Account Branch.	Coilah Ghat Street	... ditto	ditto
1281	Dutt, Mohendro Nath	... Compiler, Pay Department	... Bankshall Street	... ditto	ditto
1282	Dutt, Nemy Churn	... Assistant, Board of Revenue	... ditto	... ditto	ditto
1283	Dutt, Nilamber	... Assistant, Bank of Bengal	... Strand	... ditto	ditto
1284	Dutt, Nundo Coomar	... Firm of Shib Chunder Dutt and Co.	... Council House Street	... ditto	ditto
1285	Dutt, Obhoy Churn	... Assistant, Home Office	... Loudon's Buildings	... ditto	ditto
1286	Dutt, Okhoy Comar	... Assistant, Board of Revenue	... Bankshall Street	... ditto	ditto
1287	Dutt, Opendro Nath	... Assistant, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce.	Loudon's Buildings	... ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	D.					
1288	Dutt, Peary Mohun	Assistant, Bremner and Laycock	Lyons' Range	India	Hindoo	
1289	Dutt, Pran Kissen	Auditor, Office of Pay Examiner	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
1290	Dutt, Preo Nath	Assistant, Comptroller-General of Accounts	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1291	Dutt, Prosono Coomar	Trader	Soorteebagan	ditto	ditto	
1292	Dutt, Punchanun	Assistant, Bengal Office, Judicial Dept.	1, Sudder Street	ditto	ditto	
1293	Dutt, Raj Narain	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1294	Dutt, Rameshur	Ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1295	Dutt, Ram Narain	Compiler, Office of Pay Examiner	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
1296	Dutt, Shib Chunder	Cashier, National Bank	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
1297	Dutt, Shib Chunder	Assistant, Williamson, Brother and Co	Jackson's Ghat Street	ditto	ditto	
1298	Dutt, Shib Doyal	Assistant, Office of Examiner of Ordnance, Clothing, and Dock-yard Accounts.	Coilah Ghat Street	ditto	ditto	
1299	Dutt, Shib Narain	Supervisor, Examiner, Pay Department	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
1300	Dutt, Sree Kissen	Bullion Superintendent, Mint	Strand	ditto	ditto	
1301	Dutt, Sree Kissen	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1302	Dutt, Sreenath	Assistant, Home Office	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1303	Dutt, Sreenath	Assistant, W. Moran and Co.	Collinga	ditto	ditto	
1304	Dutt, Toolsee Dass	Assistant, Bengal Office	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto	
	F.					
1305	Fazlur Rahman Khan	Landholder	Collinga	ditto	Mahomedan	
	G.					
1306	Gangooly, Keshub Chunder	Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts.	Government Place	ditto	Hindoo	
1307	Gangooly, Poromartho	Superintendent, Home Office	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1308	Gangooly, Prosono Coomar	Assistant, Bengal Office, Judicial Dept.	Sudder Street	ditto	ditto	
1309	Gangooly, Raj Chunder	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1310	Gangooly, Shama Churn	English Lecturer, Sanscrit College	College Square	ditto	ditto	

1311	Ghosal, Romanath	Serishtadar, Legal Remembrancer's Office	High Court	ditto	ditto
1312	Ghose, Bacharam	Clerk, Master Attendant's Office	11, Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto
1313	Ghose, Bany Madhub	Head Assistant, Calcutta School Book Society.	Government Place	ditto	ditto
1314	Ghose, Bejoy Kisto	Book-keeper, Kettlewell, Bullen and Co.	Strand	ditto	ditto
1315	Ghose, Bhoobun Mohun	Assistant, Office of Examiner of Railway Accounts.	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
1316	Ghose, Denonath	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto
1317	Ghose, Gobind Chunder	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Police, L. P.	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
1318	Ghose, Grish Chunder	Assistant, Military Secretariat	Esplanade, East	ditto	ditto
1319	Ghose, Ishur Chunder	Assistant, Ede and Hobson	Canning Street	ditto	ditto
1320	Ghose, Joy Gopal	Assistant, George Henderson and Co.	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto
1321	Ghose, Judoonath	Principal, Seal's Free College	Sakareetollah	ditto	ditto
1322	Ghose, Judoonath	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto
1323	Ghose, Juggeshur	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto
1324	Ghose, Kala Chand	Assistant, Balmer Lawrie and Co.	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
1325	Ghose, Khetter Chunder	Supervisor, Office of Examiner, Pay Department.	Coilah Ghat Street	ditto	ditto
1326	Ghose, M. L.	2nd Class Assistant, Accountant-General's Office, Military Department.	Dacre's Lane	ditto	ditto
1327	Ghose, Nobin Chunder	Assistant, Cook and Co.	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto
1328	Ghose, Nobin Chunder	Teacher, Calcutta Madrissah	Wellesley Square	ditto	ditto
1329	Ghose, Nobo Coomar	Assistant, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	Council House Street	ditto	ditto
1330	Ghose, Nobogopal	Assistant, George Henderson and Co.	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto
1331	Ghose, Nobogopal	Assistant, Office of Examiner, Commissariat and Stud Department.	Coilah Ghat Street	ditto	ditto
1332	Ghose, Nobokissen	Assistant, Examiner of Ordnance, Clothing, and Dock-yard Accounts.	ditto	ditto	ditto
1333	Ghose, Prankissen	Superintendent, Comptroller-General's Office	Treasury Buildings	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	G					
1334	Ghose, Prosuno Coomar	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	India	Hindoo	
1335	Ghose, Prosuno Coomar	Assistant, Comptroller-General of Accounts	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1336	Ghose, Prosuno Coomar	Supervisor	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1337	Ghose, Radhika Narain	Assistant Engineer	14, ditto	ditto	ditto	
1338	Ghose, Rajender Chunder	Assistant, Office of Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department.	Humayoon Place	ditto	ditto	
1339	Ghose, Rajendro Nath	Professor, General Assembly's Institution	Cornwallis Square	ditto	ditto	
1340	Ghose, Ram Comul	Assistant, Office of Examiner of Commissariat and Stud Department.	Coilah Ghat Street	ditto	ditto	
1341	Ghose, Ram Doyal	Assistant, Chief Auditor's Office, East Indian Railway.	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
1342	Ghose, Seetanath	Assistant, Jardine, Skinner and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto	
1343	Ghose, Shama Churn	Assistant, Office of Collector of Military Accounts.	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
1344	Ghose, Shib Chunder	Assistant, Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
1345	Ghose, Shib Kissen	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines.	Garstin's Place	ditto	ditto	
1346	Ghose, Sreekissen	Assistant, Secretariat, Public Works Department.	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1347	Chose, Sreenath	Assistant, Office of Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bengal.	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1348	Ghose, Surrut Chunder	Sub-Engineer, Office of Executive Engineer, 3rd Calcutta Division.	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1349	Ghose, Tej Chunder	Assistant, R. Macallister and Co.	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
1350	Goho, Tara Churn	Banian, Duncan Brothers	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
1351	Goolzar, Shah	Assistant, Secretariat, Government of India, Public Works Department.	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1352	Goor, Dhurmodass	Assistant, Chief Auditor's Office, E. I. R.	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	

1353	Gupto, Choonee Lall	Assistant, Bengal Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
1354	Gupto, D C	Proprietor, Gupto Press	Meer Jafer's Lane	ditto	ditto
1355	Gupto, Gopal Chunder	Assistant, Agra Bank	Mangoe Lane	ditto	ditto
1356	Gupto, Titoo Ram	Compiler, Office of Examiner, Pay Department.	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto
	H				
1357	Haldar, Kali Coomar	Assistant, Deputy Agent's Office, E I R.	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
1358	Haldar, Kisto Mohun	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto
1359	Hazra, Wooma Churn	Assistant, License Department, Municipal Office.	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
1360	Hormoosjee Cowasjee	Assistant, Graham and Co	9, Clive Street	Bombay	Parsee
	K				
1361	Kalimur Rahman	Assistant, Legislative Council Office	Government Place	India	Mahomedan
1362	Kasem Husain, Syed	Inhabitant	35, South Collinga Street	ditto	ditto
	L				
1363	Laha, Gopal Chunder	Assistant, Office of Superintendent of Revenue Surveys, U C.	Middleton Street	ditto	Christian
1364	Laha, Heera Lall	Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts, Account Branch.	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	Hindoo
1365	Laha, Kalinath	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
1366	Laha, Prosuno Coomar	Assistant, E I Railway Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
1367	Lahoory, Bacharam	Assistant, Hoare, Miller and Co	Strand.	ditto	ditto
1368	Lalla Poory	Assistant, Chief Engineer's Office, E I R.	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
	M				
1369	Mema Mul	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazine.	Garstin's Place	ditto	ditto
1370	Mitter, Bepin Behary	Head Assistant, Land Revenue Department, Calcutta Collectorate.	Church Lane	ditto	ditto
1371	Mitter, Bhoobun Mohun	Trader	Simlah	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	M.					
1371	Mitter, Byddo Nath	Clerk, Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.	12, Writer's Buildings	India	Hindoo	
1372	Mitter, Churoo Chunder	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
1373	Mitter, Dwarka Nath	Assistant, George Henderson and Co	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto	
1374	Mitter, Gooroochurn	Book-keeper, Ulmann, Hirschhorn and Co	Canning Street	ditto	ditto	
1375	Mitter, Ghrish Chunder	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Police, L P.	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
1376	Mitter, Hurrish Chunder	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office.	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1377	Mitter, Issen Chunder	Teacher, Seal's Free College	Sunker Ghose's Lane	ditto	ditto	
1378	Mitter, Issen Chunder	Assistant, Office of Controller of Public Works Accounts.	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1379	Mitter, Issur Chunder	Assistant, Carlisle, Nephew & Co.	25, Mangoe Lane	ditto	ditto	
1380	Mitter, Judoo Nath	Assistant, Ernsthausen and Oesterley	New China Bazar	ditto	ditto	
1381	Mitter, Jogendro Nath	2nd Assistant, Presidency Ex. Com. Office	6, Park Street	ditto	ditto	
1382	Mitter, Kanye Lall	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1383	Mitter, Kartick Chunder	Teacher, General Assembly's Institution	Cornwallis Square	ditto	ditto	
1384	Mitter, Khetter Mohun	Assistant, Ernsthausen and Oesterley	New China Bazar	ditto	ditto	
1385	Mitter, Khetter Mohun	Assistant, Eagleton and Co	Canning Street	ditto	ditto	
1386	Mitter, Nilmoney	Assistant, Duncan and Co.	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
1387	Mitter, Nilmoney	Engineer	Sham Bazar	ditto	ditto	
1388	Mitter, Nobocoomar	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto	
1389	Mitter, Nobo Jogendro	Book-keeper, Bremner and Laycock	Lyons' Range	ditto	ditto	
1390	Mitter, Nundo Lall	Assistant, Deputy Surveyor-General's Office	Middleton Street	ditto	ditto	
1391	Mitter, Prosuno Coomar	Assistant, Jardine, Skinner and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto	
1392	Mitter, Radhamadhub	Auditor, Office of Examiner, Pay Department.	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	

1393	Mitter, Radhamadhub	Teacher, Seal's Free College	Sunker Ghose's Lane	ditto	ditto
1394	Mitter, Radhica Churn	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	Strand	ditto	ditto
1395	Mitter, Raj Mohun	Assistant, Simson, Griffiths and Co	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto
1396	Mitter, Rajendro Nath	Head Assistant, Bengal Office, Judl Dept.	1, Sudder Street	ditto	ditto
1397	Mitter, Raj Krishna	Assistant, Physical Laboratory	Presidency College	ditto	ditto
1398	Mitter, Rakhal Dass	Assistant, Chief Auditor's Office, E I R	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
1399	Mitter, Russick Lall	Assistant, Graham & Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
1400	Mitter, Sham Lall	Assistant, Store Department, E I R	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
1401	Mitter, Shustee Chunder	Accountant, Controller of P W Accts	17, Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
1402	Mitter, Sreecanto	Assistant, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.	Strand	ditto	ditto
1403	Mitter, Surendro Nath	Assistant, Bengal Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
1404	Mitter, Umbica Churn	Assistant, Ernsthausen Oesterley	8, New China Bazar	ditto	ditto
1405	Mitter, Womesh Chunder	Compiler, Office of Examiner, Pay Department.	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto
1406	Mitter, Womesh Chunder	Assistant, Agelasto and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto
1407	Mookerjee, Ashootosh	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto
1408	Mookerjee, Beer Narain	Assistant, Office of Director of P Instruction	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
1409	Mookerjee, Dwarka Nath	Assistant, Atkinson, Tilton and Co	Clive Ghât Street	ditto	ditto
1410	Mookerjee, Dwarka Nath	Supervisor, Office of Executive Engineer, Fort William Division.	Fort William	ditto	ditto
1411	Mookerjee, Gopal Chunder	Assistant, Bengal Office, Judl Dept	Sudder Street	ditto	ditto
1412	Mookerjee, Grish Chunder	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office.	Government Place	ditto	ditto
1413	Mookerjee, Grija Bhusun	Assistant Professor, Cathedral Mission College.	College Square	ditto	ditto
1414	Mookerjee Horankisto	Assistant, Office of Examiner, Railway Accounts.	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
1415	Mookerjee, Hurnath	Assistant, Ahmuty and Co	Church Lane	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	M					
1417	Mookerjee, Issen Chunder ...	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office.	Government Place ...	India	Hindoo	
1418	Mookerjee, Jadub Chunder ...	Assistant, License Department, Municipal Office.	Chowringhee Road ...	ditto	ditto	
1419	Mookerjee, Joykisen ...	Assistant, Office of Examiner of Ordnance, Clothing, and Dockyard Accounts.	Coilah Ghât Street ...	ditto	ditto	
1420	Mookerjee, Judoonath ...	Teacher, Hindoo School ...	College Square ...	ditto	ditto	
1421	Mookerjee, Judoonath ...	Assistant, Store Department, E I R ...	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto	
1422	Mookerjee, Judoonath ...	Assistant, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce.	Loudon's Buildings ...	ditto	ditto	
1423	Mookerjee, Kalidhone ...	Assistant, Office of Controller, Public Works Accounts, Bengal.	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto	
1424	Mookerjee, Kamikanath ...	Assistant, W. Moran & Co. ...	Church Lane ...	ditto	ditto	
1425	Mookerjee, Kedarnath ...	Assistaut, Military Department ...	Esplanade, East ...	ditto	ditto	
1426	Mookerjee, Kedarnath ...	Assistant, Office of Agent, Governor-General, with the ex-King of Oude.	Joratalao Street, Chowringhee Lane.	ditto	ditto	
1427	Mookerjee, Khetternath ...	Assistant, Deputy Commissary-General's Office, L C.	Park Street ...	ditto	ditto	
1428	Mookerjee, Komud Chunder ...	Assistant, W Moran and Co ...	Church Lane ...	ditto	ditto	
1429	Mookerjee, Koylash Chunder ...	Assistant, Bengal Office ...	Chowringhee Road ...	ditto	ditto	
1430	Mookerjee, Koylash Nath ...	Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts.	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto	
1431	Mookerjee, Lall Chand ...	Assistant, Financial Department ...	ditto ...	ditto	Christian	
1432	Mookerjee, Mirtoonjoy ...	Assistant, Stationery Office, Store Department.	Church Lane ...	ditto	Hindoo	
1433	Mookerjee, Mohendro Nath ...	Assistant, Office of Examiner of Ordnance, Clothing, and Dockyard Accounts.	Coilah Ghât Street ...	ditto	ditto	
1434	Mookerjee, Mutty Lall ...	Assistant, Bengal Office ...	Chowringhee Road ...	ditto	ditto	
1435	Mookerjee, Nilmoney ...	Assistant Professor, Sanskrit College ...	College Street ...	ditto	ditto	

1436	Mookerjee, Nobin Chunder ...	Assistant, Kelly and Co ...	Strand ...	ditto	ditto
1437	Mookerjee, Nobin Chunder ...	Assistant, Ahmutty and Co ...	Church Lane ...	ditto	ditto
1438	Mookerjee, Obboy Churn ...	Auditor, Office of Examiner, Pay Dept.	Bankshall Street ...	ditto	ditto
1439	Mookerjee, Peary Mohun	Assistant, Office of Consulting Engineer to Government of India.	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1440	Mookerjee, Prosunno Coomar ...	Examiner, Military Department Press ...	Esplanade, East ...	ditto	ditto
1441	Mookerjee, Radhika Prosad ...	Executive Engineer ...	14, Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1442	Mookerjee, Rajkissen ...	Assistant, Pay Department, Examiner's Office.	Coilah Ghaut Street ...	ditto	ditto
1443	Mookerjee, Rajkisto ...	Assistant, R Scott & Co ...	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto
1444	Mookerjee, S C ...	Firm of Mookerjee, Clark and Co ...	Commercial Buildings ...	ditto	Christian
1445	Mookerjee, S L ...	Assistant, F T Brookes and Co ...	Clive Row ...	ditto	Hindoo
1446	Mookerjee, Shoshebhoosun ...	Inhabitant ...	Jorasanko ...	ditto	ditto
1447	Mookerjee, Shoshebhoosun ...	2nd Writer, Presidency Executive Commissary Office.	6, Park Street ...	ditto	ditto
1448	Mookerjee, Sreenath ...	Assistant, Bengal Office ...	Chowringhee Road ...	ditto	ditto
1449	Mookerjee, Tarapodo ...	Assistant. Office of Examiner of Ordnance, Clothing, and Dockyard Accounts.	Coilah Ghaut Street ...	ditto	ditto
1450	Mookerjee, Tarucknath ...	Assistant, Land Mortgage Bank ...	1, New China Bazar ...	ditto	ditto
1451	Mookerjee, Troylukho Nath ...	Head Assistant, Office of Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India.	Russel Street ...	ditto	ditto
1452	Mookerjee, Umbica Churn ...	Assistant, Home Office ...	Loudon's Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1453	Mookerjee, Woma Churn ...	Assistant, Financial Department ...	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto
1454	Mookerjee, Womesh Chunder ...	Assistant, Consulting Engineer's Office ...	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1455	Mookerjee, Woodoy Chand ..	Assistant, Presidency Pay Office ...	Coilah Ghaut Street ...	ditto	ditto
1456	Moosa Ali ...	Translator, Legal Remembrancer's Office ..	High Court Building ...	ditto	Mahomedan
1457	Moostaphee, Hurrish Chunder...	Assistant, Military Department ...	Esplanade, East ...	ditto	Hindoo
1458	Moytro, Obhoy Churn ...	Assistant, Office of Pay Examiner of Railway Accounts.	Dalhousie Square ...	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	M					
1459	Mozoomdar, Dwarkanath ...	Assistant, Bengal Office ...	Chowringhee Road ...	India	Hindoo	
1460	Mozoomdar, Gopal Chunder ...	Manager, Hindu Hostel ...	Lall Bazar ...	ditto	ditto	
1461	Mozoomdar, Kali Churn ...	Assistant, Grindlay and Co ...	Hastings' Street ...	ditto	ditto	
1462	Mozoomdar, Mutty Lall ...	Assistant, Mookerjee, Clark and Co ..	Commercial Buildings ...	ditto	ditto	
1463	Mozoomdar, Trylukhonath ...	Assistant, Office of Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.	Government House ...	ditto	ditto	
1464	Muhammad Abdur Rowf ...	Translator, Legislative Department. ...	Government Place ...	ditto	Mahomedan	
1465	Muhammad Ali ...	Landholder ...	Holwel's Lane ...	ditto	ditto	
1466	Muhammad Zuhural Huq ...	ditto ..	15, Golam Sobhan's Lane ...	ditto	ditto	
1467	Mullick, Anunto Kissen ...	Assistant, E I R Agent's Office ...	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	Hindoo	
1468	Mullick, Bepin Behary ...	Assistant, Board of Revenue ...	Bankshall Street ...	ditto	ditto	
1469	Mullick, Bolye Chand ...	Firm of Bissonath Law and Co ...	Larkin's Lane ...	ditto	ditto	
1470	Mullick, Chunder Nath ...	Inhabitant ...	Pathooriaghatta ...	ditto	ditto	
1471	Mullick, Kanye Lall ...	Assistant, Gisborne and Co ...	Strand ...	ditto	ditto	
1472	Mullick, Khogendro Nath ...	Inhabitant ...	Pathooriaghatta ...	ditto	ditto	
1473	Mullick, Mutty Lall ...	Assistant, Young, Gray and Co ...	Mission Row ...	ditto	ditto	
1474	Mullick, Peary Lall ...	Assistant, Gisborne and Co ..	Strand ...	ditto	ditto	
1475	Mullick, Prem Chand ...	Assistant, Bengal Office ...	Chowringhee Road ...	ditto	ditto	
1476	Mullick, Radha Gobindo ...	Clerk, Legal Remembrancer's Office ...	High Court Building ...	ditto	ditto	
1477	Mullick, Raj Kissen ...	Assistant, Gisborne and Co ...	Strand ...	ditto	ditto	
1478	Mullick, Shib Chunder ...	Supervisor, Office of Executive Engineer, Calcutta and Eastern Canal Division.	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto	
1479	Mullick, Soobul Chunder ...	Firm of Bissonath Law and Co ...	Larkin's Lane ...	ditto	ditto	
1480	Mullick, Woodub Chunder ...	Assistant, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co ...	Clive Street ...	ditto	ditto	
1481	Muttylall, Nundo Gopal ...	Inhabitant ..	Bow Bazar, Mullunga ...	ditto	ditto	
1482	Muttylall, Rajendro Lall ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto	
1483	Muttylall, Sham Lall ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto	

	N.				
1484	Nabi Bakhsh	Assistant, Lithographic Branch, Surveyor General's Office.	Camac Street	ditto	Mahomedan
1485	Nag, Mutty Lall	Assistant, Chief Engineer's Office, East Indian Railway.	Dalhousie Square	ditto	Hindoo
1486	Neogy, Russick Lall	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces.	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
1487	Noorul Hussan	Inhabitant	31, Upper Circular Road	ditto	Mahomedan
1488	Nundy, Bonomally	Assistant, Graham and Co	Clive Street	ditto	Hindoo
1489	Nundy, Issur Chunder	Head Master, Oriental Seminary	Chitpore Road	ditto	ditto
	O.				
1490	Oonvalla Manchershah Framjee	Assistant, Bengal Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	Parsee
	P.				
1491	Paul, Bholanath	Head Master, Hindoo School	College Square	ditto	Hindoo
1492	Paul, Dwarkanath	Assistant, National Bank	Council House Street	ditto	ditto
1493	Paul, Gunganarain	Assistant, Bengal Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
1494	Paul, Hem Chunder	Assistant, Treasury Department, Bengal Bank.	Strand	ditto	ditto
1495	Paul, Nara Narain	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade, East	ditto	ditto
1496	Paul, Nundo Lall	Assistant, Bengal Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
1497	Paul, Omerto Lall	Assistant, Bengal Office, Printing Department.	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
1498	Paul, Sham Lall	Banian, Jardine, Skinner and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto
1499	Paulit, Buldeb	Assistant, Office of Presidency Paymaster	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto
1500	Paulit, Mohendronath	Landholder	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto
1501	Paulit, Nobin Chunder	Assistant, Carlisle Nephew and Co	25, Mangoe Lane	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	P					
1502	Pyne, Bepin Behary	Assistant, Graham and Co	Clive Street	India	Hindoo	
1503	Pyne, Doyal Chand	Inhabitant	Moonsheetalao Gully	ditto	ditto	
1504	Pyne, Dwarkanath	Assistant, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce.	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1505	Pyne, Kanye Lall	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office.	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1506	Pyne, Khetter Mohun	Inhabitant	Harkatta Gully	ditto	ditto	
1507	Pyne, Kissoree Lall	ditto	Soorteebagan	ditto	ditto	
1508	Pyne, Kissoree Mohun	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1509	Pyne, Nilmoney	Assistant, Begg, Dunlop and Co	12, Mission Row	ditto	ditto	
	R					
1510	Roodro, Protab Chunder	Estimate Checker, Superintending Engineer's Office.	Soobharam Bysack's Street	ditto	ditto	
1511	Roy, Bhuggobutty Churn	Assistant, Graham and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
1512	Roy, Gobindo Lall	Superintendent, Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts.	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1513	Roy, Gopal Chunder	Professor of Mathematics, Cathedral Mission College.	Puttuldangah	ditto	ditto	
1514	Roy, Hurro Lall	Teacher, Hare School	College Square	ditto	ditto	
1515	Roy, Jadub Chunder	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	Strand	ditto	ditto	
1516	Roy, Judonath	Sub-Engineer, Office of Executive Engineer, 3rd Calcutta Division.	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1517	Roy, Kartick Chunder	Assistant, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
1518	Roy, Kristo Chunder	Teacher, Hare School	College Square	ditto	ditto	
1519	Roy, Kristo Dass	Inhabitant	Colootollah	ditto	ditto	
1520	Roy, Madhub Chunder	Bullion Superintendent, Mint	Strand	ditto	ditto	

1521	Roy, Mutty Lall	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	Strand	ditto	ditto
1522	Roy, Okhoy Coomar	Assistant, Bengal Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto
1523	Roy, Poolin Chunder	Broker	Commercial Buildings	ditto	ditto
1524	Roy, Poorno Chunder	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto
1525	Roy, Prosono Coomar	Head Teacher, Metropolitan Institution	Sunker Ghose's Lane	ditto	ditto
1526	Roy, Taruck Nath	Assistant, Deputy Commissary General's Office, L C.	Park Street	ditto	ditto
1527	Roy, Umbica Churn	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto
1528	Roy, Chowdhry Ramdas	Assistant, Office of Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department.	Humayoon Place	ditto	ditto
1529	Ruckhit, Heera Lall	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto
	S				
1530	Sanawullah	Draftsman, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	Mahomedan
1531	Sandel, Kistonath	Assistant, Office of Examiner, Medical Accounts.	Middleton Row	ditto	Hindoo
1532	Sarma, Brojonath	Pundit, Free Church Institution	Nimtollah Street	ditto	ditto
1533	Seal, Brojonath	Assistant, Chief Treasurer and Paymaster's Office, E I R.	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
1534	Seal, Doyal Chand	Cashier, C. H. Ogbourne	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
1535	Seal, Gobind Chunder	Assistant, Comptroller-General's Office	Government Place	ditto	ditto
1536	Seal, Hurry Mohun	Assistant, Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
1537	Seal, Nilmadhub	Assistant, Chief Treasurer and Paymaster's Accounts.	Middleton Row	ditto	ditto
1538	Sen, Behary Lall	Assistant, East Indian Railway Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
1539	Sen, Bepin Behary	Assistant, Bissonath, Law & Co	Larkin's Lane	ditto	ditto
1540	Sen, Bheem Lall	Manager, Sagore Dutt's Screw House	Radha Bazar	ditto	ditto
1541	Sen, Bholanath	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co	16, Strand	ditto	ditto
1542	Sen, Bholanath	Assistant, Examiner of Claims' Office	Government Place	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	S					
1543	Sen, Bissumbhur	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	Strand	India	Hindoo	
1544	Sen, Bromonath	Head Assistant, Bengal Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
1545	Sen, Brojo Lall	Assistant, Office of Examiner of Ordnance, Clothing, and Dockyard Accounts.	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
1546	Sen, Bycanto Nath	Assistant, Garrison Engineer's Office, Public Works Department.	Fort William	ditto	ditto	
1547	Sen, Doorga Churn	Banian	Chorebagan	ditto	ditto	
1548	Sen, Dwarkanath	Assistant, Robert and Charriol	Vansittart Row	ditto	ditto	
1549	Sen, Grish Chunder	Assistant, Store-keeper's Office, E I R	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
1550	Sen, Gungadhur	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
1551	Sen, Hurro Lall	Assistant, Surveyer-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
1552	Sen, Hurryhur	Assistant, Deputy Surveyor-General's Office	Middleton Street	ditto	ditto	
1553	Sen, Issen Chunder	Banian, Atkinson & Co	New China Bazar Street	ditto	ditto	
1554	Sen, Joygopal	Assistant, Garrison Engineer's Office, Public Works Department.	Fort William	ditto	ditto	
1555	Sen, Joy Kissen	Inhabitant	Simlah	ditto	ditto	
1556	Sen, Judoo Nath	Assistant, Legislative Council Office	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1557	Sen, Kaliprosono	Assistant, Office of Superintendent Government Printing.	Hastings' Street	ditto	ditto	
1558	Sen, Krishna Behary	Sub-Editor, *Indian Mirror*	Mirzapore Street	ditto	Brahmo	
1559	Sen, Mohendro Nath	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	Hindoo	
1560	Sen, Nundo Lall	3rd Grade Accountant, Controller, P W Accounts.	17, Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1561	Sen, Prosad Dass	Assistant, Black and Murray	Hastings' Street	ditto	ditto	
1562	Sen, Radhanath	Inhabitant	Aheereetollah	ditto	ditto	
1563	Sen, Rajcoomar	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1564	Sen, Rakhaldass	Cashier, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto	

1565	Sen, Romacanto ...	Banian, Fornaro, Huni and Co ...	Durponarain Thakoor's Street	ditto	ditto
1566	Sen, Romanath ...	Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General of Accounts.	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto
1567	Sen, Roopnarain ...	Compiler, Pay Examiner's Office ...	Bankshall Street ...	ditto	ditto
1568	Sen, Soobuldass ...	Assistant, Office of Executive Engineer, Public Works Department.	Durponarain Thakoor's Street	ditto	ditto
1569	Sen, Woomanarain ...	Assistant, Barlow and Co ...	Jackson's Ghaut Street ...	ditto	ditto
1570	Sett, Bholanath ...	Assistant, Examiner of Claims' Office ...	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto
1571	Sett, Deno Nath ...	Assistant, Board of Revenue ...	Bankshall Street ...	ditto	ditto
1572	Sett, Gopal Chunder ...	Accountant, Office of Examiner, Pay Department.	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
1573	Sett, Joygopal ...	Assistant, Borradaile, Schiller and Co ...	Rutt n Sircar's Garden Street	ditto	ditto
1574	Sett, Khetter Pal ...	Assistant, Bengal Office ...	Chowringhee Road ...	ditto	ditto
1575	Sett, Nilmadhub ...	Assistant, Bengal Accountaant-General's Office.	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto
1576	Sett, Nobocoomar ...	Inhabitant ...	Moiraputty Street ...	ditto	ditto
1577	Sett, Preonath ...	Assistant, Atkinson and Co ...	New China Bazar Street ...	ditto	ditto
1578	Sett, Woodoy Chand ...	Inhabitant ...	Jorasanko ...	ditto	ditto
1579	Shaw, Koylas Chunder (junior)	Broker ...	Chorebagan ...	ditto	ditto
1580	Shaw, Koylas Chunder (senior)	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
1581	Shome, Bepin Behary ...	Superintendent, Controller General's Office	Treasury Buildings ...	ditto	ditto
1582	Shome, Joygobindo ...	Teacher, Cathedral Mission College ...	Mirzapore Street ...	ditto	ditto
1583	Shome, Kali Churn ...	Supervisor, Office of Examiner, Pay Department.	Bankshall Street ...	ditto	ditto
1584	Showkat Ali ...	Trader ...	Upper Circular Road ...	ditto	Mahomedan
1585	Sing, Ootum Churn ...	Assistant, Chief Auditor's Office, East Indian Railway.	Dalhousie Square ...	ditto	Hindoo
1586	Sircar, Gopal Mohun ...	Treasurer, Office of Private Secretary to the Viceroy.	Government House ...	ditto	ditto
1587	Sircar, Issen Chunder ...	Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department	Sham Bazar ...	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	S					
1588	Sircar, Kali Comul	3rd Grade Accountant, Controller, Public Works Accounts.	17, Writers' Buildings	India	Hindoo	
1589	Sircar, Kedar Nath	Assistant, Home Office	Loudon's Buildings	ditto	ditto	
1590	Sircar, Kissoree Mohun	Assistant, Peel, Jacob and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
1591	Sircar, Mohendro Nath	Assistant, East Indian Railway Office	Writers' Buildings	diitto	ditto	
1592	Sircar, Taruck Chunder	Firm of Kerr, Tarruck and Co	6, College Square	ditto	ditto	
1593	Soor, Koylash Chunder	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
1594	Soor, Pulin Behary	Assistant, Chemical Laboratory, Presidency College.	Presidency College Building	ditto	ditto	
1595	Subhan Buksh	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office, Lithographic Branch.	Camac Street	ditto	Mahomedan	
1596	Syed Ismail	Assistant, Mathematical Instrument Establishment.	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
	T					
1697	Takoor, Dabendro Nath	Assistant, Office of Comptroller-General	Government Place	ditto	ditto	

W. E. H. FORSYTH, *Clerk of the Crown.*

SPECIAL JURY LIST.

List of Persons liable to serve on Special Juries in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the year ensuing, as from 1st May 1875, pursuant to Act XIII of 1865.

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	A					
1	Agabeg, A L	Exchange and Bill Broker	Clive Street	India	Christian	
2	Aitchison, F	Firm of Burn and Co	9, Hastings' Street	Great Britain	ditto	
3	Anderson, J A	Firm of Anderson, Wright and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto	
4	Anderson, T W	Firm of Macknight, Anderson and Co	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto	
5	Apcar, A A	Firm of Apcar and Co	Radha Bazar	India	ditto	
6	Apcar, T A	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
7	Avdall, A J	Merchant	Pollock Street	ditto	ditto	
	B					
8	Bagram, J G	Firm of Bagram and Co	Old China Bazar	ditto	ditto	
9	Bagram, S J	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
10	Balfour, J	Offg. Agent, Oriental Bank Corporation	Clive Street	Great Britain	ditto	
11	Bird, P F	Firm of Bird and Co	3, Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
12	Blanford, H F	Professor, Presidency College	College Square	ditto	ditto	
13	Blechynden, R	Secretary, East Indian Tea Co	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
14	Brock, C	Firm of Mackenzie, Lyall and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
15	Brookes, C J	Firm of Hamilton and Co	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
16	Broughton, E	Firm of Bremner, Laycock and Co	Lyons' Range	ditto	ditto	
17	Brown, W R	Firm of Schoene, Kilburn and Co	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto	
	C					
18	Carritt, T	Firm of L W Toulmin and Co	Radha Bazar Street	ditto	ditto	
19	Clarke, A McDougall	Firm of J H Fergusson and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
20	Clarke, E	Firm of J H Fergusson and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	C					
21	Cochrane, S	Manager, Agra Bank	Mangoe Lane	Great Britain	Christian	
22	Cogswell, E	Firm of Haworth and Co	Mission Row	ditto	ditto	
23	Cogswell, W H	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
24	Conroy, G H W	Chief Paymaster and Storekeeper, E I R Company	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
25	Cowie, J	Firm of Colvin, Cowie and Co	Hastings' Street	ditto	ditto	
26	Creaton, W E	Firm of Mackenzie, Lyall and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
27	Curtoys, W J	Firm of Grindlay and Co	Strand Road	ditto	ditto	
	D					
28	Daniel E C	Firm of Halford, Smith and Co	Commercial Buildings	ditto	ditto	
29	Davidson, A	Firm of Grindlay and Co	Strand Road	ditto	ditto	
30	Dods, James	Firm of Ker, Dods and Co	Mangoe Lane	ditto	ditto	
31	Dunbar, E G	Examiner, Military Fund Accounts	Coliah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
	E					
32	Elliott, E	Firm of John Elliot and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
33	Emin, E M	Merchant	Portuguese Church Street	India	ditto	
	F					
34	Finlayson, F	Firm of Shaw, Finlayson and Co	Harrington Street	Great Britain	ditto	
35	Fitze, W H	Firm of B Smyth and Co	New China Bazar Street	ditto	ditto	
36	Flemington, J	Firm of Gisborne and Co	Strand Road	ditto	ditto	
	G					
37	Galstaun, M J	Merchant	Portuguese Church Street	India	ditto	
38	Gowenloch, A H	Firm of Jessop and Co	Clive Street	Great Britain	ditto	
39	Griffiths, L E	Firm of W Moran and Co	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
40	Graham, Allan	Firm of Graham and Co	9, Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
41	Gubboy, E S	Firm of E S Gubboy and Co	Ezra Street	India	Jew	

	H.				
42	Halford, C S	Firm of Halford, Smith and Co	Commercial Buildings	Great Britain	Christian
43	Halford, W	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto
44	Hamilton, T F	Firm of Ewing and Co	New China Bazar Street	ditto	ditto
45	Harrison, H B	Firm of Rutherford and Co	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto
46	Harvey, R	Manager of the Paikparah Estate	Bengal Club	ditto	ditto
47	Haworth, J H	Firm of Haworth and Co	Mission Row	ditto	ditto
48	Henderson, M	Firm of Carlisle, Nephew and Co	Mangoe Lane	ditto	ditto
49	Hobson, E A	Firm of Ede and Hobson	Canning Street	ditto	ditto
50	Horne, J	Firm of Duncan Brothers and Co	Harrington Street	ditto	ditto
51	Hudson, C	Firm of Balmer, Lawrie and Co	Middleton Row	ditto	ditto
52	Hutchinson, J	Firm of L W Toulmin and Co	Radha Bazar Street	ditto	ditto
	J				
53	Jack, E A	Firm of Duncan Brothers and Co	15, Elysium Row	ditto	ditto
54	Jameson, W B	Firm of Kerr, Tarnuck and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto
55	Joakim, M C	Merchant and Agent	Old China Bazar Street	India	ditto
56	Jones, W H	Firm of R Campbell and Co	Waterloo Street	ditto	ditto
	K				
57	Keswick, J J	Firm of Jardine, Skinner and Co	Clive Row	Great Britain	ditto
	L				
58	Landale, D G	Manager, George Henderson and Co	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto
59	Laycock, H	Firm of Bremner, Laycock and Co	Lyons' Range	ditto	ditto
60	Leitch, H J	Firm of Smallwood, Leitch and Co	Fancy Lane	ditto	ditto
61	Leslie, Bradford	Engineer to the Justices	Chowringhee Road	India	ditto
62	Locke, H H	Principal, Government School of Arts	Bow Bazar Street	Great Britain	ditto
63	Longmuir, T	Manager, Delhi and London Bank	Council House Street	ditto	ditto
64	Lyall, J M	Firm of Lyall, Rennie and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
65	Lyall, R A	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	M					
66	McIntosh, A R	Firm of McIntosh, Burn and Co	14, Old Court House Street	Great Britain	Christian	
67	Mackenzie, R C S	Assistant Auditor, East Indian Railway	Writers' Buildings	India	ditto	
68	Mackillican, James	Firm of Mackillican and Co	Church Lane	Great Britain	ditto	
69	Mackinnon, D	Firm of Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	Strand Road	ditto	ditto	
70	Mackinnon, J	Firm of Macneill and Co	Lyons' Range	ditto	ditto	
71	MacLachlan, J E	Broker	Hare Street	ditto	ditto	
72	Macmichael, N	Firm of Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co	11, Camac Street	ditto	ditto	
73	Malchus, M C	Broker	Swallow Lane	India	ditto	
74	Meugens, J G H	Firm of Moran and Co	Church Lane	Great Britain	ditto	
75	Mewburn, G F	Firm of Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
76	Miller, G	Firm of Hoare, Miller and Co	Strand Road	ditto	ditto	
77	Moncrieff, R S	Firm of Steel, McIntosh and Co	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
78	Morgan, E C	Firm of Ashburner and Co	Garstin's Place	ditto	ditto	
79	Morris, E	Agent, Hong-kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
80	Moseley, T H	Firm of Gisborne and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto	
81	Mudie, J H	Firm of Gladstone, Wyllie and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
82	Murdock, James	Firm of Moran and Co	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
83	Murray, J C	Firm of Kettlewell, Bullen and Co	Strand Road	ditto	ditto	
	N					
84	Nasmyth, C J	Firm of Smallwood, Leitch and Co	Fancy Lane	ditto	ditto	
85	Newman, B	Firm of T E Thomson and Co	Esplanade, East	ditto	ditto	
86	Newman, T	Manager, T E Thomson and Co	9, Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
87	Norman, C J	Bill, Share and Stock Broker	Baretto's Lane	ditto	ditto	

	O				
88	Ogbourne, C H	... Manager, Albert Life Assurance Co	... Dalhousie Square	... Great Britain	Christain
89	Osmond, A T	... Firm of Mackintosh, Burn and Co	... Esplanade, East	... ditto	ditto
	P				
90	Parker, A	... Firm of Mackenzie, Lyall and Co	... Dalhousie Square	... ditto	ditto
91	Paterson, J J	... Firm of Jardine, Skinner and Co	... Clive Row	... ditto	ditto
92	Patterson, W R (Jr.)	.. Broker	... Clive Street	... ditto	ditto
93	Peel, F W	... Firm of Peel, Jacob and Co	... Clive Street	... ditto	ditto
94	Pigott, W	... Firm of Wienholt and Brothers	... Clive Row	... ditto	ditto
95	Potts, A C	... Firm of Ewing and Co	... New China Bazar Street	... ditto	ditto
	R				
96	Radcliff, J E	... Firm of Andrew, Yule and Co	... Clive Row	... ditto	ditto
97	Reid, J M	... Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.	Dalhousie Square	... ditto	ditto
98	Roberts, R	... Chief Auditor, E. I. R. Office	... Writers' Buildings	... ditto	ditto
•99	Ross, R M	... Assistant, Nicol, Fleming and Co.	... Fairlie Place	... ditto	ditto
100	Russell, T M	... Firm of Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co...	Strand Road	... ditto	ditto
101	Russell, W H O	... Secretary, Board of Agency, E. I. Railway.	Writers' Buildings	... ditto	ditto
	S				
102	Scallan, T F	... Firm of Scallan and Co	... Pollock Street	... ditto	ditto
103	Scott, J M	... Professor, Presidency College	... College Square	... ditto	ditto
104	Shaw, D T	... Firm of Shaw, Finlayson and Co	... 29, Strand Road	... ditto	ditto
105	Shearin, E	... Bill, Share, and Stock Broker	... Fancy Lane	... ditto	ditto
106	Sibley, G	... Chief Engineer, E. I. R. Co	... Dalhousie Square	... ditto	ditto
107	Smellie, S N	... Firm of Smellie and Co	... Swallow Lane	... ditto	ditto
108	Smith, C M	... Firm of Graham and Co	... Clive Street	... ditto	ditto
109	Staunton, R S	... Firm of Staunton and Co	... Jan Bazar Street	... ditto	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	S					
110	Steel, O	Firm of Steel, Mackintosh and Co	Old Court House Street	Great Britain	Christian	
111	Stephenson, Cecil	Agent, E. I. Railway	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
112	Stewart, M G	Firm of Crooke, Rome and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
113	Strand, A	Bill, Share, and Stock Broker	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
114	Struthers, A B	Firm of Borradaile, Schiller and Co	ditto	ditto	ditto	
115	Struthers, G M	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
116	Sutherland, A B	Firm of Simpson and Co	Strand Road	ditto	ditto	
117	Sykes, G S	Firm of Sykes and Co	Wellesley Street	ditto	ditto	
	T					
118	Tawney, C H	Professor, Presidency College	College Square	ditto	ditto	
119	Thomas, J	Firm of J. Thomas and Co	Mission Row	ditto	ditto	
120	Thomas, J P	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
121	Tulloch, H W	Firm of Nicol, Fleming and Co	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto	
122	Turner, H B H	Firm of Turner, Morrison and Co	Lyons' Range	ditto	ditto	
	W					
123	Watson, W	Firm of Finlay, Muir and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto	
124	Weskins, C	Merchant and Agent	Strand Road	ditto	ditto	
125	Whitten, A	Assistant to Controller of Military Accounts	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
126	Williamson, J H	Firm of Williamson, Magor and Co	New China Bazar Street	ditto	ditto	
127	Wilson, C H B	Firm of B. Smyth and Co	ditto	ditto	ditto	
128	Wilson, J	Editor, *Indian Daily News*	British Indian Street	ditto	ditto	
129	Wood H W I	Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce	Commercial Buildings	ditto	ditto	
130	Woodhouse, F	Broker	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
131	Wyman, F F	Firm of Wyman and Co	Hare Street	ditto	ditto	

	B				
132	Banerjee, Mohesh Chunder ...	Pensioner ...	Bag Bazar ...	India	Hindoo
133	Banerjee, Raj Krishna ...	Professor, Presidency College ...	College Square ...	ditto	ditto
134	Banerjee, Tarinee Churn ...	Zemindar ...	Bow Bazar ...	ditto	ditto
135	Bose, Brindabun ...	Firm of Alexander, Bose and Co ...	Strand ...	ditto	ditto
136	Bose, Koylas Chunder ...	Assistant to the Comptroller-General ...	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto
137	Bose, Mohendro Nath ...	Merchant ...	Ezra Street ...	ditto	ditto
138	Bose, Tarinee Churn ...	Banian ...	Puttuldangah ...	ditto	ditto
139	Burmono, Damodur Dass ...	Zemindar ...	Burra Bazar ...	ditto	ditto
	D				
140	Dass, Grish Chunder ...	Superintendent, Government Toshakhana, Foreign Department.	Council House Street ...	ditto	ditto
141	Dass, Khetter Mohun ...	Banian ...	Copalaleetollah ...	ditto	ditto
142	Dass, Mohendro Narain ...	Banian, R. Macallister and Co ...	8, Shibnarain Dass' Lane ...	ditto	ditto
143	Deb, Cooar Anundo Krishna ...	Zemindar ...	Sobha Bazar ...	ditto	ditto
144	Deb, Cooar Wopendro Krishna ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
145	Dey, Roop Lall ...	Merchant ...	Burra Bazar ...	ditto	ditto
146	Dey, Shama Churn ...	Officiating Assistant Comptroller-General	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto
147	Dhur, Shib Nath ...	Banian ...	Amratollah Gully ...	ditto	ditto
148	Dutt, Dwarka Nath ...	Banian, Jardine, Skinner and Co ...	College Street ...	ditto	ditto
149	Dutt, Hurry Dass ...	Banian, Tamvaco and Co ...	Amratollah Gully ...	ditto	ditto
150	Dutt, Kristodhone ...	Firm of Sibkisto, Daw and Co ...	Clive Street ...	ditto	ditto
151	Dutt, Lal Behary ...	Merchant ...	Burra Bazar ...	ditto	ditto
152	Dutt, Sagore ...	Landholder ...	Collootollah ...	ditto	ditto
153	Dutt, Shoshee Chunder .	Pensioner ..	Musjedbary Street ...	ditto	ditto
	G				
154	Ghose, Charroo Chunder ...	Landholder ...	Simla ...	ditto	ditto
155	Ghose, Jogendernarain ...	Collector, Justices of the Peace ...	Jan Bazar Street ..	ditto	ditto

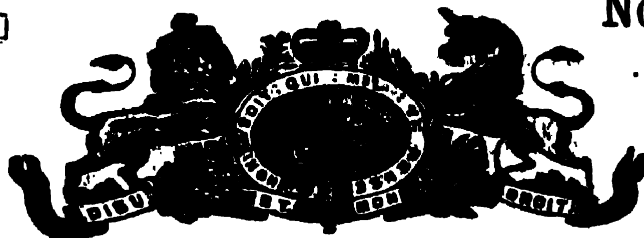
No.	Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
	G					
156	Ghose, Khelat Chunder	Zemindar	Pathooreaghatta	India	Hindoo	
157	Ghose, Nogender Chunder	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
158	Ghose, Rajnarain	Banian	Puttaldangah	ditto	ditto	
159	Goho, Obhoy Churn	Zemindar	Hogulkooriah	ditto	ditto	
	K					
160	Kabiruddin Ahmad	Editor, *Urdu Guide*	Moonshee Dedar Buksh's Lane.	ditto	Mahomedan	
161	Komul Krishna, Rajah	Zemindar	Sobha Bazar	ditto	Hindoo	
	L					
162	Law, Joygobindo	Banian	Colootollah	ditto	ditto	
163	Law, Shama Churn	Merchant	Tuntuniah	ditto	ditto	
	M					
164	Mitter, Anup Chunder	Firm of Ashootosh Dey and Nephews	Lyons' Range	ditto	ditto	
165	Mitter, Beer Chand	Inhabitant	Simla	ditto	ditto	
166	Mitter, Omirto Lall	Merchant	Nimtollah Street	ditto	ditto	
167	Mitter, Peary Chand	Firm of Peary Chand Mitter and Sons	7, Swallow Lane	ditto	ditto	
168	Mitter, Prosuno Coomar	Banian, Ralli and Mavrojani	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
169	Mitter, Sham Chand	Firm of Ashootosh Dey and Nephews	Lyons' Range	ditto	ditto	
170	Mitter, Womesh Chunder	Inhabitant	Simla	ditto	ditto	
171	Mookerjee, Chundercanto	Banian	Aheereetollh	ditto	ditto	
172	Mookerjee, Hem Chunder	Banian, Tamvaco and Co	Canning Street	ditto	ditto	
173	Mullick, Ashootosh	Zemindar	Munsatollah	ditto	ditto	
174	Mullick, Bollydass	Zemindar	Munsatollah	ditto	ditto	
175	Mullick, Deno Nath	ditto	Puttuldagah	ditto	ditto	
176	Mullick, Hurnath	Banian, Tamvaco and Co	Chitpore Road	ditto	ditto	
177	Mullick, Judoo Lall	Zemindar	Pathooreaghatta	ditto	ditto	

	M				
178	Mullick, Nundo Lall	Zemindar	Jorasanko, Chitpore Road	India	Hindoo
179	Mullick, Prosad Dass	ditto	Burra Bazar	ditto	ditto
180	Mullick, Soobul Dass	ditto	Munsatollah	ditto	ditto
181	Muttylall, Ramnarain	ditto	Bow Bazar	ditto	ditto
	N				
182	Narendra Krishna, Rajah	ditto	Sobha Bazar	ditto	ditto
	R				
183	Roy, Janokeenath	Zemindar	Durmahatta	ditto	ditto
184	Roy, Sreenath	Banian	Colootollah	ditto	ditto
185	Roy, Sumbhoonath	Banian, Schoene, Kilburn and Co	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto
186	Rustomjee, H M	Merchant	Chowringhee Road	ditto	Parsee
	S				
187	Seal, Ram Chand	Banian, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co	Clive Street	ditto	Hindoo
188	Sen, Bany Madhub	Banian, Steel, McIntosh and Co	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto
189	Sen, Joy Gopal	Inhabitant	Mathaghussa Gully	ditto	ditto
190	Sen, Madhub Chunder	Dewan, Bank of Bengal	Strand	ditto	ditto
191	Sen, Modoosoodun	Treasurer, Agra Bank	Mangoe Lane	ditto	ditto
192	Sen, Money Madhub	Banian, Andrew, Yule and Co	Clive Row	ditto	ditto
193	Sen, Nobin Chunder	Agency Department, Bank of Bengal	Strand	ditto	ditto
194	Sen, Pran Kissen	Storekeeper, Stamp and Stationery Office	Church Lane	ditto	ditto
195	Sen, Rajendro Nath	Banian, Bonded Warehouse	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
196	Sen, Thakoor Churn	Banian, Agelasto and Co	Shankibanga, Colootollah	ditto	ditto
197	Sett, Madhub Kristo	Zemindar	Burra Bazar	ditto	ditto
198	Sircar, Peary Churn	Professor, Presidency College	College Square	ditto	ditto
199	Soor, Umbica Churn	Assistant Accountant, Agra Bank	Mangoe Lane	ditto	ditto
200	Sarbadhicary, Prosuno Coomar	Principal, Sanscrit College	College Square	ditto	ditto

W. E. H. Forsyth, *Clerk of the Crown.*

[REGISTERED NO. 29.]

No. 17 of 1875.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1875.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 24th April 1875.

Present:

The Hon'ble V. H. SCHALCH, *presiding*.
The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General*,
The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER,
The Hon'ble STUART HOGG,
The Hon'ble H. J. REYNOLDS,
The Hon'ble BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE, RAI BAHADOOR,
The Hon'ble T. W. BROOKES,
The Hon'ble BABOO DOORGA CHURN LAW,
The Hon'ble BABOO KRISTODAS PAL,
and
The Hon'ble NAWAB SYUD ASHGHAR ALI DILER JUNG, C.S.I.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES REGARDING RENT.

THE HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said, at the meeting of the 10th April the Lieutenant-Governor prepared the Council for the measure which MR. DAMPIER had now the honor to lay before them in these terms:—

"The other Bill is to provide a more satisfactory and summary jurisdiction for the decision of suits and disputes regarding rent in cases where agrarian troubles or disturbances

may be felt. I think all those who have practical experience with landed affairs and interests in the interior of the country will admit that when such troubles as those which occurred the year before last in parts of Bengal shall arise, it is necessary that the authorities who are responsible for the order and peace of their districts should have a more complete legal power than they have at command for bringing such disputes to a speedy and satisfactory termination. I hope that before long on both these matters we shall be able to submit measures for the consideration of the Council."

This measure was, in the fullest sense of the term, a Government measure. With the progress of events and the increase of knowledge, differences had arisen which from time to time threatened to disturb the peace and good order of large portions of districts. The means which under ordinary circumstances were found sufficient for good government, did not suffice under these special circumstances;—did not suffice when, to use the Lieutenant-Governor's words, whole classes of men were becoming angry with one another. The Government had found it necessary to come to the Council for extraordinary powers to deal with these cases. The Lieutenant-Governor personally had stated at length, in a minute which was in the hands of members, the circumstances which had led to his so coming to the Council, and the nature of the special powers which the Government considered would be best for the peace and good government of the country. Nothing would be gained by Mr. DAMPIER's adding to what the Lieutenant-Governor had written, and therefore he begged to move for permission to introduce a Bill to provide for inquiry into disputes regarding the rent payable by ryots in certain cases, and to prevent agrarian disputes.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said, the measure which he had the honor to bring to the notice of the Council was not, he supposed, one which took any member by surprise. He might say that public opinion had for some time been occupied with the subject; and there was, he thought, a consensus of opinion that some special measure of this sort was necessary to put an end to what threatened to be a scandal to our Government. The subject had been much ventilated and discussed outside of the Council; and as from the very nature of the Bill, it was desirable that it should be passed as soon as possible, he had no hesitation in asking the President to suspend the rules for the conduct of business in order that he might get the Bill on one stage farther.

The PRESIDENT having declared the rules suspended—

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER, in moving that the Bill be read in Council, said he should lay before hon'ble members the general scheme of it shortly. The Bill provided that the Lieutenant-Governor might set in motion this extraordinary procedure whenever he considered it necessary for the maintenance of peace and for good government generally. When he considered this to be necessary, he would vest the Collector or other officer with the special powers of the Bill.

When a difficulty arose of the character which this Bill was intended to meet, it usually so happened that the dispute between the zemindars and ryots involved some general question which affected each individual ryot, such as in the Dacca instance, which the Lieutenant-Governor had given in his minute. The general question there was whether the rise in the value of produce since the last time that rents were adjusted was such as to make it fair and equitable that rents should be raised by four annas a beegha. Another instance of a general question which often arose was as to the length of the *hath* or cubit, or unit of measurement. The zemindars and ryots might be agreed that at a certain point of time the rent paid for certain kinds of land was eight annas a beegha. Unfortunately this agreement did not bring the matter so near to a solution as would seem at first sight. Hon'ble members were aware that every beegha consisted of a fixed number of *luggees* or poles squared, and every *luggee* of a certain number of cubits or *haths*. Unfortunately the cubit did not consist of a fixed number of inches or fingers, and a different *hath* was in vogue in different pergunnahs. In Pubna, where disputes were going on two years ago, the ryots of some estates claimed that their rents were fixed with reference to a beegha measured according to the cubit or *hath* of a certain traditional saint,

who was noted for the extraordinary length of his arm. The zemindars denied this, and so the dispute went on. In former times there used to be in a corner of the Collectorate a bunch of sticks, sealed at each end, which represented the standard of measurement in different pergunnahs.

According to the ordinary procedure, there was no way of taking up such general questions and deciding them finally as general questions. The zemindar might single out a representative ryot, and take him through the court of first instance, and through all the mazes of appeal, and get the point decided by the highest court. No doubt, if the ryots were reasonable, they ought to accept that finding and agree to a settlement accordingly. Unfortunately, when the ryots "got angry" and were in that state of combination which it was one of the objects of the Bill to meet, ryot No. 2 would not accept the decision given in the highest court of appeal in the case of ryot No. 1; and he opposed the zemindar by *vis inertiæ;* and so the zemindar might have to carry on suits against his ryots one by one in detail, and through all the courts.

It would be seen that the remedy which the Bill proposed for this state of things was that when the Lieutenant-Governor was satisfied that such an unfortunate dispute existed, and had determined to bring the machinery of the Bill into operation, he should propound certain general questions for decision, and should require the revenue officers to make a local and personal inquiry, and to come to a general finding upon them. This finding, when formally arrived at and declared, would be binding upon those particular points on the courts in the disposal of cases. The finding on the general questions having been so arrived at, the Bill provided that they might be applied by one proceeding to the cases of any number of individual ryots. The zemindar might bring his suit of enhancement against any number of ryots jointly, or any number of ryots jointly might bring a suit for abatement against the zemindar. The circumstances of each individual would be carefully considered, but the one decision would bind all, defining particularly to what extent it applied to the case of each ryot.

The third point in the Bill was that so long as an estate was under the operation of this extraordinary measure, all suits for rent should be tried by the officers who exercised the special powers of the Bill, and by no other courts. Those who were familiar with the mofussil, would at once see how necessary it was that the hands of the special officers should be strengthened on the one hand; and on the other hand they would be personally on the spot making local inquiries, and this particular work would take precedence of all other work on their hands. Therefore, it was for the good of all parties that, so long as this state of things existed in any estate, the people should have to look to one set of officers only as judges in these rent matters.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said he regretted the necessity which had compelled the Government to bring in this Bill. It was an exceptional measure, but exceptional circumstances required exceptional remedies. Hon'ble members of this Council were aware that for some years past the feeling between the zemindars and ryots in several districts in Bengal had been far from what was desirable and what ought to subsist between them, and in some cases this feeling had found expression in overt acts of disturbance. In 1873 troubles of a serious character broke out in Pubna, and he was afraid that the contagion would have spread to other districts if the common calamity which threatened us in 1874 did not for a moment prevent the spread of that feeling. The zemindars and ryots were then equally anxious for their own existence as it were, and angry feelings consequently gave place to the desire for mutual help and protection. But troubles had again broken out in some of the Eastern districts. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, in the minute which had been circulated to members, had called attention to certain facts which established the necessity of a measure of this kind. Baboo KRISTODAS PAL had some opportunities of knowing how things were getting on between ryots and zemindars in several districts, and he must say that unless some measures were taken to promote peace and harmony between them, the tranquillity of the country might be endangered, and the Government called upon to take

stronger measures than that now proposed. The present law was not sufficient to meet cases of organized combination among the tenantry. The civil court procedure was too dilatory, expensive, and harassing, and it was therefore necessary that there should be a summary procedure for the settlement of rent disputes. The present Bill contemplated a summary settlement; and if it were carried out with care, judgment, and tact, he believed the Government would succeed, as it intended to do, in throwing oil over troubled waters.

There were, however, some points connected with this Bill which involved, he might say, questions of principle, and to which only he would briefly advert. In the first place this Bill left everything to the discretion of the revenue officer. No principle was laid down on which he was to settle the question of rates of rent. Now, hon'ble members were aware that the whole rent question was a question of rates of rent. Until the rise in the price of produce, which dated, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL might say, from the Crimean War, there was little dispute practically between zemindars and ryots. There was not before that active incitement to enhancement of rent which was now in operation. Whatever increase was then made, it was generally amicably settled between zemindars and ryots; the law courts were seldom appealed to. But since the rise in the price of produce. there had been continually going on a struggle between the landlord and tenant as to the proportion which the rent should bear to the produce of the land. This struggle had been intensified, he might say, by the rent law. Act X of 1859, which was justly regarded as the ryots' charter, had unfortunately introduced an element of uncertainty and indefiniteness as to the proportion which the rent should bear to the produce of the land. Many conflicting decisions had been passed by the High Court upon the subject; and from the day the Act was passed to this day, the question of the rate of rent remained unsolved. If some simple rules could be laid down which would lead to the determination of a fair and equitable rate of rent, he thought the present rent difficulty would disappear. It was, he admitted, a very difficult and complicated question; but he might mention that several suggestions had been made by experienced persons on this subject. One was this, that the gross produce of the land should be divided between the zemindar and the ryot in a definite proportion; that was to say, three-fourths going to the ryot, and one-fourth to the zemindar as rent. That was one suggestion. If hon'ble members would inquire, they would find that in many districts the proportion of rent received by the zemindar was more than one-fourth of the gross produce, and in some districts it was less; but he believed it would be equitable and just, both to the zemindar and the ryot, if the proportion were laid down at three-fourths to the ryot and one-fourth to the zemindar.

The next suggestion was this, that the rate of rent should be fixed on the competitive rate prevailing in the village or pergunnah. The competitive rate meant the rate of rent at which the jotedars or farmers or other holders of land let the land to cultivating ryots. There was a competition for land by the cultivating ryots, and the rate they paid was called the competitive rate. Taking that as the rate of rent, the rate for an occupancy ryot might be fixed at such a rate as would secure him the benefit of the tenant right he enjoyed, and this could be done by allowing him a deduction at a certain percentage from the competitive rate so found and determined. This suggestion was based upon the principle followed in the Oude Rent Act. According to that Act the occupancy ryot was liable to pay the rate of rent minus $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., which a tenant-at-will paid.

The third suggestion was this, that the average of the price of the produce of the land for the last ten years might be taken with the cost or outgoings which the ryot incurred, and the proportion which the then existing rate of rent bore to the gross value of the produce, and similarly the average price of the produce at the present day with the outgoings, and the proportion the rate of rent bore to the value of the gross produce at the present day; the difference which might be found between the two rates should be made up by an abatement or enhancement of rent in like proportion. That was to some extent the principle laid down by Mr. Justice Trevor in his judgment in the great rent case.

There might be other suggestions which might meet the difficulty one way or another. But BABOO KRISTODAS PAL thought that some definite principle ought to be laid down, upon which the revenue officers should proceed under this Bill in settling disputes as to the rate of rent. He believed it was intended that the Board of Revenue should prescribe rules as to the manner in which the Collector should make inquiries and report their proposals for sanction; but he did not know whether it was intended that the Board should provide rules also for the guidance of the Collector in the determination of the rate of rent. If that was the object, he thought the more regular course would be to embody such rules in the Bill.

The hon'ble mover had pointed out the advantage of determining or settling disputes in a pergunnah or in portions of a district in one proceeding or decision. BABOO KRISTODAS PAL admitted that in cases of measurement such a proceeding would be perhaps desirable; but he doubted whether, in cases of enhancement of rent, such a proceeding would be always convenient; for different ryots might have different pleas, and the revenue officer would be bound to inquire into the different pleas so preferred, and it might greatly complicate matters if one proceeding were to govern the cases of all ryots.

Then the Bill as it was framed provided for no appeal either to the Commissioner or to the Board of Revenue, but left it to the Commissioner and the Board to exercise a general power of supervision over the proceedings of the Collector. BABOO KRISTODAS PAL would divide rent cases into two classes, viz. enhancement cases and arrear cases. In arrear cases, where the question was simply whether the ryot owed a certain amount as rent, he thought it would not lead to much hardship if the right of appeal were taken away, though there might be cases of a certain description in which even arrear cases might involve questions of right indirectly. But enhancement cases were of a different description; and as it was proposed that the rate of rent determined by the Collector should have currency for a period of ten years, he thought it was very important and necessary that an appeal should be allowed from the decision of the revenue officer to the Commissioner and Board of Revenue. Very important questions might be involved in enhancement cases, and much would depend upon the particular idiosyncrasy of the officer who would decide these cases. One officer might be friendly to the zemindar, another might be opposed to the ryots, and *vice versâ;* and thus most important interests of zemindars might be imperilled, or a whole body of ryots might be ruined, by the proceedings of the Collector. In such important cases, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL thought, an appeal should be allowed to the Commissioner and the Board.

The Bill, he thought, was a move in the right direction; and if it were properly revised and amended, he believed it would be acceptable to all classes interested in the land.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said he had the honor of stating just now that this Bill was in the purest sense a Government measure, and he presented it to the Council, with the exception of a few verbal alterations, in the shape in which it was sent to this Council by the Executive Government. No doubt the Government expected that it would be altered in its details in Select Committee, which would certainly give great attention to such an important Bill as this. There were only two points he wished to notice in his hon'ble friend's speech. The hon'ble member had said it might be objectionable in some cases to join a number of ryots as defendants or plaintiffs, because the circumstances of some of them might be so very different from some of the others. Now, Mr. DAMPIER knew that this particular provision was taken from one of the North-Western Provinces' Revenue Acts. However, he quite saw the difficulty which the hon'ble member suggested. Still it seemed to Mr. DAMPIER that there should be some way of applying the general finding which had been arrived at by the Collector with the approval of the Commissioner and the Board of Revenue, and giving it the force of a decree, as it were, against any number of ryots or on behalf of any number of ryots against the zemindar by one single proceeding. He thought there should be a power to join in one proceeding all the cases arising in an estate, and to make the same order apply to all those cases, if there were

no particular reason against it. It appeared to him that if this Bill should go to a Select Committee, some such modification as this might be made,—that suits might be brought against any number of defendants jointly or by any number of plaintiffs jointly, and that after making all due inquiry the deciding officer should make his order cover the case of as many of such plaintiffs or defendants as it could conveniently be made to cover, and should leave out others whose cases he thought ought to be considered with reference to their special circumstances.

With regard to the other point, viz. an appeal to the Commissioner and the Board, MR. DAMPIER had pointed out that in the scheme of the Bill the first thing was a general executive finding or declaration upon a general question. This finding being accepted as the datum, the next thing was to apply it to each particular ryot's case and circumstances by a suit. The words used in the Bill were that the Collector should come to the general finding by proceedings under the control of the Commissioner and the Board; but practically the course should be that the Collector would submit, for the consideration of the Commissioner and the Board, the conclusions to which he had arrived, and should declare his finding with their approval, so that that declaration would in fact be in accordance with the views of the higher revenue authorities, and therefore an appeal would be unnecessary to them on the points involved in that finding. As regards the application of the general finding to individual cases, MR. DAMPIER thought it would be necessary to provide an appeal. He did not think there should be a right of appeal to the Board; and whether the right of appeal should lie to the Commissioner with a power of revision reserved to the Board, would be, he thought, a very important matter for the Select Committee to consider.

The motion was agreed to, and the Bill referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Schalch, the Hon'ble the Acting Advocate-General, the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds, the Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal, and the Mover, with instructions to report in a month.

The Council was adjourned to a day of which notice would be given.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 24th April 1875.

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date
BENGAL.		*Western Districts.*		
BURDWAN DIVN.	1	Burdwan, 26th* April 1875.	·47	Rainfall at Raneegunge, ·56; at Jehanabad, ·06; at Culna, ·16; at Cutwa, ·12. No change in the state of the crops. Great want of drinking-water at Culna. Cholera and small-pox prevalent. Fever decreasing.
	2	Bankoora, 24th " "	·28	A smart shower of rain on the 22nd instant; the rest of the week dry. The rain that fell has benefited the standing crops. Rain still wanted in the east and north.
	3	Beerbhoom, 24th " "	·77	Rain fell on the 21st and 22nd instant. There are no crops now on the ground.
	4	Midnapore, 24th " "	·10	One shower of rain fell at the Sudder station, but it appears to have been local. A good fall of rain is now urgently needed for the indigo sowings. Unless it falls soon, the outturn will be very poor. *Teel* oilseed also wants rain.
	5	Hooghly, 24th " "	Nil	Weather very hot and dry, but last two or three nights cloudy and cooler, with strong wind and dust-storm. Fine and hotter on the 24th. Rain very much wanted Rice in some places out of ground. Melons, &c., being gathered; sugar-cane doing well. Water very scarce; three out of four ponds dry. Cholera prevalent, and small-pox and some cattle-disease.
		Howrah, 24th " "	·13	Weather rather cloudy. A few drops of rain on the 23rd instant. *Boro*, or spring rice, is suffering slightly from want of rain. The ryots have commenced in some places to plough land for the early and late rice sowings.
		Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6	24-Pergunnahs, 26th† April 1875	·09	Weather warm and windy. No crops on the ground. A light shower fell at some places in the district within the week. Rain much needed for sowings and replenishing tanks. Cholera prevails in thanas Nyehatty, Baduria, Busseerhat, and Hurwah; it is abating elsewhere. Fever increasing at Booripore.
	7	Nuddea, 24th April 1875	·26	Some rain has fallen. The weather is unsettled, and rain may be hoped for. It is cooler where there has been rain. Nearly 1¼ inches of rain are reported to have fallen in Koosteah, and agricultural operations are said to be going on vigorously. In other parts of the district there has been little or no rain, and it is urgently required.
	8	Jessore, 24th " "	Nil	Days clear and dry; nights occasionally cloudy; wind mostly from the south. The reaping of the spring rice still continues. Rain is wanted alike for sowing and for the rice crops that have been sown.
	9	Moorshedabad, 24th April 1875.	·07	Weather hot and sultry; a slight rainfall. Rain wanted for next rice crops. Price of common rice rising fast. Cholera at Gowas of bad type. Small-pox prevalent in several parts. Outbreak of cholera not improbable on account of large influx of people into Berhampore, induced by rise in prices of rice and indiscriminate alms-giving of Moharanee Shurnomoyee.
RAJSHAHYE DIVN.	10	Dinagepore, 23rd April 1875.	2·78	Weather cloudy and cool. Prevailing wind south-east; occasional gales from west. Thunder and heavy rain on the night of the 22nd instant. *Kawn* millet, *bhadoi* or early rice, and jute showing above ground. *Moong kalai* pulse and *karila* vegetable looking well. Tobacco root ploughing well advanced. The rain was very welcome.
	11	Maldah, 24th April 1875	·30	Weather dry and hot in the early part of the week, with strong westerly winds; then cloudy and cooler with easterly wind. There was a storm with rain on Thursday night. Rain is wanted for the early spring rice. The accounts of the other crops are good.
	12	Rajshahye, 24th " "	·7	Weather stormy, but there has been very little rain during the week, insufficient to do any good to cultivation. Rain is much needed, but the *teel* oilseed and rice crops are still doing well, as also jute. There will apparently be an indifferent *moong* pulse crop this year throughout the district. Cholera continues to be reported from several quarters.
	13	Rungpore, 23rd " "	·61	Weather hot, with strong winds; a storm and rain on the night of the 22nd instant. State and prospects of crops good.
	14	Bogra, 24th " "	·67	Weather fair; a little fall of rain on the night of the 22nd instant. Early rice is begun to be sown to a little extent. Prospects good.
	15	Pubna, 24th " "	·41	Weather cloudy; south-easterly wind prevailing. A little rain has fallen. Harvesting of *cheena* millet nearly finished; the outturn has been as good as it was expected. *Jally* and *boro* rice crops have suffered a little from the drought. The rain which has fallen is insufficient, and more is wanted for the cultivation of the early and late rice crops. At Serajgunge the prospects of the crops have been injured by delay of rain, which, however, is now expected. The jute sowings are about 25 per cent larger than those of last year.

* Telegram of the 26th April, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 26th April, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Division	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)				
		Central Districts.—(Con'd)		
Cooch Behar Divn.	16	Darjeeling, 23rd April 1875.	·39	More than one shower of rain fell during the week, but not enough to be gauged till the 22nd; the weather on the whole has been favorable for the young crops. The young crops on the hills are progressing favorably. In the plains sowing will shortly commence
	17	Julpigoree, 24th April 1875	·10	Pleasant weather, but getting warm for the time of year. Rain is wanted. Sporadic cholera has appeared in one or two places in the district.
		Cooch Behar, 22nd April 1875.	Nil	Weather windy throughout the week, but no rain. *Cheena* millet and early rice looking well.
		Eastern Districts.		
Dacca Divn.	18	Dacca, 26th* April 1875	·46	Rain has fallen; weather cool since the rain. Crops good. Rain has done much good. Cholera abating.
	19	Fureedpore, 24th " "	Nil	Weather seasonable. The price of common rice has risen at Madareepore on account of the high winds preventing imports. General health good, but a few cases of cholera reported from Sadarpoor and Burirhat.
	20	Backergunge, 22nd April 1875.	Nil	No rain. From many parts of the district great complaints are heard of the want of rain. Sporadic cases of cholera still continue in the police stations of Burrisal, Backergunge, Perozepore, Matbaria, and Golachipa; otherwise the general health is good. There is also cattle-disease prevalent in many of the villages.
	21	Mymensingh, 23rd April 1875.	1·81	Rain has fallen, but not in the Attia sub-division or west side. Prospects of crops favorable. The *boro* rice is being harvested. Scattered cases of cholera were frequent in the district until the storm came.
Chittagong Divn.	22	Chittagong, 22nd April 1875.	A few drops of rain.	Weather cloudy and threatening, but the rain holds off. A continuance of this dry, windy weather will much impede ploughing. Nothing special to report as to the few crops now on the ground.
	23	Noakholly, ...	......	Return not received.
	24	Tipperah, 23rd April 1875	·38	During the first half of the week the weather was hot and dry, with strong southerly gales; during the latter half very oppressive, still weather, with occasional dust-storms; a little rain has fallen. The *boro*, or spring rice, has been harvested in many parts, and the early and late rice have been sown; prospects of all crops favorable. Cholera still prevails in parts.
	25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, 20th April 1875.	Nil	The weather has been excessively hot during the whole week, but threatening rain for last two or three days. *Joom* burning is being continued; tobacco, melons, &c., are being gathered.
		Hill Tipperah, 22nd April 1875.	Nil.	Weather generally fair. No change regarding the state and prospects of the crops.
BEHAR.				
Patna Divn.	26	Patna, 26th* April 1875	Nil	Seasonable weather. Harvest completed with a good outturn. Cholera still prevalent, though nowhere in an epidemic form.
	27	Gya, 24th " "	Nil	Weather dry and extreme heat; highest reading of dry maximum thermometer was 107·5 degrees. No crops on the ground except *cheena* millet and sugarcane, which are good. Nothing important to remark. Public health generally good.
	28	Shahabad, 24th " "	Nil	Weather clear and hot. Hot west winds have ceased; easterly wind since Wednesday. The crops on the Dearah lands are still being harvested. *Cheena* millet and sugarcane promise well. Mangoes have been injured by high wind. Sporadic cases of cholera in parts of the sub-division of Sasseeram.
	29	Durbhunga, 24th " "	·11	Hot weather; east winds prevalent. The *rubbee*, or cold-weather crop, has been reaped; the outturn has been satisfactory. Land is now in want of rain to facilitate preparation for summer sowings. Cholera, which appeared in several parts of the district, has now almost disappeared.
	30	Mozufferpore 24th " "	Nil	Weather hot. The *rubbee* crops have been harvested. The fields are being prepared for *bhadoi*, or early crops. Prices of food-grains stand still. Public health good.
	31	Sarun, 24th " "	Nil	Weather hot and dry; both east and west wind, with dust-storms, prevailing. *Cheena* millet, sugarcane, and indigo doing well. *Bhadoi*, or early rice, and *moong* pulse are being sown; the early sowings have germinated. The prospects of the crops would be improved by rain. Prices (wheat excepted) stationary. General health good.
	32	Chumparun, 23rd April 1875.	·5	Rain has been wanted during the week for the indigo, and the slight fall of last night will prove very seasonable, especially if it be followed by a further fall, which appears to be likely. The prospects of the crops are good, but more rain is wanted.

* Telegrams of the 19th April, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR—(Contd.)				
Bhagulpore Divn.	33	Monghyr, 24th April 1875	Nil	Weather fair; no change since last week. Prospects of crops good.
	34	Bhagulpore,* 26th April 1875.	·24	Rain on the night of the 22nd instant, with strong easterly wind. Good fall of rain in the northern portion of Soopool sub-division on the night of the 23rd. More rain is required. General health good.
	35	Purneah, 24th April 1875	Nil	Weather hot; east wind. The young *bhadoi*, or early rice, looks well, but rain is urgently wanted not only for the crops, but to stop cholera, which is very prevalent.
	36	Sonthal Pergunnahs, 26th April 1875.	Nil	On Wednesday and Thursday high wind, rain, and thunder and lightning. Since then air cool and clear; hot wind not come back yet. Hardly anything on the ground. *Rubbee* harvest reported excellent from Godda.
ORISSA.				
Orissa Division.	37	Cuttack, 17th April 1875	Nil	Weather hotter than usual at this season. Rain wanted for the ploughings *Dalua* rice crop nearly all reaped; no other crops of any consequence growing. A little cholera still here and there; not more than usual at this season, with such excessive heat and dryness: it is surprising that there is not more of it.
	38	Pooree, 22nd „ „	·02	There was a slight rainfall at Khoordah on Sunday, and generally in the interior of the district on Tuesday last, but it was not enough for tillage. The weather is cloudy, and very hot and close. There were good showers to the eastward of Khoordah on the night of Sunday. Rain is very urgently required for commencement of tillage. The *dalua*, or spring rice crop, is being reaped with a good outturn. White *moong* pulse and castor are being harvested with a fair outturn. The new sugarcane crop is being planted and manured Cotton plants are being earthed up and watered. Tobacco has been harvested with a good yield.
	39	Balasore, 23rd „ „	Nil	Weather cooler, but the want of rain, to enable the ground to be ploughed, is becoming more urgent. Cholera still lingers in the north.
CHOTA NAGPORE.				
		South-West Frontier Agency.		
	40	Hazareebagh, 23rd April 1875.	·01	Seasonable weather; a slight fall of rain; no alteration to report. A thunderstorm, with slight fall of rain, has cooled the atmosphere very pleasantly.
	41	Lohardugga, 24th April 1875.	·11	Seasonable weather; a dust storm on Thursday. A little rain has fallen. The cold-weather crops have all now been harvested, and the outturn has been very large. A full crop has been estimated. Small-pox still very prevalent in parts.
	42	Singbhoom, 23rd April 1875.	37	Seasonable weather; some rain has fallen. There are no crops to report upon. The little rain that has fallen is very favorable for the agricultural operations done at this time of the year. The district is healthy.
	43	Maunbhoom, 24th April 1875.	·18	No rain at Gobindpore; a fair fall of rain at Purulia. Sugarcane is said to be suffering a little near Gobindpore for want of rain. Nothing further to report.

* Telegram of the 26th April, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 27th April 1875

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan	A 18 0	20 0	14 4	25 0	26 0	20 0	17 8	19 4	12 12	18 8	19 8	13 8	..	...	...
2	Bankoora	B 19 8	20 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	17 0	17 8	11 4	18 0	18 12	13 4	.		..
3	Beerbhoom	C 22 8	26 0	13 8	30 0	...	15 8	17 0	17 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	12 4	...	..	...
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0	.	..	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	17 8	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	D 16 0 to 20 0	16 0 to 20 0	13 0	E 25 0 to 30 0	25 0 to 26 8	17 12 to 21 0	9 8 to 10 0	9 8 to 10 0	9 8 to 10 8	16 0 to 16 8	16 8 to 17 0	12 8 to 13 0	.	...	..
	Howrah	16 0	16 0	12 8	..	...	...	13 0	13 8	11 0	16 0	16 8	12 0	..	...	...
	Central Districts.															
	Calcutta	16 0	16 0	12 0	22 0	19 8	14 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	15 8	15 8	11 8	..	..	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	E 14 0 to 17 12	13 5	10 8 to 11 10	E 20 0 to 25 8	20 0	16 0	F 8 0	8 0	8 4	15 0	16 0	11 0	.	.	...
7	Nuddea	20 0	20 0	13 14½	29 1½	32 0	24 10	13 5	14 8	10 10½	14 6	15 4	11 7	.	..	...
8	Jessore	G 20 8	22 0	14 0	...	..	...	16 0	16 0	12 4	18 4	18 4	14 8	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	E 21 0 to 30 0	21 0 to 30 0	15 0 to 16 8	40 0	40 0	20 0 to 24 0	13 0 to 21 12	13 0 to 21 12	9 8 to 11 4	18 0 to 24 4	18 0 to 24 4	11 0 to 13 4	31 0	31 0	14 0
10	Dinagepore	16 0	16 0	11 8	16 0	14 0	..	22 0	22 0	7 8	28 0	28 0	8 8	30 0	30 0	...
11	Maldah	26 8	27 8	24 0	50 0	50 0	..	20 0	22 0	9 8	21 0	23 0	10 0 to 10 8	...	..	...
12	Rajshahye	20 10 to 25 5	15 0 to 25 5	12 0 to 12 12	37 8	37 8	30 0	18 12	19 11 to 20 10	8 4 to 9 0	19 11 to 21 9	21 9 to 22 8	11 0 to 12 0	..	..	...
13	Rungpore	22 8	22 8	12 15	..	..	...	9 0	9 0	6 14	22 8	22 8	8 0		..	...
14	Bogra	20 8	18 8	12 0	10 0	10 0	...	12 0	12 0	6 0	26 4	26 4	11 8	...	...	...
15	Pubna	22 8	23 0	15 0	...	...	..	10 0	10 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	14 4	..	...	...
16	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	4 8	4 8	6 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	...	..	...
17	Julpigoree	H 12 0	13 3	9 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	1[illegible] 0	23 0	23 0	13 0	..	.	...
	Eastern Districts.															
18	Dacca	16 4	16 0	13 8	42 8	45 0	30 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	21 0	22 0	15 0	28 0	...	...
19	Fureedpore . ..	I 23 0	23 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...
20	Backergunge	J ..	..	.	...	..	...	17 0	17 8	12 8	21 0	21 8	15 0	.	...	...
	Mymensingh	K 11 4	11 4	11 4	...	..	...	16 8	16 0	11 4	21 0	21 0	15 0	...	...	...

A In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 22 seers, barley 27 to 32 seers, best rice 14-8 to 20 seers, common rice 16 to 20-8 seers, and gram 17-4 to 25 seers per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 22 seers, barley 30 to 40 seers, best rice 15 to 20 seers, common rice 18-8 to 21 seers, maize 20 to 34 seers, and gram 17 to 19 seers per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16-8 to 27-8 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 15 to 21-4 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, maize 30 seers and gram 21 to 27-8 seers per rupee.

D In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, best rice 9 to 10 seers, common rice 13 to 20 seers, and gram 13 to 23 seers per rupee.

E In the interior only.

F In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice at 7-8 to 8 seers, common rice 13 to 20 seers, and gram 16 to 17 seers per rupee.

G In the interior prices range as follows :—Wheat 9 to 26 seers, best rice 13-12 to 19 seers, common rice 14-8 to 22 seers, and gram 11 to 32 seers per rupee.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 24th April 1875.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa and Cherna.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Fire-wood			Salt			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		BENGAL.
																		Western Districts
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	12 12	200 0	220 0	100 0	8 8	9 4	9 8	Burdwan
...			...		...	36 0	36 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	480 0	480 0	400 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	Bankoora.
...			...	...	...	30 0	...	...	21 0	21 0	13 8	220 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Beerbhoom
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	[illegible] 0	9 0	8 0	Midnapore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 to 20 0	16 0 to 20 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Howrah
																		Central Districts
18 8	18 8	12 8	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	13 0	20 0	18 0	13 12	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta.
...			...	...	...	E 16 0	20 0	...	21 5	15 4	13 5	105 0	110 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	24-Pergunnahs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 5	26 5	15 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 7	Nuddea.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 12 to 32 0	29 12 to 32 0	16 0 to 18 0	120 0 to 160 0	120 0 to 160 0	120 0 to 160 0	8 0 to 8 12	8 0 to 8 12	8 0 to 8 12	Moorshedabad
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	10 12	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Dinagepore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	...	27 8	27 8	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 12	7 8	Maldah
...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	...	...	15 0 to 26 4	15 0 to 26 4	12 0 to 16 14	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 15½	7 15½	7 4	Rajshahye
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 1	12 15	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Rungpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	16 0	15 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 4	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 8	8 8	Pubna.
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	22 0	20 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	Darjeeling.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	10 0	160 0	180 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 5	Julpigoree
																		Eastern Districts.
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	18 0	17 8	14 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 12	8 12	8 0	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2[illegible] 0	20 0	20 0				8 0	8 0	7 8	Furreedpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 12	Mymensingh

H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 16 seers, best rice 10 to 16 seers, common rice 13 to 25 seers, and gram 8 to 11 seers per rupee.

I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 19 to 21 seers, and gram 12 to 22 seers per rupee.

J In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 10 to 20 seers, common rice 19-2 to 23 seers, and paddy 30 to 45 seers per rupee.

K In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, best rice 8-8 to 20 seers common rice 20 to 25 seers, and gram 10 to 20 seers per rupee.

L In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 18 to 21 seers, and common rice 22 to 23 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts—(Contd.)	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
22	Chittagong*	[L] 10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...
23	Nonkholly †															
24	Tipperah	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	..	13 0	13 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	..	...	...	14 8	13 5	10 8	15 3	14 8	13 5	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	9 6	9 6	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	10 0	24 0	26 0	16 0	...	...	...
	BEHAR.															
26	Patna	20 0	22 0	16 0	30 0	31 0	18 0	10 8	11 0	12 0	24 0	22 8	12 8	...	...	...
27	Gya	[N] 23 8	24 0	12 4	36 0	36 0	16 8	12 0	12 0	8 4	22 0	22 0	10 0	...	...	...
28	Shahabad	[O] 17 8 to 18 8	17 0 to 18 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	14 8	15 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	[E] 22 0	22 0	17 0
29	Mozufferpore	[P] 18 0	16 0	10 0	31 0	32 0	13 0	9 0	8 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	8 8	...	...	...
30	Sarun	19 0	20 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	7 12	23 0	23 0	12 4	...	...	...
31	Chumparun	[Q] 21 0	21 0	10 0	37 0	37 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 8	19 0	8 8	...	...	...
32	Monghyr.	23 1	22 0	15 7	29 4	31 5	21 0	12 6	10 5	8 4	16 8	17 8	12 6	...	..	...
33	Bhagulpore	21 7	21 7	14 8	32 13	32 13	18 15	18 15	18 15	9 7	22 1	22 1	10 1	...	...	...
34	Purneah	30 0	30 0*	11 8	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	10 8	...	...	...
35	Sontal Pergunnahs	[R] 18 0	...	13 0	[E] 35 0 to 45 0	22 0 to 45 0	20 0 to 22 4	18 0	17 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	11 0	[E] 35 0 to 40 0	32 0 to 40 0	16 0 to 20 0
	ORISSA.															
36	Cuttack*	18 6	17 1	17 1	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	19 11	27 9	31 8	27 12	...	...	...
37	Pooree	15 12	17 1	13 2	10 8	9 3	...	18 6	23 10	19 11	27 9	27 9	28 14	...	...	...
38	Balasore	20 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE.															
	South-Western Frontier Agency															
39	Hazareebagh	21 0	21 0	11 0	30 0	...	14 0	12 0	12 0	8 4	21 0	21 0	12 8	...	...	...
40	Lohardugga	20 0	20 0	13 0	32 0	32 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...
41	Singbhoom	18 0	18 0	12 0	...	..	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...
42	Manbhoom	[S] 17 0	17 0	12 0	38 0	37 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	13 0	[E] 16 0	16 0	...

* Return for next preceding week received after publication of last *Gazette*.
† Return not received.
N In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 22 to 27 seers, barley 31 to 42 seers, best rice 19 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 29 seers, and gram 25 to 32 seers per rupee.
O In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 23 seers, barley 26 to 35 seers, best rice 9 to 11 seers, common rice 19 to 20 seers, great millet 23 to 30 seers, maize 25 to 28 seers, and gram 23 to 29 seers per rupee.
P In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 26 seers, barley 16 to 36 seers, best rice 9-8, to 23-8 seers, common rice 16-8 to 25 seers, lesser millet 30 to 38-8 seers, maize 25 to 38 seers, and gram 22 to 30 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,
The 27th April 1875.

Districts of Bengal on the 24th April 1875.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS

Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			Districts.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		Eastern Districts—(Contd.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	9 0	7 4	Chittagong.*
																		Noakholly †
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	Tipperah.
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	7 4	7 4	6 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 4	8 8	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 2	Hill Tipperah.
																		BEHAR.
25 0	27 0	18 0	...	...	...	30 0	27 0	17 0	29 0	30 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Patna.
.	...	..	E 32 0 to 35 0	32 0 to 35 0	17 0 to 28 0	24 0 to 32 0	24 0 to 32 0	15 0 to 20 0	24 0	25 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	Gya.
30 0	30 0	17 0	...	...	...	25 0	26 0	19 0	29 0	29 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Shahabad.
...	..	...	29 0	29 0	13 0	28 0	28 0	12 8	23 0	20 0	12 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	Mozufferpore.
...	.	...	25 0	25 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	16 8	26 8	26 8	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	7 12	7 4	Sarun.
...	...	...	38 0	38 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	13 0	25 0	24 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 12	Chumparun.
...	...	...	...	...	..	26 2	23 1	14 7	27 3	26 2	16 8	147 0	168 0	147 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Monghyr.
...	...	...	E 28 0 to 35 0	28 0 to 35 0	12 0 to 13 0	34 1	34 1	15 2	22 11	22 11	16 6	151 8	151 8	151 8	8 3	8 3	7 9	Bhagulpore.
...	..	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	20 0	16 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Purneah.
...	..	...	...	...	...	35 0	40 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.
																		ORISSA.
...	...	...	21 0	21 5	17 1	...	...	...	21 0	17 1	28 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	9 0	Cuttack.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	15 12	17 1	23 10	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	Pooree.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	130 0	160 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	Balasore.
																		CHOTA NAGPORE.
																		South-Western Frontier Agency.
...	.	...	36 0	37 8	17 0	30 0	30 0	14 8	20 0	18 0	12 0	280 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	5 13	Hazareebagh.
...	...	...	41 0	43 0	22 0	30 0	32 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 0	7 4	5 0	Lohardugga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	[illegible] 0	5 8	Singbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	E 40 0	40 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	12 8	300 0	300 0	300 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	Manbhoom.

Q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 25-8 seers, barley 37 to 41 seers, best rice 11 to 15 seers, common rice 17-8 to 22 seers, lesser millet 15 seers, maize 29 to 34 seers, and gram 16 to 30 seers per rupee.

R In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 25 seers, best rice 16 to 22-8 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, maize 35 to 43-4 seers, and gram 20 · 35 seers per rupee.

S In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, barley 16 to 40 seers, best rice 18 to 24 seers, common rice 20 to 26 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 4th to 10th April 1875.	Rain from 11th to 17th April 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.			Inches	Inches		1875.	
	WESTERN DISTRICTS.						
Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	1·36	Nil	5·49	17th April	
		Cutwa	Nil	Nil	4·52	ditto	
		Culna	1·35	Nil	3·05	ditto	
		Bood-bood	0·14	Nil	4·02	ditto	
		Raneegunge	Nil	Nil	2·89	ditto	
		Jehanabad	1·45	Nil	3·37	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	0·24	Nil	1·17	ditto	
	Beerbhoom .. .	Sooree	Nil	Nil	3 65	ditto	
		Helampore	Nil	Nil	3 82	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	Nil	Nil	0 86	ditto	
		Tumlook	Nil	Not rec.	0·27	10th April	
		Gurbeta	0·20	Nil	1·57	17th April	
		Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office .	Nil	Not rec.	0·20	10th April	
		Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office	Nil	Not rec.	0 18	ditto	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	1 85	Nil	2 87	17th April	
		Serampore	1·37	Nil	3·81	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	0·09	Nil	3·02	ditto	
	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs ...	Saugor Island	Nil	Nil	0·50	ditto	
		Calcutta . ..	Nil	Nil	2·30	ditto	
		Alipore { Dispensary ..	Nil	Nil	2·44	ditto	
		Alipore { Jail	Nil	Nil	1 93	ditto	
		Busseerhat	0·04	Nil	3 59	ditto	
		Baraset .	1·41	Nil	4 46	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour ...	Nil	Nil	1·37	ditto	
		Barripore	Nil	Nil	1·15	ditto	
		Satkhira	Nil	Nil	6 33	ditto	
		Barrackpore	0·05	Nil	3 28	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	0·62	Nil	3·07	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	0·79	Nil	4·93	ditto	
		Bongong	0 94	Nil	5 65	ditto	
		Meherpore	1·30	Nil	5·52	ditto	
		Chooadangah	0 47	Nil	3·65	ditto	
		Kooshtea	0·57	Nil	4·76	ditto	
		Ranaghat	0·68	Nil	3 98	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore ..	1·79	Nil	5·44	ditto	
		Narail	0·30	Nil	5·26	ditto	
		Kheolna	0·30	Nil	3 50	ditto	
		Jhenida .	0·87	Nil	3·12	ditto	
		Bagirhat ..	0·52	Nil	1·16	ditto	
		Magoorah ..	2·40	Not rec.	7·32	10th April	
Rajshahye	Moorshedabad ...	Berhampore	1·00	Nil	4·32	17th April	
		Rampore Haut	1·14	Nil	4·09	ditto	
		Lalbagh ..	0·29	Nil	2·75	ditto	
		Jungypore	0·70	Nil	2 99	ditto	
		Azimgunge	0·85	Nil	2·93	ditto	
		Lalgolla	0·46	Nil	3·80	ditto	
		Kandee .. .	0·52	Nil	1·89	ditto	From 14th Mar 1875
	Dinagepore .	Dinagepore .. .	0·30	Nil	1·02	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah .. .	0·01	Nil	1·13	ditto	
		Chanchal	0·14	Nil	1·16	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Bauleah ..	0·35	Nil	3 88	ditto	
		Nattore	1·95	Nil	5 77	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore .	0·84	Nil	1 84	ditto	
		Bhowanigunge	Nil	Nil	1·15	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra ..	0·39	Nil	3 87	ditto	
	Pubna	Pubna ..	0 84	Nil	4·88	ditto	
		Serajgunj .. .	0 20	Nil	2·93	ditto	
Cooch Behar	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	3·63	28th Feb.	
		Darjeeling { Hospital ..	0·65	0·68	5·42	17th April	
	Julpigoree ..	Julpigoree .	0·65	0·56	5·36	ditto	
		Boda .	Nil	Nil	1·26	ditto	
		Buxa { Commissioner's Office	2·02	6 47	13·37	ditto	
		Buxa { Civil Surgeon's Office	1·9	5·85	17·73	ditto	
		Titalya	0 74	0·70	3·68	ditto	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States ...	Cooch Behar ...	2·57	0·38	3·61	ditto	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 4th to 10th April 1875.	Rain from 11th to 17th April 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date	Remarks.
BENGAL—(*Continued.*)							
	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
DACCA.	Dacca	Dacca ... Telegraph Office ...	0·18	Nil	4·81	17th April	
		Dacca ... Hospital .	0·28	Nil	4·23	ditto ..	Not rec. 21st to 27th Mar
		Moonsheegunge	0·16	Nil	3·92	ditto ..	Ditto ditto.
		Manickgunge	0·17	Nil	2·22	ditto ..	Ditto ditto
	Fureedpore ...	Fureedpore	0·52	Nil	4·28	ditto	
		Goalundo	1·70	Nil	6·05	ditto	
		Madaripore	0·61	Nil	8·07	ditto	
	Backergunge ...	Burrisal	Not rec.	Not rec.	4·04	3rd April	
		Perozepore	ditto	ditto	3·92	ditto	
		Patooakhally	ditto	ditto	4·14	ditto	
		Dowlatkhan	ditto	ditto	3·08	ditto	
	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh	0·03	Nil	7·42	17th April	
		Jamalpore	0·12	Nil	6·18	ditto	
		Atia	0·10	Nil	4·56	ditto	
		Kishoregunge	0·19	Nil	13·13	ditto	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong ...	Chittagong Telegraph Office	0·20	Nil	5·90	ditto	
		Chittagong Jail .	0·05	Nil	6·08	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	Nil	Nil	2·57	ditto	
	Noakholly.	Noakholly	Nil	Nil	3·12	ditto	
	Tipperah	Comillah	0·51	Nil	10·61	ditto	
		Brahmunberiah	0·09	Nil	11·34	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill .	Nil	Nil	5·35	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah ..	Hill Tipperah	Not rec	Not rec	11·21	3rd April	
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna	0·21	Nil	1·59	17th April	
		Behar	0·06	Nil	1·22	ditto	
		Barh .	0·16	Nil	0·53	ditto	
		Dinapore Jail	0·09	Nil	1·10	ditto	
		Dinapore Cantonment .	0·50	Nil	1·12	ditto	
	Gya	Gya . .	Nil	Nil	1·60	ditto	
		Nowadah	0·04	Nil	0·92	ditto	
		Arungabad	0·29	Nil	2·12	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	1·29	ditto	
	Shahabad	Arrah .. .	0·30	Nil	1·66	ditto	
		Sasseram ..	0·26	Nil	1·11	ditto	
		Buxar	Nil	Nil	0· 2	ditto	
		Bhuboosah .. .	0·10	Nil	0·93	ditto	
	Mozufferpore .	Mozufferpore	Nil	Not rec	1·27	10th April	
		Hajeepore	0·30	ditto	1· 6	ditto	
		Seetamurhee ...	Nil	ditto	0·90	ditto	
	Durbhunga .	Durbhunga ...	Nil	Nil	0·56	17th April	
		Mudhoobunnee .. .	Nil	Nil	1·71	ditto	
		Tajpore . .	Not rec	Not rec	0·90	27th Feb.	
	Sarun .. .	Chupra	Nil	Nil	0·93	17th April	
		Sewan	Nil	Nil	1·30	ditto	
	Chumparun .	Motiharee	Not rec.	Nil	·73	ditto .	Not rec. 4th to 10th April.
		Bettiah	Nil	Nil	0·[illegible]	ditto	
BHAGULPORE.	Monghyr	Monghyr	0·55	Nil	1·52	ditto	
		Begoo Serai	Nil	Nil	0·55	ditto .	Not rec 21st to 27th Mar
		Jamooee	0·40	Nil	1·0[illegible]	ditto	
	Bhagulpore ..	Bhagulpore	0·05	Nil	1·19	ditto	
		Sooopool	Nil	Nil	0·51	ditto	
		Muddehpoora	Nil	Nil	1·26	ditto	
		Banka . ..	0·35	Nil	1·66	ditto	
		Sahibgunge	Nil	Nil	0·69	ditto	
	Purneah	Purneah . .	Nil	Nil	0·68	ditto	
		Kissengunge . .	0·03	Nil	1·10	ditto	
		Arrareah ..	Nil	Nil	1·27	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ..	Nya Doomka	0·15	Nil	4·08	ditto	
		Rajmehal	Nil	Not rec.	0·50	10th April	
		Deoghur	Not rec	Nil	1·32	17th April	Not rec. 28th Mar to 10th April.
		Jamtara	Nil	Not rec.	1·30	10th April	Not rec. 28th Mar to 3rd April
		Godda	0·10	Nil	0·91	17th April	Ditto ditto

Division	District.	Station.	Rain from 4th to 10th April 1875.	Rain from 11th to 17th April 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
			Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
ORISSA.							
Orissa	Cuttack ...	Cuttack ... Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	1·50	17th April	
		Cuttack ... Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	1·58	ditto	
		Jajpore	Nil	Nil	2·00	ditto	
		Kendrapara	Nil	Nil	2·20	ditto	
		Jugutsingpore	Nil	Nil	0·30	ditto	
		False Point	Nil	Nil	2·85	ditto	
	Pooree ...	Pooree	Nil	Nil	2·15	ditto	
		Khoordah	Nil	Nil	1·66	ditto	
	Balasore ...	Balasore	Nil	Nil	3·90	ditto	
		Bhuddruck	Nil	Nil	0·67	ditto	
		Jellasore	Nil	Nil	0·21	ditto	
		Soroh	Nil	Nil	2·73	ditto	
		Chandbally	Nil	Nil	1·02	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sumbulpore	0·05	Nil	0·94	ditto	
CHOTA NAGPORE.							
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh ... Jail ...	0·01	Nil	3·62	ditto	
		Hazareebagh ... Dispensary ...	Nil	Nil	3·50	ditto	
		Pachumba	Nil	Nil	2·02	ditto	
	Lohardugga ...	Ranchee	Nil	Nil	3·28	ditto	
		Palamow	0 02	Nil	1·62	ditto	
	Singbhoom ...	Chybassa	0·02	Nil	3·72	ditto	
	Manbhoom ...	Purulia	Nil	Nil	2·10	ditto	
		Govindpore	Nil	Nil	2·72	ditto ...	Not rec. 21st to 27th March.
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.							
	Sylhet	Sylhet	3·26	3·05	21·51	ditto	
	Seebsaugor ...	Seebsaugor	4·30	Not rec	15·43	10th April	
		Golaghât	2·07	ditto	13·71	ditto	
		Jorehaut	2·22	ditto	13·49	ditto	
		Nazeerah	5·10	ditto	18·77	ditto	
		Deopanie	3·46	ditto	20·32	ditto	
		Hattiepootie	3·24	ditto	18·00	ditto	
		Mazengah	4·09	ditto	17·08	ditto	
		Suntock	3·40	ditto	19·23	ditto	
		Cherideo	5·17	ditto	20·07	ditto	
		Benares	Nil	ditto	1·46	ditto	
		Akyab	Nil	Nil	0·60	17th April	

CALCUTTA,
The 24th April 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 18th to 24th April 1875.

Station.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32.°	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet.	Humidity Sat.=100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. * Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials
Calcutta.	Apl. 18th	10	29·745	29·763	91·5	83·0	68	S	...	...	......	b
		16	29·623	29·641	102·0	78·2	31	S	...	...	CK, C, S	
	19th	10	29·828	29·846	92·0	77·0	48	S by W	...	...	CK	
		16	29·713	29·731	99·5	77·5	33	S	...	...	CS	
	20th	10	29·842	29·860	85·2	80·2	79	S	...	...	......	o
		16	29·880	29·781	91·8	82·1	64	S	...	...	C, CK	
	21st	10	29·795	29·813	87·1	80·3	72	S S E	...	...	S	
		16	29·664	29·682	93·0	81·0	57	S	...	...	C	
	22nd	10	29·801	29·819	86·5	78·5	68	S	...	...	S	
		16	29·665	29·683	88·9	78·2	60	S	...	...	S	
	23rd	10	29·767	29·785	87·4	74·5	51	S E	...	...	C	
		16	29·648	29·666	88·0	75·0	52	S S E	...	0·01	S, CK	
	24th	10	29·686	29·704	85·5	73·5	54	S	...	...	......	b
		16	29·538	29·556	93·8	76·5	43	E S E	...	...	K	
Saugor Island.	Apl. 18th	10	29·765	29·771	87	82	79	S S W	16·8	...	......	b, m, scuds.
		16	29·681	29·687	87	82	79	S	13·7	...	......	b, m, scuds
	19th	10	29·871	29·877	88	82	76	S W	17·5	...	N	b. m, scuds
		16	29·765	29·771	86	81	79	S	14·5	...	N	b, m, scuds.
	20th	10	29·873	29·879	84	81	87	S S W	19·0	...	N	m, o u
		16	29·733	29·739	85	80	79	S S E	12·7	...	N	b, m, scuds.
	21st	10	29·802	29·808	86	80	75	S S E	13·0	...	N	m, o
		16	29·698	29·704	86	80	75	S	12·5	...	N	m, o scuds.
	22nd	10	29·804	29·810	86	79	72	S S E	4·5	...	N	m, o scuds.
		16	29·704	29·710	84	79	79	S S E	12·2	...	N	o, v
	23rd	10	29·759	29·765	88	77	58	E	9·7	.	C	b, v, scuds.
		16	29·683	29·689	78	75	86	E S E	11·0	0·70	N	b, v, u
	24th	10	29·696	29·702	85	80	79	W N W	6·1	...	N	b, v
		16	29·554	29·560	88	78	62	S	11·6	...	KS	
Chittagong.	Apl. 18th	10	29·746	29·837	88	79	65	S W	7·5	...	K	b, m
		16	29·671	29·763	87	79	68	S W	18·4	...	......	b, m q,
	19th	10	29·836	29·928	87	77	61	S	8·8	...	K, KS	m
		16	29·722	29·813	88	80	69	S W	12·7	...	......	b, m
	20th	10	29·859	29·951	85	80	79	E S E	4·9	...	K, KS	m
		16	29·722	29·813	88	79	65	W	8·1	...	CK	b, m
	21st	10	29·796	29·888	87	79	68	S S E	2·4	...	CK, KS,	b
		16	29·652	29·743	89	80	66	S W	8·9	...	C	b, m
	22nd	10	29·764	29·865	88	80	69	E S E	3·8	...	CK	b, m
		16	29·662	29·755	88	75	52	S W	11·4		KS	m
	23rd	10	29·751	29·845	75	72	85	N	3·3	0·10	N	d, u
		16	29·601	29·694	79	72	69	N N W	5·4	...	KS	u
	24th	10	29·578	29·665	84	73	56	N N E	4·3	...	CK, K	m
		16	29·469	29·560	88	76	55	W S W	3·9	...	K, KS	v
Madras.	Apl. 17th	10	29·864	29·894	91	77	50	S by W	8	...	......	c
		16	29·704	29·734	89	77	56	S E	12	...	......	b
	18th	10	29·824	29·854	91	77	50	S W by S	11	...	......	b
		16	29·686	29·716	90	74	44	S E by E	9	...	......	b
	19th	10	29·837	29·867	87	79	68	S E by E	4	...	......	b, c
		16	29·760	29·790	89	80	66	E	9	...	......	cloudy.
	20th	10	29·856	29·886	89	79	62	E by N	7	.	......	c
		16	29·724	29·754	89	80	66	E by N	10	...	......	c
	21st	10	29·808	29·838	91	78	53	N E	11	...	......	c
		16	29·682	29·712	88	79	65	E N E	12	...	......	cloudy.
	22nd	10	29·781	29·811	90	76	50	W N W	7	...	......	cloudy
		16	29·667	29·697	89	77	56	E N E	16	...	......	c
	23rd	10	29·775	29·805	91	77	50	N	6	...	......	b
		16	?	?	88	78	62	E S E	15	...	......	b
Cuttack.	Apl. 17th	10	29·683	29·764	92	80	57	S S W	7·0	...	......	b
		16	29·516	29·597	101	82	42	S S W	4·3	...	CK	b
	18th	10	29·683	29·764	93	80	54	S S W	5·0	...	......	b
		16	29·532	29·613	101	81	39	S S W	4·6	..	K, N	u
	19th	10	29·759	29·841	89	80	66	W S W	5·5	0·20	C	b
		16	29·657	29·738	92	79	54	S S W	7·9	...	CK, N, C	
	20th	10	29·787	29·869	89	79	62	S	5·4	...	KS, N, C	
		16	29·640	29·721	91	79	56	S S W	5·7	...	KS, C	u
	21st	10	29·720	29·801	91	72	36	W	4·6	...	C, CK	
		16	29·593	29·674	96	77	39	S	1·5	...	CK, KC	
	22nd	10	29·716	29·798	86	78	68	S S W	1·3	...	N, C	
		16	29·588	29·664	92	76	45	S S W	7·3	...	C, CK	
	23rd	10	29·688	29·770	86	74	54	E N E	3·5	...	CK	b
		16	29·571	29·653	89	76	52	S	3·9	...	K, N	p
	24th	10	29·616	29·698	68	75	52	N N E	1·3	...	[illegible]	b
		16	29·459	29·540	95	77	41	S	4·9	...	K, N	b
Akyab.	Apl. 18th	10	29·853	29·874	88	80	69	S W	1·5	...	......	b
		16	29·758	29·779	88	80	69	S W	5·5	...	......	b
	19th	10	29·906	29·927	89	81	60	S	2·7	...	......	b
		16	29·790	29·811	89	82	73	W	7·5	...	......	b
	20th	10	29·913	29·934	89	82	73	W	3·8	...	......	b
		16	29·830	29·851	87	80	72	W	13·1	...	......	b
	21st	10	29·848	29·869	87	80	72	N W	3·5	...	......	b
		16	29·684	29·705	87	80	72	W	12·5	...	......	b
	22nd	10	29·892	29·914	78	72	73	N E	3·5	...	......	b
		16	29·725	29·746	84	75	64	N E	6·5	...	......	b
	23rd	10	29·790	29·812	72	70	90	N	4·1	0·86	......	r
		16	29·649	29·671	74	73	90	E	8·5	...	......	d
	24th	10	29·636	29·658	75	74	95	N	6·5	0·70	......	o
		16	29·557	29·579	79	77	90	S S W	5·7	...	......	g

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 24*th April* 1875.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the Total Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Kendrapara Canal for the month of February 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—39 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
	Local Traffic.							
15	Paddy ..	1,620	810	2,284	82	2,317	21 2 0	...
18	Jaggery ...	1,838	8,180	2,893	103	1,744	17 2 0	...
1	Gingelly ...	117	468	156	6	164	2 4 0	...
1	Hides ...	45	450	60	2	62	0 12 0	...
1	Cotton ...	100	1,000	156	6	96	0 12 0	...
2	Jute ...	666	3,330	1,032	37	370	10 0 0	...
1	Timber ...	5	200	202	7	112	1 0 0	...
5	Ghooting lime...	1,350	214	2,178	78	2,496	25 8 0	...
42	Empty boats ...	...	...	2,658	95	1,867	23 0 0	...
8	Passenger boats.	...	...	968	35	720	8 8 8	...
94	Total ...	5,786	14,682	12,587	451	9,948	110 0 8	...
	Traffic between Cuttack and Seaboard.							
83	Paddy ...	14,070	7,035	19,577	...	...	271 12 0	...
34	Rice ...	10,985	10,985	17,245	...	...	253 12 0	...
42	Gingelly ...	12,324	49,376	22,483	...	...	307 14 0	...
6	Jaggery ...	690	3,450	1,067	...	...	14 10 0	...
3	Hides ...	900	9,000	1,796	...	...	26 10 0	...
4	Timber ...	620	1,305	1,270	...	...	18 12 0	...
33	Spices ...	7,325	1,46,500	12,314	...	...	179 10 0	...
2	Salt ..	350	1,750	306	...	...	7 2 0	...
3	Gram ...	400	600	686	...	...	7 12 0	...
7	Dry fish ...	420	2,300	766	...	...	9 12 0	...
1	Sál planks ..	80	80	147	...	...	1 14 0	.
	Oil cake ...	710	611	1,088	...	...	14 14 0	...

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
	Local Traffic.							
35	Empty boats..	...	...	11,853	...	...	169 2 0	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35		...	...	11,853	423	13,112	169 2 0	...
	Traffic between Cuttack and Seaboard.							
1	Doors ...	48	96	96	...	...	1 2 0	...
32	Walling stones	12,920	199	24,401	...	...	359 4 0	...
27	Rubble stones	9,955	141	14,562	...	...	214 2 0	...
23	Empty boats.	...	...	6,555	...	...	85 12 0	...
2	Passengers' boats ...		...	1,627	...	...	15 7 8	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.
	Local Traffic.						
94	Local ...	5,786	14,682	451	9,948	110 0 8	...
35	Govt. stores	...	...	423	13,112	169 2 0	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	.	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	..	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...
129		5,786	14,682	874	23,060	279 2 8	...
	Traffic between Cuttack and Seaboard.						
33[illegible]	Local ...	49,324	2,33,034	3,417	1,13,514	1,339 5 10	...
85	Govt. stores	22,023	436	1,666	69,972	675 11 8	..
...		...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...

REMARKS.

ing month of last year, owing to the exportation of famine rice and

1	White stone ...	250	4	381	...	...	5 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Lime ..	200	38	355	...	...	5 4 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
87	Empty boats ...	...	...	12,673	...	...	161 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Passengers' boats ...	...	...	3,534	...	...	53 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
330	Total ...	49,324	2,33,034	95,688	3,417	1,43,514	1,339 5 10	...	85	22,023	436	46,641	1,666	69,972	675 11 8	...	416		71,347	2,33,470	5,083	2,13,486	2,015 1 6	...
424	Total ...	55,110	2,47,716	1,08,275	3,868	1,53,462	1,449 6 6	0 1·8	120	22,023	436	58,494	2,089	83,084	844 13 8	1·9	544		77,133	2,48,152	5,957	2,36,546	2,294 4 2	1·8
557	Total of same month last year	...	3,97,184	1,40,675	5,023	1,99,908	1,874 14 4	0 1·8	140	...	7,291	55,496	1,982	83,244	693 10 0	1·6	697		...	4,04,475	7,005	2,83,152	2,568 8 4	1·7
										MISCELLANEOUS. *Local Traffic.* Nil.														
3	Bamboos, No. 1250 ...	...	16	...	...	...	1 1 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	Local ...	...	16	...	...	1 1 4	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govt. stores	...	Nil	...	...	...	...
3	Total ...	...	16	...	...	...	1 1 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3		...	16	...	...	1 1 4	...
										TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEABOARD.														
3	Bamboos, No. 5700 ...	...	143	...	...	...	14 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	Local ...	...	679	...	...	58 2 0	...
11	Timbers, No. 104	...	536	...	..	...	43 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govt. stores	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Total ...	...	679	...	...	...	58 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14		...	679	...	...	58 2 0	...
17	*Total ...	...	695	...	...	...	59 3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17		...	695	...	...	59 3 4	...
5	Total of same month last year	...	1,043	...	...	...	119 1 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5		...	1,043	...	...	119 1 8	...
441	Grand Total ...	55,110	2,48,411	1,08,275	3,868	1,53,462	1,508 9 10	...	120	22,023	436	58,494	2,089	83,084	844 13 8	...	561		77,133	2,48,847	5,957	2,36,546	2,353 7 6	...
562	Grand Total of same month last year ..	...	3,98,227	1,40,675	5,023	1,99,308	1,994 0 0	...	140	...	7,291	55,496	1,982	83,244	693 10 0	...	7 2		...	4,05,518	7,005	2,83,152	2,687 10 0	...

The tollage under "private traffic" shows a decrease of Rs. 485, compared with the correspond paddy having ceased.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the High Level Canal for the month of February 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—37 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
29	Gingelly, &c	4,575	18,300	6,099	218	7,359	88 0 8	...
3	Timbers ...	1,080	3,294	1,440	51	1,749	21 6 0	...
13	Straw ...	1,097	343	1,783	64	945	16 3 7	...
4	Salt ..	261	1,305	555	20	600	7 0 0	...
2	Dry fish ..	190	1,900	342	12	415	4 14 0	..
19	Paddy ...	467	233	936	33	331	4 8 9	...
1	Cotton ...	300	3,000	413	15	319	4 0 0	...
2	Firewood ...	214	21	463	16	209	3 6 0	...
1	Bamboo mats	68	340	168	6	204	2 4 0	...
5	Rice ...	115	115	233	8	83	1 13 2	...
1	Bamboos ...	140	17	192	7	103	1 12 0	...
1	Jaggery ...	45	225	99	4	42	0 7 2	...
2	Rosin ...	33	264	44	1	17	0 7 0	...
3	Yam ...	36	72	99	4	27	0 6 9	...
2	Castor seed ...	23	80	31	1	12	0 4 11	...
1	Pumpkin, &c.	12	9	24	1	5	0 1 8	...
1	Ghee ...	4	160	6	...	2	0 0 11	...
61	Empty boats..	...	...	3,769	135	3,360	40 14 7	...
151	Total ...	8,660	29,678	16,695	596	15,802	197 15 2	0 2·4
64	Total of same month last year ..	1,907	8,269	5,419	194	2,897	37 5 5	0 2·8

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
14	Ghooting lime ...	3,935	738	6,130	219	4,456	55 14 0	...
15	Firewood	4,878	488	7,091	253	1,520	34 10 0	...
3	Laterite stone ...	1,220	19	2,440	87	173	12 0 0	...
1	Iron girder	365	3,650	565	20	686	8 4 0	...
4	Charcoal..	1,092	1,635	1,492	53	356	7 6 0	...
1	Straw ...	296	92	476	17	578	7 2 0	...
2	Mile posts	600	75	1,050	38	38	5 4 0	...
2	Sand ...	294	3	494	18	18	2 4 0	...
1	Soorkee	147	15	247	9	9	1 2 0	...
35	Empty boats ...	...	...	5,772	206	1,707	32 2 0	...
78	Total	12,827	6,715	25,757	920	9,541	166 0 0	0 3·3
21	Total of same month last year	1,078	137	6,415	229	5,290	67 2 6	0 2·4

ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Remarks.
		Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
151	Local ...	8,660	29,678	596	15,802	197 15 2	0 2·4	the private traffic is due to the opening of the Janspore Lock. repairs from 23rd February 1875.
78	Govt. stores	12,827	6,715	920	9,541	166 0 0	0 3·3	
229	Total	21,487	36,393	1,516	25,343	363 15 2	0 2·7	
85	Total of same month last year	2,985	3,406	423	7,887	104 7 11	0 2·6	

											Miscellaneous															
...	Timbers No. 43	.	172	.	..	..	15 14 (	.	..			...	.	...	...	...	...	12	Local ...	...	173	...	...	34 13 10	...	The increase of Rs. 196 in The canal was closed for
...	Bamboo poles, No. 84		1	...	...		0 2 3	...																		
12	Passengers, No. 113 ...	..	...	...	...	...	16 13 7	...	117	Boats passed free	...	...	.	..	..	...	...	117	Govt. stores	...	--	...		... ..	...	
12	Total ...	..	173	...	...	...	34 13 10	...	117			...	...	...	...	. .	..	129		...	173	...	...	34 13 10	...	
...	Total of same month last year ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		.	375	...	.	...	75 0 0	...	1		...	375	...	...	75 0 0	...	
163	Grand Total...	8,660	29,851	16,695	596	15,802	232 13 0	...	195		12,827	6,715	25,757	920	9,541	166 0 0	...	358		21,487	36,566	1,516	25,343	398 13 0	...	
64	Grand Total of same month last year ...	1,907	3,269	5,419	194	2,597	37 5 5	.	22		1,078	512	6,415	229	5,290	142 2 6	...	86		2,985	3,781	423	7,887	179 7 11	..	

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the Total Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Taldundah Canal for the month of February 1875

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
26	Paddy ...	6,886	4,305	10,952	383	4,650	27 2 2	...
2	Brinjal ...	13	6	25	1	8	0 1 0	...
1	Dry fish ...	73	50	260	9	139	0 10 5	...
3	Tundy grass ...	952	110	1,425	51	714	3 9 0	...
2	Charcoal ...	268	35	512	18	237	1 4 5	...
2	Straw ...	420	40	784	28	112	1 15 5	...
47	Empty boats ...	...	...	6,423	229	2,849	16 2 5	...
83	Total ...	8,612	4,566	20,280	724	8,709	50 12 10	0 1·1
38	Total of same month last year ...	2,575	1,725	6,453	231	2,907	18 7 3	0 1·2
...	24,600 Bamboos	...	394	...	...	...	20 8 0	...
..	66 Timbers ...	..	168	...	...	..	8 4 0	...
...	Demurrage of 9 boats for 30½ days ...	...	...	...	...	...	7 10 0	...
...	Total ...	...	564	...	...	...	36 6 0	...

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
7	Laterite-cut stone	3,107	108	4,598	164	2,464	11 7 10	...
1	Ghooting lime ...	339	110	551	20	434	2 12 0	...
8	Empty boats ...	...	..	1,700	61	1,094	5 11 2	...
16	Total	3,446	218	6,849	245	3,992	19 15 0	0 0·9
6	Total of same month last year	1,618	133	3,750	134	1,878	9 6 1	0 0·9
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...		...	...	...	...	...	......	...
...	Total	...	...	...	...	...	......	...

ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Remarks.
		Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
83	Local ...	8,612	4,566	724	8,709	50 12 10	0 1·1	
16	Govt. stores..	3,446	218	245	3,992	19 15 0	0 0·9	
99	Total	12,058	4,784	969	12,701	70 11 10	0 1·6	
44	Total of same month last year	4,388	1,858	365	4,785	27 13 4	0 1·1	
...	Local ..	...	564	...	...	36 6 0	...	
...	Total	...	564	...	...	36 6 0	...	

...	Total of same month last year ...	...	325	...	...	...	29 8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	.	...	325	...	...	29 8 9	...
83	Grand Total...	8,612	5,130	20,280	724	8,709	87 2 10	...	16	3,446	218	6,849	245	3,992	19 15 0	...	99	12,058	5,348	969	12,701	107 1 10	..
38	Grand Total of same month last year ...	2,575	2,050	6,453	231	2,907	48 0 0	..	6	1,813	133	3,750	134	1,878	9 6 1	...	44	4,388	2,183	365	4,785	57 6 1	...

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the Total Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Canal for the month of February 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—53 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
16	Coal	2,445	1,275	7,350	...	......	31 2 0	...
2[illegible]	Cotton	4,310	72,680	8,150	..	.. ...	59 9 0	..
1	Firewood	40	10	80	...	......	0 6 6	...
63	Grain	8,150	22,547	18,370	...	......	122 10 0	...
28	Hides and horns...	2,695	21,880	5,310	...	... ..	74 7 3	...
45	Jaggery and sugar	5,216	18,391	10,715	...	... ..	82 9 9	...
6	Metal	680	10,600	1,525	...	......	8 12 6	...
201	Miscellaneous ...	15,470	69,343	41,047	...	... ..	422 9 0	...
28	Oil and oil-seeds .	3,015	18,745	7,100	..	. .	51 14 6	...
161	Paddy and rice ...	23,798	33,475	45,305	...	......	658 14 3	...
34	Piece-goods ...	3,485	2,09,752	8,880	...	...	65 8 9	...
37	Thread	4,130	1,44,547	1[illegible],225	..	... ..	49 11 0	...
64	Garden produce ...	4,[illegible]47	14,200	11,270	...	..	118 9 6	...
8	Pottery ...	190	134	1,530	...	......	12 3 6	...
72	Salt ...	13,485	60,939	29,750	...	......	339 8 9	...
1[illegible]	Silk and indigo ...	370	1,03,300	2,215	...	......	13 13 3	...
3	Treasure	150	20,000	500	...	.....	9 0 0	...
1	Jute	100	400	225	...	......	0 13 6	...
59	Straw	8,277	2,361	18,075	...	......	82 5 9	...
28	Tobacco	4,050	23,190	8,995	...	......	63 12 3	...
2	Tiles	120	12	300	...	... ..	1 14 0	..
3	Sand	500	40	1,100	...	......	4 2 0	...
501	Empty boats ...	......	......	38,415	...	......	318 3 6	...
956	Passenger boats ...	......	......	66,070	...	... ..	629 7 6	..
2,355	Total ...	1,05,113	8,55,851	3,42,302	12,225	2,09,591	3,222 0 0	0 3
2,600	Total of same month last year	1,45,759	9,52,961	4,05,025	14,465	2,12,083	4,224 9 9	0 4

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56		10,277	2,110	17,525	625	7,037	135 12 0	0 3

ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Remarks.
		Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
2,355	Local ...	1,05,113	8,55,851	12,225	2,09,591	3,222 0 0	0 3	17 miles during the month; whereas in February 1874 the average
2,355		1,05,113	8,55,851	12,225	2,09,591	3,222 0 0	0 3	
2,656		1,56,036	9,55,071	15,090	2,19,120	4,360 5 9	0 4	

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	Rafts of Timber, Logs, 105	......	1,828	......	...	......	21 0 0	...	...	......	...	..	...	...	.. ...	...	24	Local	......	1,838	...	......	172 10 6	...	A ton of goods was carried on the average was 14 miles.
...	Rafts of Bamboo, No. 10)	......	10	.. ..	..	.....	0 4 0	...	.	.....	...	...	..	...	.....	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
...	Passengers, No. 7,524	......	......	......	.	......	145 9 0	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	......	..	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
...	Demurrage, &c. ...	......	......	.....	...	......	5 13 6	...	...	......	...	...	...	.	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
24	Boats passed free...	......	......	...	.	......	......	...	.	......	...	...	...	...	.. ..	...	...		......	......	...	......	. ...	..	
24	Total ...	.....	1,838	......	..	....	172 10 6	...	...	......	...	..	...	..	.. .	..	24		.....	1,838	...	......	172 10 6	...	
8	Total of same month last year	......	1,360	......	...	......	210 8 6	...	...	... ..	...	..	.	...	0 1 0	...	8		......	1,360	...	......	210 9 6	...	
2,379	Grand Total ...	1,05,113	8,57,689	3,42,302	12,225	2,09,591	3,394 10 6	...	..	......	...	...	...	...	......	...	2,379		1,05,113	8,57,689	12,225	2,' 9,591	3,394 10 6	...	
2,608	Grand Total of same month last year...	1,45,759	9,54,321	4,05,025	14,465	2,12,083	4,435 2 3	...	56	10,277	2,110	17,525	625	7,037	135 13 0	...	2,664		1,56,036	9,56,431	15,090	2,19,120	4,570 15 3	...	

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the Total Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Hidgellee Tidal Canal for the month of February 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—29 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
26	Paddy ...	1,891	2,330	4,145	...	..	46 4 6	...
7	Rice ...	255	422	705	...	...	7 15 0	...
1	Hemp ...	6	15	100	...	..	1 2 0	...
1	Jaggery ...	15	75	75	...	..	0 13 6	...
3	Coal ...	610	210	1,400	...	...	15 12 0	...
8	Hatal-wood ..	......	420	2,625	...	...	29 8 6	...
6	Timber ...	......	984	519	...	...	5 3 9	...
11	Passenger boats	......	... .	860	...	...	9 11 0	...
7	Vegetable ...	56	84	175	...	...	0 14 0	...
73	Empty boats..	......	......	3,740	...	...	42 5 9	...
3	Salt ...	308	1,336	625	...	...	7 0 6	...
1	Potatoe ...	25	75	175	...	...	1 15 6	...
2	Tamarind ...	17	51	100	...	...	1 2 0	...
3	Sugar ...	27	250	190	...	...	2 2 3	...
1	Plantain ...	5	5	50	...	...	0 9 0	...
3	Tobacco ...	35	235	260	...	...	2 15 0	...
5	Pottery ...	65	36	280	...	...	3 2 6	...
1	Jute ...	3	7	30	...	...	0 5 6	...
3	Betel ...	12	68	275	...	...	3 1 6	...
1	Spices ...	25	1,000	275	...	...	3 1 6	...
2	Straw ..	......	3	90	...	...	1 0 3	...
1	Sundree wood	......	100	400	...	...	4 8 0	...
6	Miscellaneous	288	862	670	...	...	7 8 9	...
175	Total ...	3,643	8,568	17,755	634	11,414	198 2 3	0 3·1
2,856	Total of same month last year ...	2,07,656	3,24,623	4,77,263	17,045	4,94,305	6,655 11 6	0 2·5

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A.P.
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..		..	...	..	...	...	...	..

ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Remarks.
		Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
175	Local ..	3,643	8,568	634	11,414	198 2 3	0 3·1	that Range No. 1 Canal was closed for silt clearance.
175		3,643	8,568	644	11,414	198 2 3	0 3·1	
2,856		2,07,656	3,24,623	17,045	4,94,305	6,655 11 6	0 2·5	

								Miscellaneous															
..	Passengers No 57		...	..			1 6 3			...	...	.	...	.		1	Local.	.	..	..	..	14 3 3	
...	Timber, No. 95		.	..		.	11 14 0			...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
1	Bamboos, No 300	.				..	0 15 0	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Total	..	...	.			14 3 3	.		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	14 3 3	...
...	Total of same month last year	..	...	.	...		.		.	...	.	...	.	.	..	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
176	Grand Total	3,045	8.568	17,[illegible]55	654	11.414	212 5 6	..	.	.	..	..	.	..	.	176	..	3.043	8.568	631	11,414	212 5 6	...
2.856	Grand Total of same month last year	2,07,656	3,21.623	4,77,263	17.045	4,94 305	6,655 11 6	..	..	...	...	...	.			2,556	...	2.07,656	3.21,623	17,045	4.94,305	6.655 11 6	...

The reason of the returns being so small is

ABSTRACT.

Canals	Tollage of the year 1874-75. During the month	Tollage of the year 1874-75. To end of month.	Tollage of the year 1873-74. During the corresponding month.	Tollage of the year 1873-74. To end of corresponding month.	Remarks.
Orissa Circle.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Kendrapara ...	2,353 7 6	14,494 14 2	2.687 10 0	16,158 11 10	
High Level Canal, Section I...	398 13 0	2,381 5 1	179 7 11	1,723 0 4	
Taldandah ...	107 1 10	701 12 11	57 6 1	821 14 7	
Total	2,859 6 4	17.578 0 2	2,924 8 0	18,703 10 9	
South-Western Circle					
Midnapore ...	3 394 10 0	42,053 9 4	4,570 15 3	30.086 10 9	
Tidal ...	212 5 6	51,148 1 0	6 655 11 6	19.584 10 6	
Total	3,607 0 0	93,201 10 4	11.226 10 9	49.671 5 3	
Grand Total ...	6.466 6 4	1,10,779 10 6	14,151 2 9	68.375 0 0	

The 21st April 1875.

G. A. Searle, *Lieut.-Col.*, s.c.,
Offg. Asst. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

RUBBEE SEASON, 1874-75, COMMENCING ON THE 1st DECEMBER 1874.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of February 1875.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of Water in the Canals.		Dalwa Rice Irrigation.			Tobacco, Cotton, Huldee, Ginger, Wheat, and Garden Produce.			Oil-seeds and Pulses.			Sugarcane and other Crops.			Grand total of area leased up to the end of month (total of columns 8, 11, 14, and 17).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall.			Remarks.
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.			Inches during month.	Inches during Rabbee Season.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Kendraparah .	1,269	215	34	50	80	1,930	63	2,053	73	2	80	3	5	8	2,221	1,959				
		High Level, Section I.	675	169	22	2	24	31	11	42	9	.	9	2	...	2	77	66	...	1·13	1·58	
		Taldundah ...	1,300	115·64	.	2	2	154	1	155	9	1	10	17	11	28	195	119				
		Machgong ..	650	56·91	..		..	141	5	146	28	.	28	11	12	23	127	76				
	Total of the month ...			..	52	54	106	2,316	80	2,396	124	3	127	33	28	61	a2,690	2,220		.	.	a.—The details of Column 18 are— Acres. Dalwa .. 106 Cotton .. 2,314 Wheat . 2 Huldee . 10 Garden produce . 70 Oil-seeds ... 127 Sugarcane .. 61 Total ... 2,690
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		..	..	71	..	71	1,952	49	2,001	98	10	108	18	22	40	2,220	.	. ..	......	......	
South-Western.	Midnapore ..	Midnapore .	675	170·85	..	.	..	28	..	28	14	..	14	1	..	1	43	43	0·11	0·89	2·21	
	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah ..	300	109·10	1,743	.	1,743		..	...		.	..	..	.		1,743	183	.	......	1·46	
	Total of the month ...		..	...	1,743	..	1,743	28	..	28	14	...	14	1	...	1	b1,786	226	. ...	... ..	. ..	b.—The details are— Acres. At the rate of Rs. 4 ... 1 Ditto „ 2 . 16 Ditto „ 1-8 .. 1,743 Ditto „ 1-6 .. 12 Ditto „ 1 ... 10 Ditto annas 10 ... 4 Total ... 1,786
	Total of the corresponding month of the previous year . . .		..	..	183	.	183	28	..	28	14		14	1	.	1	226		... .	... ..	....	
	Grand total of the month .				1,795	54	1,849	2,344	80	2,424	138	3	141	34	28	62	4,476	.	.. .	... ..	... ..	
	Grand total of the corresponding month of the previous year		...	..	254	...	254	1,980	49	2,029	112	10	122	19	22	41	2,446	.	.....	......	. ....	

G. A. SEARLE, *Lieut.-Col., S.C.*,
For Offg. Asst. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 19*th March* 1875.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 15th to 21st April 1875.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
April	15th	29·719	98·8	80·0	145·2	87·7	81·1	77·1	0·72	S	...	108·0	...	...	Chiefly clear.
	16th	·706	101·5	80·0	145·5	88·5	79·6	74·3	·64	S	...	101·9	..	...	Chiefly clear.
	17th	·671	102·5	80·5	147·0	89·4	78·2	71·5	·57	S	...	105·6	...	...	Chiefly clear.
	18th	·686	102·2	81·3	146·2	89·1	79·8	74·2	·63	S	1·0	160·7	...	...	Clear and cirrocumuli.
	19th	·756	99·7	80·0	143·0	88·1	78·6	72·9	·62	S by W & S	...	147·3	...	...	Cirrocumuli, clear, and cirri.
	20th	·773	91·8	81·5	135·0	84·8	79·8	76·3	·76	S & S S E	...	163·5	...	○	Overcast and cirrocumuli.
	21st	·733	93·0	80·0	132·0	85·3	79·4	75·3	·73	S S E, S & S by E	...	153·7	...	...	Cirrocumuli, stratoni, and cirri.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

		°
The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	22·5
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	102·5
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	99·2
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·67
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·71
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st ... by lower rain gauge	...	Nil.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st ... by anemometer gauge	...	Nil.
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	0·67
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 21st April	...	2·30
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-one previous years	...	4·29

Gopeenauth Sen,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 24th April 1875.

Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of March 1875.

LATITUDE 22° 33′ 1″ North. Longitude 88° 20′ 34″ East. Height of the cistern of the standard barometer above the sea level, 18·11 feet.

MONTHLY RESULTS.	Inches.
Mean height of the barometer for the month	29·821
Max. height of the barometer, occurred at 10 A.M. on the 5th	30·044
Min. height of the barometer, occurred at 5 on the 11th	29·642
Extreme range of the barometer during the month	0·402
Mean of the daily max. pressures	29·892
Ditto ditto min. ditto	29·751
Mean daily range of the barometer during the month	0·141

	°
Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month	81·7
Max. temperature, occurred at 2 & 3 P.M. on the 31st	96·5
Min. temperature, occurred at 5 & 6 A.M. on the 1st	67·7
Extreme range of the temperature during the month	28·8
Mean of the daily max. temperature	91·8
Ditto ditto min. ditto	74·5
Mean daily range of the temperature during the month	17·3

Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month	75·2
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer	6·5
Computed mean dew-point for the month	70·6
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point	11·1
	Inches.
Mean elastic force of vapour for the month	0·741
	Troy grains.
Mean weight of vapour for the month	7·97
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation	3·40
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity ...	0·70
	°
Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month	136·4
	Inches.
Drizzled 4 days,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours	Nil
Total amount of rain during the month	Nil
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the anemometer during the month	Nil
Prevailing direction of the wind	S by E, S & S W

* Height, 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 25th March 1875.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th April 1875, on 158½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d	£ s. d
Total traffic for the week	35,228	28,711 6 7	2,631 17 9	1,56,389 36	35,085 7 1	3,271 3 4	5,903 1 1
Or per mile of railway	223	181 6 11	16 12 7	988 10	225 8 0	20 13 5	37 6 0
For previous 14 weeks of half-year...	476,193¼	3,49,038 7 9	31,995 3 9	17,86,561 24	4,05,206 7 3	37,144 8 2	69,139 11 11
Total for 15 weeks ...	511,421¼	3,77,749 14 4	34,627 1 6	19,42,951 20	4,40,891 14 4	40,415 11 6	75,042 13 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	28,470	18,645 3 11	1,709 2 11	3,55,831 4	67,030 5 8	6,144 9 0	7,853 11 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year.	180	117 13 2	10 16 0	2,248 22	423 9 2	38 16 7	49 12 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year.	470,760	3,44,172 1 10	31,540 2 1	39,04,093 35	7,98,103 12 11	73,159 10 4	1,04,708 12 5

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th April 1875, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	7,594	1,234 0 0	123 8 0	20,930 0	667 0 0	66 14 0	190 2 0
Or per mile of railway .. .	271	44 0 0	4 8 0	747 0	24 0 0	2 8 0	6 16 0
For previous 15 weeks of half-year .	137,116	18,523 0 0	1,852 6 0	2,80,954 0	9,469 0 0	946 18 0	2,799 4 0
Total for 16 weeks ...	144,710	17,757 0 0	1,975 14 0	3,01,884 0	10,136 0 0	1,013 12 0	2,989 6 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,402	1,096 11 9	109 13 5	16,001 30	605 0 9	60 10 1	170 3 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year . ..	264	39 2 8	3 18 4	595 3	21 9 9	2 3 3	6 1 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	139,492	19,497 3 0	1,949 14 3	3,09,670 0	10,815 1 6	1,081 6 2	3,031 0 5

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th April 1875, on 1,279¾ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d	£ s. d
Total traffic for the week	128,743¾	2,05,310 2 3	18,820 1 11	7,55,624 10	*3,04,015 12 3	27,868 2 3	46,688 4 2
Or per mile of railway . ..	... .	160 6 11	14 14 2	..	237 8 11	21 15 6	36 9 8
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	1,773,007½	27,69,278 10 7	253,850 10 10	1,35,93,844 0	56,69,524 0 0	519,706 7 4	773,556 18 2
Total for 15 weeks	1,901,751	29,74,588 12 10	272,670 12 9	1,43,49,468 10	59,73,539 12 3	547,574 9 7	820,245 2 4
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	115,787	1,57,739 1 4	14,459 8 4	15,33,849 10	6,34,676 15 5	58,178 14 6	72,638 2 10
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	...	123 4 2	11 6 0	... ..	495 15 0	45 9 2	56 15 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,680,483	25,60,213 14 8	234,686 5 6	2,33,27,412 20	99,22,225 6 5	909,628 19 11	11,44,315 5 5

* Deducted Rs. 10,000 amount of Hooghly Bridge Tolls payable to Government on account of previous week.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th April 1875, on 223¾ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d
Total traffic for the week	6,368	33,388 15 3	3,060 13 1	78,025 10	25,880 8 0	2,189 0 11	5,249 14 0
Or per mile of railway ..	..	149 3 7	13 13 7		106 11 8	9 15 8	23 9 3
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	76,097	2,89,541 14 9	26,541 0 10	13,60,986 20	3,91,591 11 6	35,895 18 2	62,437 5 0
Total for 15 weeks ..	82,465	3,22,930 14 0	29,601 19 11	14,39,011 30	4,15,472 3 6	38,084 19 1	67,686 19 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,486	15,548 14 6	1,425 6 4	1,50,421 20	45,851 4 0	4,203 0 8	5,628 7 0
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	......	69 7 11	[illegible] 7 5	......	204 14 9	18 15 8	25 3 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year...	78,150	2,80,468 0 6	25,709 11 5	18,75,894 0	5,35,925 5 6	49,126 9 9	74,836 1 [illegible]

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

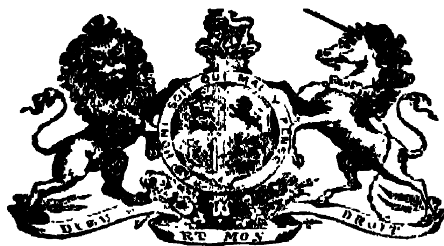
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th April 1875, on 27¼ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,460	1,087 0 0	108 14 0	8,645 0	643 0 0	64 6 0	173 0 0
Or per mile of railway	54	40 0 0	4 0 0	317 0	23 8 0	2 7 0	6 7 0
For previous 15 weeks of half-year...	24,912	18,013 0 0	1,801 6 0	93,179 0	7,714 0 0	771 8 0	2,572 14 0
Total for 16 weeks ...	26,372	19,100 0 0	1,910 0 0	101,824 0	8,357 0 0	835 14 0	2,745 14 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,259	959 15 8	96 0 0	8,793 30	613 0 3	61 6 0	157 6 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	46	35 3 8	3 10 6	322 28	22 7 11	2 5 0	5 15 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year	23,723	18,178 11 5	1,817 17 6	1,28,312 30	9,164 6 3	916 8 9	2,734 6 0

Printed and published by Edwin Morris Lewis at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta,—April 28, 1875.

REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 17 of 1875.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1875.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

No. 1356G.S.

GENERAL.—*The 22nd April* 1875.—Mr. Edward Vesey Westmacott, Acting Magistrate and Collector, Dinagepore, is vested with the powers of a Collector in Julpigoree, under Act X of 1870, for the purpose of taking up lands for the Northern Bengal (State) Railway.

The 23rd April 1875.—The following notification is substituted for the one dated the 15th April 1875, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 21st idem :—

The services of Lieutenant E. H. Bingham, 13th Native Infantry, who was employed on special duty connected with the late famine, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department, with effect from the 20th March 1875.

Mr. Harry Wallis Alexander, Magistrate and Collector of Shahabad, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 3rd May 1875.

Mr. Christopher Henry Vowell, Acting Joint Magistrate and Deputy Coll[illegible] Shahabad, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of that district during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. W. Alexander, or until further orders.

The 26th April 1875.—Baboo Gooroo Churn Das, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Moorshedabad, is allowed leave for six days, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 26th April 1875.

The 27th April 1875.—Baboo Ram Sunker Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for 15 days, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 29th March 1875.

Baboo Okhoy Coomar Bose, Sub-Deputy Collector, Maldah, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. H Thompson acted as Deputy Collector of Customs, Calcutta, from the 25th March to the 6th April 1875.

The services of Surgeon W. E. Griffiths are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

POLICE.—*The 12th April* 1875.—Mr. C. E. Gouldsbury, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Dacca, is allowed leave to Europe on Medical Certificate for 18 months, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding 30 days.

The 23rd April 1875.—The following notification is substituted for the one bearing date the 23rd February 1875, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 24th idem:—

Mr. Frederic Angelo Dawson having been appointed to be an Assistant Superintendent of Police in Backergunge while on privilege leave granted to him under orders of the 30th January 1875, the unexpired portion of the leave is cancelled from the 24th February 1875, the date of the orders appointing him to that post.

Mr. Charles Raban, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mozufferpore, is transferred to Shahabad, and is posted to Sasseeram and Bhubooa.

REGISTRATION.—*The 20th April* 1875.—Baboo Rudra Narayan Roy is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Panchkura, in Midnapore, *vice* Moulvi Bahauddin, removed.

The 26th April 1875.—Mr. P. Hurley, who was, under orders of the 12th April 1875, appointed temporarily to act as Inspector-General of Registration, is also appointed to act as Marriage Registrar of Calcutta under Act V of 1872, Senior Marriage Registrar of that town under Section 16 of Act V of 1865, and Registrar of Parsee Marriages under Act XV of 1865, beyond the local limits of the ordinary civil jurisdiction of the High Court, till relieved by Mr. J. A. Hopkins.

The 26th April 1875.—Baboo Sunjeeb Chunder Chatterjea, Special Sub-Registrar of Burdwan, is allowed leave, without pay, for 10 days, under Section 9, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, from the 19th instant.

Baboo Gooroo Dass is appointed to act as special Sub-Registrar of Burdwan during the absence of Babu Sunjeeb Chunder Chatterjee, or until further orders.

EDUCATION.—*The 23rd April* 1875.—Baboo Pyari Charan Sarkar, Professor, Presidency College, is allowed leave for three weeks, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st April 1875.

Baboo Prasanna Kumar Lahiree, M.A., is appointed to act as an Assistant Lecturer in the Presidency College during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Pyari Charan Sarkar, or until further orders.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the District School Committee of Mozufferpore:—

Moulvi Syed Mahomed, Special Sub-Registrar.
Moulvi Abdool Jubber, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.

The 26th April 1875.—Mr. H. Woodrow, Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, is allowed subsidiary leave from the 10th to the 18th February 1875, to enable him to join his appointment on return from furlough.

Mr. E. Lethbridge, Officiating Principal, Krishnaghur College, is allowed special leave for six months, under Section 15 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 4th May 1875, together with subsidiary leave under Section 18(a) of the Code from the 1st idem.

Baboo Omesh Chunder Dutt, Professor, Krishnaghur College, is appointed to act as Principal of that College during the absence, on leave, of Mr. E. Lethbridge, or until further orders.

Baboo Bireshwar Mitter, Head-Master, Krishnaghur Collegiate School, is appointed to act as a Professor in the Krishnaghur College during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Omesh Chunder Dutt, or until further orders.

The 27th April 1875.—Baboo Motee Lall Moitra, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Moorshedabad, is allowed leave for two months, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 4th March 1875.

Mr. F. H. Harding, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, is appointed to be a member of the District School Committee of Moorshedabad.

OPIUM.—*The 23rd April* 1875.—Mr. Adam Gillies Tytler, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Allygunge, is allowed leave for three months under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

MEDICAL.—*The 22nd April* 1875.—Assistant Surgeon Benode Behary Doss is allowed leave for one month, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 18th March 1875, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 24th idem.

Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Haran Chunder Dass, attached to the Sudder Station of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Mokhoda Churn Sen, attached to the outpost of Demagree, is placed in temporary medical charge of the civil station of Rangamatee, Chittagong Hill Tracts, during the absence, on leave, of Assistant Surgeon Haran Chunder Dass, or until further orders.

Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Bota Krishna Dutta, a Supernumerary at the Presidency, is appointed to have temporary charge of the outpost of Demagree during the absence, on deputation, of Assistant Surgeon Mokhoda Churn Sen, or until further orders.

The 23rd April 1875.—Assistant Surgeon Omesh Chunder Roy is allowed leave for one month, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 14th December 1874.

The 26th April 1875.—Surgeon W. E. Battersby is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Pubna.

Assistant Surgeon Chunder Mohon Ghose, Teacher of Anatomy, Campbell Medical School, is allowed leave up to the 14th June 1875, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

SANITATION.—*The 23rd April* 1875.—Surgeon-Major Jesse Griggs Pilcher is appointed to act as Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal during the absence, on leave, of Surgeon-Major J. M. Coates, or until further orders.

ECONOMIC MUSEUM.—*The 22nd April* 1875.—Assistant Surgeon Krishna Lall Datta, Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Campbell Medical School, is appointed to be Assistant Secretary to the Central Committee of management for the Economic Museum, Calcutta.

ROAD CESS.—*The 21st April* 1875.—The following gentlemen are appointed, under Section 49, Act X (B.C.) of 1871, to be members of the Road Cess Committee in the district of Fureedpore for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the Act:—

Baboo Nil Kant Sikdar, Zemindar.
Moulvi Anwaruddin Khan, Zemindar.
Baboo Uma Churn Acharji, Talookdar.

The 23rd April 1875.—The Rev. J. Bailey, Baptist Missionary of Piplee, is appointed, under Section 49, Act X (B.C.) of 1871, to be a member of the District Road Cess Committee of Pooree.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 26th April 1875.—It is hereby notified for general information that, with the sanction of the Government of India, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to direct that, from the 1st of May 1875, a new sub-division shall be formed in the district of Sarun, to be called the Gopalgunge sub-division, of which the head-quarters will be situated at Gopalgunge in the said district.

2. The sub-division will consist of the following tracts:—

(*a*) Thana Buragaon.
(*b*) Thana Barowlee.
(*c*) Pergunnah Murhul. This tract will be detached from the Mushrukh thana of the Sudder sub-division, to which it at present appertains, and will be attached to thana Barowlee, in the Gopalgunge sub-division.

3. It is also notified that thana Bussuntpore, which at present appertains to the Sudder sub-division, will be detached from that sub-division, and will be attached to the Sewan sub-division, which will henceforth comprise the three thanas of Sewan, Darowlee, and Bussuntpore.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 26th April 1875.—It is hereby notified for general information that, with the sanction of the Government of India, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to direct that, from the 1st of May 1875, a new sub-division shall be formed in the district of Rungpore, to be called the Kurigaon sub-division, of which the head-quarters will be situated at Kurigaon, on the right bank of the river Dhurla.

2. The sub-division will consist of the following tracts:—

(*a*) Thana Nageswari with outpost Phûlkûmar.
(*b*) Thana Borabari.
(*c*) Thana Olipore, excepting that portion of it lying to the west of the river Teesta forming the outpost of Sûndargunge.
(*d*) All that portion of thana Chilmari lying to the east of the Teesta and including the small tract on the east bank of the Brahmaputra. This tract was detached from the Gyebanda sub-division, to which it originally appertained, and was formed into an outpost with head-quarters at Chilmari, and was attached to the Olipore thana by the notifications of 15th November 1873 and 24th June 1874.

3. By the notifications cited above, the Sundergunge outpost, detached from Olipore thana, was attached to the Gyebanda sub-division, and, together with that portion of thana Chilmari lying west of the Teesta, was formed into a thana with head-quarters at Sundargunge.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 17th April 1875.—In continuation of the notification dated the 24th September 1872, which was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 30th October 1872, the following rule for the port of Calcutta having received the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, under clause g, section 7, Act XII of 1875 (the Indian Ports' Act, 1875), is published for general information:—

RULE 21A.—All vessels placed in the moorings on the ebb tide shall, during spring tides, when bores are expected, have their best hawsers passed from each quarter pipe abaft the main-mast, and made fast to the stern moorings if possible, otherwise to their own chains close to the moorings, and hove taut with sufficient strain to relieve the jerk on the chains and bitts when the bore comes up.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

ROAD CESS NOTIFICATION.

BEERBHOOM DISTRICT.

The 20th April 1875.—It is notified, under Section 75 of Act X (B.C.) of 1871 (The District Road Cess Act), that the Road Cess Committee of the District of Beerbhoom have, under Section 74 of the Act, determined to levy the cesses under that Act for the cess year beginning on the 1st October 1874 at the following rates, being the maximum rates, and the said rates are published accordingly:—

I.—Six pie, or two pice, on every rupee of the annual value of lands under Part II of the Act.

II.—The following rates on non-agricultural houses and shops estimated to be of the present value of—

				Yearly Cess. Rs.	A.	P.
Not less than Rs.	100,	but less than Rs.	500 ..	1	0	0
,,	500,	,,	1,000 ..	3	0	0
,,	1,000,	,,	2,000 ..	4	8	0

Not less than Rs. 2,000 and upwards, Rs. 3 for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof of the estimated present value.

Shops and buildings used for purposes of trade, whose estimated present value is more than Rs. 25 and less than Rs. 100, to pay a yearly tax of one rupee.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 9th April 1875.—A plan and estimate, amounting to Rs. 25,500 for the conversion of the tank-house (the construction of which was sanctioned in Government Order No. 3710, dated 12th December 1874, for the purpose of watering the jetty enclosure and strand bank lands) into a workshop, and for the purchase of additional tools to enable the Port Commissioners to undertake all machine work necessary in executing repairs and renewals of block, having been submitted by the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, under cover of their Vice-Chairmans' letter No. 3380, dated 24th March 1875, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction the project under Section 35 of Act V (B.C.) of 1870.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication]

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

MARINE—CALCUTTA PORT TRUST—No. 1156.

The 10th April 1875.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

A letter, No. 7, dated 1st April 1875, from the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, applying for a loan of Rs. 9,25,000, in order to complete the new river-side Strand Road from Aheereetollah Ghât to the northern boundary of the Port, to erect a suitable building for the accommodation of the Commissioners and of the Master Attendant's office establishments, and to lay down a tramway on the new river-side road from Bag Bazar Ghât to the jetties.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor probable that the loan of Rs. 9,25,000 applied for in the Port Commissioners' letter above cited ought to be made—

It is ordered that a copy of the application be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, as required by the fifth of the rules made by the Governor-General in Council, in respect of loans under the Public Works Loan Act of 1871, and published on the 15th of October 1873.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 7, dated Calcutta, the 1st April 1875.

From—The Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

WE the undersigned Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, do hereby apply to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for a loan to be granted us under the provisions of Act XXIV of 1871, the Public Works Loan Act. The particulars to be set forth in accordance with the rules published under the aforesaid Act are annexed hereto.

(1.) The work for the construction or repair of which the loan is required and an estimate of the cost thereof.

	Rs.
To complete the new river-side Strand Road from Aheereetollah Ghât to the northern boundary of the Port	5,00,000
To erect a suitable building for the accommodation of the Commissioners and the Master Attendant's Office establishments.	2,50,000
To lay down a tramway on the new river-side road from Bag Bazar Ghât to the jetties	1,75,000

As noted above against the works.

(2.) The amount of loan applied for.

Rs. 9,25,000.

(3.) The funds, cesses, rates, duties or taxes, and the property, if any, on the security of which it is proposed that the loan shall be made.

The landing and shipping charges, wharf rents, and removal charges levied at the jetties and inland wharves, the jetties, quays, wharves, machinery, &c., &c., belonging to the Port Commissioners, and the Strand Bank lands.

(4.) The law or laws under which the said funds, cesses, rates, duties, taxes levied or received, and the title on which the said property is held.

Act V (B.C.) of 1870.

(5.) The period for which the loan is required.

Thirty years.

The number and amount of the instalments, if any, in which it is proposed the loan shall be made. Dates proposed for receiving such instalments.

During 1875 Rs. 8,25,000, to be drawn in instalments from time to time as required.

During 1876 Rs. 1,00,000, to be drawn in instalments from time to time as required.

And the instalments in which it is proposed to repay the loan

In accordance with the provisions of Rule X of the Rules published under the Act modified by clause (D) of the rule, the Commissioners will pay a fixed sum half-yearly, on the 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of Rs. 3,053-5-0 for each lakh of rupees borrowed. The table showing the proportion in which this half-yearly amount is divided between payment of interest and repayment of principal, which was forwarded with the Commissioners' letter No. 4785, dated 12th January 1874, will show that the terms of the rule above quoted are complied with, and that one-fifth of the amount borrowed will be repaid within ten years, one-half within twenty years, and the whole within thirty years.

(6.) The proceeds of each of the funds, cesses, rates, duties or taxes, and all other incomes received by the Port Commissioners for the purposes of the Act.

The ordinary Income and Expenditure of the Commissioners for 1871-72, 1872-73, and 1873-74, exclusive of Repayment of Loans.

		1871-72.	1872-73.	
		Rs.	Rs	
Gross receipts derived from jetties ...		3,63,707	4,09,440	4,21,773
Ditto inland wharves		1,98,456	2,01,834	2,16,757
Ditto strand bank lands		73,260	79,118	81,590
Ditto port charges		4,48,111	5,43,020	4,26,972
	Total	10,83,534	12,33,412	11,47,092
Expenditure at jetties		2,04,779	2,43,911	2,68,412
Ditto inland wharves		46,013	68,381	65,616
Ditto on account of strand bank lands		19,849	23,725	63,005
Ditto port establishment		2,80,939	3,95,168	3,85,477
	Total	5,51,580	7,31,185	7,82,510

(7.) The value of the property, if any, offered as security.

	Rs.
Value of land south of Aheereetollah Ghât, measuring about 2,404 cottahs, at Rs. 1,000 per cottah	24,04,000
Value of land already purchased for new wharf north of Aheereetollah Ghât	9,75,000
Value of buildings, jetties, cranes, and other appliances	34,83,473
„ of floating property, moorings, &c., belonging to the port	18,90,146
„ of investment in Government paper	4,55,337
Total	92,07,956

ng rkes source , for the of Act of 1870, vested ioners.

No.	Sanctioned Loans. Amount.	What works.	Sanction. Date.	No. of letter.	When drawn. Date.	When drawn. Amount.	When repaid. Date.	When repaid. Amount.	Balance due to Government.	Balance of loan not drawn up to the 1st April 1875.
	Rs.					Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.
1	10,00,000	Jetties and inland wharf.	Act V (B.C.) of 1870	......	Previous to 1st April 1870.	10,00,000	August 1873... September 1874...	1,00,000 0 0 40,000 0 0		
	10,00,000					10,00,000		1,40,000 0 0	8,60,000	......
2	6,00,000	Jetty works ...	18th January 1873 ...	374	7th January 1873 ... 7th March 1874 ...	2,00,000 4,00,000	30th June 1873... 31st December „ ... 30th June 1874... 31st December „ ...	4,821 0 0 4,929 8 0 5,040 6 9 5,153 13 1		
	6,00,000					6,00,000		19,944 11 10	5,80,055	......
3	5,49,100	Export sheds ...	27th „ „	477	31st July 1873... 4th November „ ... 2nd April 1874 ... 4th July „ ..	2,00,000 1,00,000 1,49,100 1,00,000	31st December 1873... 30th June 1874... 31st December „ ...	2,410 8 0 3,662 12 0 4,548 10 10		
	5,49,100					5,49,100		10,621 14 10	5,38,478	......
4	3,00,000	New road ...	15th February 1873	983	11th December 1873 17th February 1874 17th August „...	1,00,000 1,50,000 50,000	31st December 1873... 30th June 1874 .. 31st December „ ...	803 8 0 2,026 13 3 2,474 3 0		
	3,00,000					3,00,000		5,304 8 3	2,94,696	... ..
5	2,00,000	Jute warehouse ..	27th „	1336	16th September 1873 5th March 1874 ...	1,00,000 1,00 000	31st December 1873 .. 30th June 1874 .. 31st December „ ...	803 8 0 1,625 1 3 1,661 10 4		
	2,00,000					2,00,000		4,090 3 7	1,95,910	......
6	1,55,000	Jetty works ...	31st March 1874 ...	2023	30th April „ ...	1,55,000	30th June 1874... 31st December „ ...	1,245 6 9 1,273 7 0		
	1,55,000					1,55,000		2,518 13 9	1,52,481	......
7	1,30,000	Officers' quarters	31st „ „ ...	2023	17th August „ ... 1st December „ ... 31st March 1875...	50,000 50,000 30,000	31st „ „ ..	803 8 0		
	1,30,000					1,30,000		803 8 0	1,29,196	......
8	1,00,000 20,000	Floating crane ... Ditto ...	31st „ „ ... 15th September 1874	2023 151	12th „ „ ...	50,000	31st „ „ ...	401 12 0		
	1,20,000					50,000		401 12 0	40,598	70,000
9	2,50,000	New road ..	21st „ „	157	26th September 1874 2nd October „ 12th November „	1,00,000 1,00,000 50,000	31st „ „ ...	2,008 12 0		
	2,50,000					2,50,000		2,008 12 0	2,47,991	.... .
10	1,40,000 1,10,000	Pitching slope, Grey's wharf. Pitching slope in front of export Sheds	3rd November 1874	3380	22nd October „ 31st March 1875 ... 18th February „ .. 31st March „ ..	50,000 25,000 50,000 25,000	31st „ „ ...	401 12 0		
	2,50,000					1,50,000		401 12 0	1,40,598	1,00,000
11	6,00,000	New road ..	22nd December 1874	7359	4th January 1874... 13th „ „ ... 18th February 1875..	3,00,000 1,00,000 2,00,000	....	....		
	6,00,000					6,00,000		....	6,00,000	......
	41,51,100 80,000	Water-works ...	Not sanctioned ..	......	....	39,84,100	....	1,86,096 0 3	37,98,003	1,70,000 80,000
	42,34,100					39,84,100		1,86,096 0 3	37,98,003	2,50,000

Loan not Repayable.

No.	Amount.	What works.	Date.	No. of letter.	Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.	Balance due to Government.	Balance of loan not drawn.
13	17,65,000	Port debt ...	7th July 1871 ...	1332	Previous to 1st April 1870.	17,65,000	Not repayable ...	....	17,65,000	......
	17,65,000					17,65,000				

V. H. SCHALCH, *Chairman.*
W. D. BRUCE, *Vice-Chairman.*
S. S. HOGG.
H. P. LOVELL. } *Commissioners.*
J. D. MACLEAN.

WM. SMITH.
C. STEPHENSON.
THOS. A. APCAR. } *Commissioners.*
J. R. BULLEN-SMITH.
J. C. MURRAY.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

Establishment of a new Vernacular Medical School at Dacca.

The 9th April 1875.—HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has decided that a new Vernacular Medical School shall be established at Dacca.

2. This new school will be on exactly the same footing as "The Campbell School of Medicine" at Sealdah.

3. The course of study will extend over *three* years, and it will embrace the various subjects of Anatomy (including Physiology) and Surgery, Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence, Materia Medica and Medicine and Midwifery.

4. The curriculum of studies will be as follows :—

First year.	Second year.	Third year.
Anatomy.	Anatomy.	Anatomy.
Chemistry.	Chemistry.	Chemistry.
Materia Medica.	Materia Medica.	Materia Medica.
Dissection.	Dissection.	Dissection of surgical regions.
Practical Pharmacy.	Medicine.	Medicine.
	Surgery.	Surgery.
	Medical Jurisprudence.	Medical Jurisprudence.

Hospital Attendance.

Second year.	Third year.
Medical Wards, 4 months, with clinical lectures and clinical instructions.	Medical Wards, 4 months, with clinical lectures and clinical instructions.
Surgical Wards, 4 months, ditto ditto.	Surgical Wards, 4 months, ditto ditto.
Out-door Dispensary, 4 months.	Midwifery Wards, 4 months.

Attendance at lectures on Midwifery in the second and third years is optional with this class.

5. It must be clearly understood by all applicants for admission to the new Dacca Medical School, that a primary condition of such entrance will be their having passed either the University Entrance, the Vernacular Scholarship, or the Minor Scholarship examination.

6. There will be a final examination after the third year of study (the exact nature of which will be determined by the Council of the Calcutta Medical College).

7. The final examination will be conducted by a Committee consisting of the Deputy Surgeon-General of the Circle, the Superintendent of the School, and another Medical Officer, assisted, if necessary, by the Teachers, who will themselves conduct the class examinations of first and second year's students.

8. On successfully passing the final examination, the students will receive a license to practice from the Medical College of Calcutta.

9. The rate of fees will be the same as has lately been laid down for the Campbell School of Medicine, viz., *two* rupees on entrance, *three* rupees monthly, and *ten* rupees for the license.

10. There will be a certain number of stipends or scholarships to be awarded by competitive examination, and also the usual number of class prizes.

11. Facilities for further hospital training will be afforded (for a year or two) to some of the most deserving students after they have received their license to practice.

12. The students of the new school will not necessarily have to elect for Government service (in this respect differing from the "Native Medical Pupil" Class in Calcutta), but they will have the option of doing so under conditions to be hereafter determined by the Government.

13. Candidates must be between the ages of 16 and 20 years.

14. The Superintendent of the School shall until further orders be the Civil Surgeon of Dacca.

15. The teachers will be of the rank of Assistant Surgeons.

16. The new school at Dacca will be opened on the 15th June 1875.

17. Candidates for admission to the Dacca Medical School should apply to Dr. D. B. Smith, the Officiating Civil Surgeon of Dacca.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

The 13*th April* 1875.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to order the publication of the following notification for general information:— H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

MARINE NOTICE.

A second class spire wooden buoy with pole and basket, painted in red and white rings, has been laid E. by S. about 7 miles from the Kannaka buoy in 14 fathoms low water, and marked P. P. as the Point Palmiras Reef buoy. The buoy is in latitude north 20° 48′ 30″, longitude east 87° 14′ 10″.

The Kanna buoy is now a first class wooden spire buoy *with bell* and basket, instead of a second class buoy with basket only.

The H. buoy of the Dhamrah river has been moved 700 yards to the N.E. on account of an extension of the sand in its vicinity.

The best track across the Chandipal bar, Dhamra river, has been marked by two bar buoys, one red and one black, in lieu of the former single fairway buoy. The track is very narrow, with from 7 to 8 feet low water in it.

The C and D buoys lost in the cyclone have been relaid.

All buoys at the entrance to the Dhamrah have been overhauled and put in good order.

By order,
K. C. GHOSE,
Personal Asstt. to Commissioner.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, ORISSA DIVN.,
CUTTACK,
The 1*st April* 1875.

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 13*th April* 1875.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of a road from Panchgaon to Gopalchuck, pergunnah Sherpore, zillah Moorshedabad, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land measuring, more or less, 10 beeghas and 13 cottahs of standard measurement, as per boundaries given below, is required:—

The land required is bounded on the north by the lands belonging to the following persons, viz., Narindro Narain Rai, Nobokristo Hazrah, Syud Tasudduck Ali, Umesh Chunder Roy, and Court of Wards on behalf of the Noshipore estate; on the east by the old Badshahi road, running from Panchgaon to Mobarukpore; on the south by the lands belonging to the following persons, viz, Narindro Narain Rai, Nobokristo Hazrah, Syud Tasudduck Ali, Umesh Chunder Rai, and Court of Wards on behalf of the Noshipore estate; and on the west by the old track which runs from Gopalchuck to Hazarpura.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern. H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 20*th April* 1875.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the enlargement of the civil station of Julpigoree, in the Khuriah talook, pergunnah Bykuntpore, zillah Julpigoree, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, known as Khuribechi Parababut Jote, now commonly called Nubee Buxe's Jote, measuring, more or less, 178 beeghas of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the jote known as Durgaprasad Thakur's jote; on the east by the river Teesta; on the south by a public road from the bridge over the Kulla river to Teesta; and on the west by the River Kulla, is required within the aforesaid talook of Khuriah.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern. H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 13*th April* 1875.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for making ballast bricks on south of Pangsa station of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company, in the villages of Moheeshala and Narranpore, pergunnah Nosorothshahi, zillah Fureedpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 15 beeghas 15 cottahs of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the Eastern Bengal Railway boundary; the south by the lands (joth) belonging to Gunga Dhur Kurmokar; on the east by lands (joth) belonging to Pran Nauth Sing and Peary Mohun Augrodanee, &c.; and on the west by lands (joth) belonging to Moonshee Alahibux, is required within the aforesaid villages of Moheeshala and Narranpore.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern. H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 486.—*Simla, the* 12*th April* 1875.—*Notifications.—Judicial.*—Under section 4 of Act 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 104, the Hon'ble Sir Richard Couch, Knight, Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has tendered the resignation of his appointment to the Governor-General in Council with effect from the 5th instant.

No. 363.—*The* 16*th April* 1875.—*Establishment.*—An extension of six months' leave on medical certificate has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to Messrs. J. Whitmore and J. W. Tawney, of the Bengal Civil Service.

The following Extraordinary, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is republished for general information :—

No. 1125*P.—Notification.—Simla, the* 19*th April* 1875.—*Political.—Proclamation.*

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

His Highness Mulhar Rao, Gaekwar, was suspended from the exercise of power, and the administration of the Baroda State was temporarily assumed by the British Government, in order that a public inquiry might be made into the truth of the imputation that His Highness had instigated an attempt to poison Colonel R. Phayre, C. B., the late Representative of the British Government at the Court of Baroda, and that every opportunity should be given to His Highness of freeing himself from the said imputation.

The proceedings of the Commission having been brought to a close, Her Majesty's Government have taken into consideration the question whether His Highness Mulhar Rao, Gaekwar, shall be restored to the exercise of sovereign power in the State of Baroda.

The Commissioners being divided in opinion, Her Majesty's Government have not based their decision on the inquiry or report of the Commission, nor have they assumed that the result of the inquiry has been to prove the truth of the imputations against His Highness.

Having regard, however, to all the circumstances relating to the affairs of Baroda from the accession of His Highness Mulhar Rao, Gaekwar, to the present time, his notorious misconduct, his gross misgovernment of the State, and his evident incapacity to carry into effect the necessary reforms; having also considered the opinion of the Government of India that it would be detrimental to the interests of the people of Baroda and inconsistent with the maintenance of the relations which ought to subsist between the British Government and the Baroda State that His Highness should be restored to power, Her Majesty's Government have decided that His Highness Mulhar Rao, Gaekwar, shall be deposed from the Sovereignty of Baroda, and that he and his issue shall be hereafter precluded from all rights, honors, and privileges thereto appertaining.

Accordingly His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council hereby declares that His Highness Mulhar Rao, Gaekwar, is deposed from the Sovereignty of the Baroda State, and that he and his issue are precluded from all rights, honors, and privileges thereto appertaining.

Mulhar Rao will be permitted to select some place in British India, which may be approved by the Government of India, where he and his family shall reside with a suitable establishment and allowances to be provided from the revenues of the Baroda State.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN, in re-establishing a Native Administration in the Baroda State, being desirous to mark her sense of the loyal services of His Highness Khundee Rao, Gaekwar, in 1857, has been pleased to accede to the request of his widow, Her Highness Jumnabaee, that she may be allowed to adopt some member of the Gaekwar House whom the Government of India may select as the most suitable person upon whom to confer the Sovereignty of the Baroda State.

The necessary steps will accordingly be immediately taken to carry into effect HER MAJESTY'S commands. In the meantime, with the consent of His Highness the Maharaja of Indore, Sir Madava Rao, K. C. S. I., will at once proceed to Baroda, and conduct the administration of the State as Prime Minister, under instructions which

he will receive from the Governor-General's Agent and Special Commissioner at Baroda.

In conferring the Sovereignty of the Baroda State, no alteration will be made in the treaty engagements which exist between the British Government and the Gaekwars of Baroda, and the new Gaekwar will enjoy all the privileges and advantages which were conveyed to the Gaekwar of Baroda in the Sunnud of Earl Canning, dated the 11th of March 1862.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, are republished for general information:—

No. 1064*P.—Simla, the* 16*th April* 1875.—*Notifications.—Political.*—With reference to Notification No. 2820P., dated 21st December 1874, the recognition by the Government of India of Mr. Jules Bloch as Acting Consul for Belgium at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. Renaud, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 1069*P.*—In recognition of the long and meritorious service of First Grade Assistant Surgeon Baboo Ramsoonder Ghose, Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination, Metropolitan Circles, the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon him the title of "Rai Bahadoor" as a personal distinction.

No. 1071*P.*—The following order of Her Majesty in Council, published in the *London Gazette* of the 19th February 1875, is republished for general information:—

AT THE COURT AT OSBORNE HOUSE, ISLE OF WIGHT, THE 4TH DAY OF FEBRUARY 1875.

Present:

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the thirty-third and thirty-fourth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An act for amending the law relating to the Extradition of Criminals," it was amongst other things enacted, that where an arrangement has been made with any foreign State with respect to the surrender to such State of any fugitive criminals, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that the said Act shall apply in the case of such foreign State; and that Her Majesty may, by the same or any subsequent Order, limit the operation of the Order, and restrict the same to fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in the part of Her Majesty's dominions specified in the Order, and render the operation thereof subject to such conditions, exceptions, and qualifications as may be deemed expedient:

And whereas a treaty was concluded on the thirty-first day of March last between Her Majesty and the Swiss Confederation, for the Mutual Extradition of Fugitive Criminals, which Treaty is in the the terms following:—

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Swiss Confederation, having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice and to the prevention of crime within their respective territories and jurisdictions, that persons charged with, or convicted of, the crimes hereinafter enumerated, and being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up, have named as their Plenipotentiaries to conclude a Treaty for this purpose, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Alfred Guthrie Graham Bonar, Esquire, Her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Confederation;

And the Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation, Joseph Martin Knüsel, Member of the Swiss Federal Council;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

NACHDEM Ihre Majestät die Königin des Vereinigten Königreichs von Grossbritannien und Irland, und die Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft, behufs besserer Verwaltung der Rechtspflege und zur verhütung von Verbrechen innerhalb der beiden Gebiete und Gerichtsbarkeiten es für zweckmässig befunden haben, dass Personen, welche der in diesem Vertrage aufgeführten strafbaren Handlungen beschuldigt oder wegen solcher verurtheilt und vor der Justiz flüchtig geworden sind, unter bestimmten Umständen gegenseitig ausgeliefert werden sollen; so haben sie behufs Abschliessung eines desfallsigen Vertrages zu Ihren Bevollmächtigten ernannt und zwar:

Ihre Majestät die Königin des Vereinigten Konigreichs von Grossbritannien und Irland Alfred Guthrie Graham Bonar, Esquire, Ihren ausserordentlichen Gesandten und Bevollmächtigten Minister bei der Schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft.

Und der Bundesrath der Schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft Joseph Martin Knüsel, Mitglied des Schweizerischen Bundesrathes;

Welche, nachdem sie sich gegenseitig ihre Vollmachten mitgetheilt und dieselben in guter und gehöriger Form befunden, die folgenden Artikel vereinbart und abgeschlossen haben:—

ARTICLE I.

The High Contracting Parties engage to deliver up to each other those persons who, being accused or convicted of a crime committed in the territory of the one Party, shall be found within the territory of the other Party under the circumstances and conditions stated in the present Treaty.

ARTICLE II.

The crimes for which the extradition is to be granted are the following:—

(1.) Murder (including infanticide) and attempt to murder.

(2.) Manslaughter.

(3.) Counterfeiting or altering money, uttering or bringing into circulation counterfeit or altered money.

(4.) Forgery, or counterfeiting, or altering, or uttering what is forged, or counterfeited, or altered; comprehending the crimes designated in the Penal Codes of either State as counterfeiting or falcification of paper money, bank-notes, or other securities, forgery, or other falsification of other public or private documents, likewise the uttering or bringing into circulation, or wilfully using such counterfeited, forged, or falsified papers.

(5.) Embezzlement or larceny.

(6.) Obtaining money or goods by false pretences.

(7.) Crimes against bankruptcy law.

(8.) Fraud committed by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, or director, or member, or public officer of any Company made criminal by any law for the time being in force.

(9.) Rape.

(10.) Abduction of minors.

(11.) Child stealing or kidnapping.

(12.) False imprisonment.

(13.) Burglary, or house-breaking, with criminal intent.

(14.) Arson.

(15.) Robbery with violence.

(16.) Threats by letter or otherwise with intent to extort.

(17.) Perjury or subornation of perjury.

(18.) Malicious injury to property, if the offence be indictable.

The extradition is also to take place for participation in any of the aforesaid crimes, as an accessory before or after the fact.

ARTICLE III.

No Swiss shall be delivered up by Switzerland to the Government of the United Kingdom; and no subject of the United Kingdom shall be delivered up by the Government thereof to Switzerland.

ARTICLE IV.

The extradition shall not take place if the person claimed on the part of the Government of the United Kingdom, or the person claimed on the

ARTIKEL I.

Die hohen vertragenden Theile verpflichten sich einander diejenigen Personen auszuliefern welche wegen einer, auf dem Gebiete des einen Theils begangenen strafbaren Handlung besthuldigt oder verurtheilt sind und in dem Gebiete des andern Theiles aufgefunden werden, sofern die in dem gegenwärtigen Vertrage angegebenen Fälle und Voraussezungen vorhanden sind.

ARTIKEL II.

Die strafbaren Handlungen, wegen deren die Auslieferung zu gewähren ist, sind folgende:—

(1.) Mord, mit Inbegriff des Kindsmordes, und Mordsversuch.

(2.) Todtschlag.

(3.) Nachmachen oder Verfälschen von Metallgeld, Verausgabung oder Inumlaufsezen nachgemachten oder verfälschten Metallgeldes.

(4.) Fälschung, Nachmachen oder Verandern, sowie die Verausgabung dessen, was nachgemacht, gefälscht oder verändert ist, inbegriffen die Verbrechen welche in den Strafgesezen des einen oder andern Staates als Nachmachen oder Verfälschen von Papiergeld, Banknoten oder andern Werthschriften enthalten sind; ferner die Fälschung oder Verfälschung anderer öffentlicher oder Privat-Urkunden, sowie die Verausgabung, das Inverkehrbringen oder der wissentliche Gebrauch solcher nachgemachter gefälschter oder verfälschter Papiere.

(5.) Diebstahl und Unterschlagung.

(6.) Betrug, resp. Erlangung von Geld oder andern Sachen durch falsche Vorspiegelungen.

(7.) Betrüglicher Bankrott, resp. Verbrechen gegen das Gesez betreffend Bankrott.

(8.) Untreue Seitens eines Verwalters Beauftragten, Banquiers, Agenten, Prokuristen, Vormundes oder Kurators, Vorstandes, Mitgliedes oder Beamten irgend einer Gesellschaft, soweit dieselbe nach den bestehenden Gesezen mit Strafe bedroht ist.

(9.) Nothzucht.

(10.) Entführung von Minderjährigen.

(11.) Menschenraub.

(12.) Rechtswidrigens Gehangenhalten.

(13.) Einbrechen oder Einsteigen in ein Wohnhaus in verbrecherischer Absicht.

(14.) Vorsäzliche Brandstiftung.

(15.) Raub unter Anwendung von Gewalt.

(16.) Drohungen mittels Brief oder auf andere Weise, mit der Absicht, zu erpressen.

(17.) Meineid und die Verleitung zum Meineid.

(18.) Böswillige Eigenthumsbeschädigung, insofern sie kriminalrechtliche Verfolgung begründet.

Die Auslieferung findet auch statt wegen Theilnahme an einer der vorbezeichneten strafbaren Handlungen, mag die Theilnahme vor oder nach der Verübung stattfinden.

ARTIKEL III.

Kein Schweizer wird von Seiten der Schweiz an die Regierund der Vereinigten Königreiches und von Seiten dieser kein englischer Unterthan an die Schweiz ausgeliefert werden.

ARTIKEL IV.

Die Auslieferung soll nicht stattfinden, wenn die von der Schweizerischen Regierung verfolgte Person im Vereinigten Königreich, oder die Seitens der Regierung des Vereinigten Königrei-

part of the Swiss Government, has already been tried and discharged or punished, or is still under trial, in one of the Swiss Cantons or in the United Kingdom respectively, for the crime for which his extradition is demanded.

If the person claimed on the part of the Government of the United Kingdom, or if the person claimed on the part of the Swiss Government, should be under examination, or have been condemned for any other crime in one of the Swiss Cantons or in the United Kingdom respectively, his extradition may be deferred until he shall have been set at liberty in due course of law.

In case such individual should be proceeded against or detained in the country in which he has taken refuge, on account of obligations contracted towards private individuals, his extradition shall, nevertheless, take place; the injured party retaining his right to prosecute his claims before the competent authority.

ARTICLE V.

The extradition shall not take place if, subsequently to the commission of the crime, or the institution of the penal prosecution, or the conviction thereon, exemption from prosecution or punishment has been acquired by lapse of time, according to the laws of the State applied to.

ARTICLE VI.

If the individual claimed by one of the two Contracting Parties in pursuance of the present Treaty should be also claimed by one or several other Powers, on account of other crimes committed upon their respective territories, his surrender shall be granted to that State whose demand is earliest in date; unless any other arrangement should be made between the Governments which have claimed him, either on account of the gravity of the crimes committed, or for any other reason.

ARTICLE VII.

A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded is one of a political character, or is connected with a crime of that nature, or if he prove that the requisition for his surrender has, in fact, been made with a view to try and punish him for an offence of a political character.

ARTICLE VIII.

A person surrendered can in no case be kept in prison, or be brought to trial in the State to which the surrender has been made, for any other crime, or on account of any other matters than those for which the extradition shall have taken place.

This stipulation does not apply to crimes committed after the extradition.

ches verfolgte Person in einem Kanton der Schweiz wegen derselben strafbaren Handlung, wegen deren die Auslieferung nachgesucht wird, in Untersuchung gewesen und ausser Verfolgung gesezt worden, oder sich noch in Untersuchung befindet, oder bereits bestraft worden ist.

Wenn die von der Schweizerischen Regierung verfolgte Person im Vereinigten Königreich, oder wenn die Seitens der Regierung des Vereinigten Königreiches verfolgte Person in einem Kanton der Schweiz wegen einer andern strafbaren Handlung in Untersuchung liegt oder bestraft worden ist, so kann die Auslieferung verschoben werden, bis diese Person in gehörigen Rechtsgang in Freiheit gesezt worden ist.

Wird ein solches Individuum wegen Verpflichtungen, die dasselbe mit Privatpersonen abgeschlossen hat, in jenem Lande, in welchem es Zuflucht genommen hat, gerichtlich verfolgt oder mit Personalarrest belegt, so soll dessen Auslieferung dennoch stattfinden, dabei aber der beschädigten Partei das Recht vorbehalten bleiben, ihre Aussprache vor der kompetenten Behörde geltend zu machen.

ARTIKEL V.

Die Auslieferung soll nicht stattfinden, wenn seit der begangenen strafbaren Handlung, oder der Einleitung der strafgerichtlichen Verfolgung, oder der erfolgten Verurtheilung nach den Gesezen des ersuchten Staates Verjährung der strafgerichtlichen Verfolgung oder der erhielten Strafe eingetreten ist.

ARTIKEL VI.

Wird ein Individuum von einer der beiden Vertragsparteien auf Grund des gegenwärtigen Verträges zur Auslieferung reklamirt, zugleich aber auch dessen Auslieferung von einer oder mehrern andern Mächten wegen andern auf deren Gebeiten begangenen Verbrechen verlangt, so ist dasjenige Gesuch im Vorgange zu bewilligen, welches das älteste im datum ist, es sei denn, das zwischen den Regierungen, die das betreffende Individuum reklamirt haben, entweder wegen der Wichtigkeit der begangenen Verbrechen oder aus andern Gründen ein anderes Abkommen getroffen würde.

ARTIKEL VII.

Ein flüchtiger Vebrecher soll nicht ausgeliefert werden, wenn die strafbare Handlung, wegen deren seine Auslieferung verlangt wird, einen politischen Charakter an sich trägt, oder mit einem derartigen Verbrechen zusammenhängt, oder wenn er nachweisen kann, dass der Antrag auf seine Auslieferung in Wirklichkeit mit der Absicht gestellt worden ist, ihn wegen eines Verbrechens, oder Vergehens politischer Natur zu verfolgen oder zu bestrafen.

ARTIKEL VIII.

Die ausgelieferte Person darf in dem Staate, an welchen die Auslieferung erfolgt ist, keinenfalls wegen einer andern strafbaren Handlung oder auf Grund anderer Thatsachen, als derjenigen, wegen deren die Auslieferung erfolgt ist, in Haft behalten oder zur Untersuchung gezogen werden.

Auf strafbare Handlungen, welche nach erfolgter Auslieferung verübt sind, findet diese Bestimmung keine Anwendung.

ARTICLE IX.

The requisition for extradition must always be made by the way of diplomacy, and to wit, in Switzerland by the British Minister to the President of the Confederation, and in the United Kingdom to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs by the Consul-General of Switzerland, who for the purposes of this Treaty is hereby recognized by Her Majesty as a Diplomatic Representative of Switzerland.

The requisition for the extradition of an accused person must be accompanied by a warrant of arrest issued by the competent authority of the State requiring the extradition, and by such evidence as, according to the laws of the place where the accused is found, would justify his arrest if the crime had been committed there.

If the requisition relates to a person already convicted, it must be accompanied by the sentence of condemnation passed against the convicted person by the competent Court of the State that makes the requisition for extradition.

A requisition for extradition cannot be founded on sentences passed *in contumaciam*.

ARTICLE X.

A fugitive criminal may, however, be apprehended under a warrant issued by any police magistrate, justice of the peace, or other competent authority, in either country, on such information or complaint, together with such evidence or after such judicial proceedings as would, in the opinion of the officer issuing the warrant, justify its issue, if the crime had been committed in that part of the dominions of the two Contracting Parties in which he exercises jurisdiction. Provided, however, that in the United Kingdom the accused shall in such case be sent as speedily as possible before a police magistrate in London. Such requisition may be made by means of the post or by telegraph.

The accused shall, however, be discharged if, within such reasonable time as, with reference to the circumstances of the case, the police magistrate may fix, the requisition shall not have been made according to the stipulations contained in Article IX.

ARTICLE XI.

The extradition shall not take place before the expiration of fifteen days from the apprehension, and then only if the evidence be found sufficient, according to the laws of the State applied to, either to justify the committal of the prisoner for trial, in case the crime had been committed in the territory of the said State, or to prove that the prisoner is the identical person convicted by the Courts of the State which makes the requisition.

ARTIKEL IX.

Das Auslieferungsbegehren muss immer auf diplomatischem Wege gestellt werden und zwar in der Schweiz durch den Englischen Gesandten bei dem Bundespräsidenten und in Grossbritanmen durch den Schweizerischen General-Konsul in London, welcher von Ihrer Majestät für die Zweke dieses Vertrages als diplomatischer Repräsentant der Schweiz anerkannt wird, bei dem Staatssekretär für die auswärtigen Angelegenheiten.

Mit dem Gesuche auf Auslieferung eines Beschuldigten müssen ein Verhaftsbefehl welcher von der zuständigen Behörde des die Ausliefern Begehrenden Staates erlassen ist, und solche Beweise beigebracht werden, welche nach den Gesezen des Ortes, wo der Beschuldigte aufgefunden wird, dessen Verhaftung rechtfertigen würden, wenn die strafbare Handlung dort begangen wäre.'

Betrifft das Auslieferungsbegehren eine bereits verurtheilte Person, so muss das Strafurtheil beigebracht werden, welches von dem zuständigen Gericht des die Auslieferung begehrenden Staates gegen den Verurtheilten erlassen worden ist.

Auf Strafurtheile, welche *in contumaciam* erlassen worden sind, kann das Auslieferungsgesuch nicht gegründet werden.

ARTIKEL X.

Indessen kann ein flüchtiger Verbrecher in beiden Landern auch verhaftet werden auf Grund eines Verhaftsbefehles, der von einem Polizeimagistrat, Friedensrichter, oder von einer andern kompetenten Behörde auf eine solche Strafanzeige oder Klage und zugleich auf einen solchen Beweis oder nach einem solchen gerichtlichen Verfahren erlassen wird, dass nach der Ansicht des Beamten, welcher den Verhaftsbefehl erlässt, dessen Erlass gerechtfertigt wäre, wenn das Verbrechen in demjenigen Theile der Gebiete der Vertragsparteien begangen worden ware, in welchem der Beamte Gerichtsbarkeit ausübt. Es wird indessen bedungen, dass in dem Vereinigten Königreiche in einem solchen Falle der Beklagte so schnell wie möglich vor einen Polizeimagistrat in London gesendet werden soll. Solche Requistioinen mögen vermittels der Post oder durch den Telegraphen gemacht werden.

Der Angeklagte soll indess des Verhaftes entlassen werden, wenn inner einer billigen Frist, die von dem Polizeimagistrat anzusezen ist und bei deren Fixirung die Verumständungen des einzelnen Falles zu berüksichtigen sind, das Begehren nicht in Gemässheit der in Artikel IX enthaltenen Bestimmungen gestellt worden ist.

ARTIKEL XI.

Die Auslieferung erfolgt nicht vor Ablauf von fünfzehn Tagen seit der Ergreifung und nur dann, wenn die Beweise für genügend befunden worden sind, um nach den Gesezen des ersuchten Staates entweder die Verweisung des Ergriffenen zur Hauptuntersuchung zu rechtfertigen, falls die strafbare Handlung im Gebiet dieses Staates begangen wäre, oder darzuthun, dass der Ergriffene mit der von den Gerichten des ersuchenden States verurtheilten Person identisch ist.

ARTICLE XII.

In the examinations which they have to make in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the authorities of the State applied to shall admit as entirely valid evidence the sworn depositions or statement of witnesses taken in the other State, or copies thereof, and likewise the warrants and sentences issued therein, provided such documents are signed or certified by a Judge, Magistrate, or Officer of such State, and are authenticated by the oath of some witness, or by being sealed with the official seal of a British Secretary of State, or of the Chancellor of the Swiss Confederation.

ARTIKEL XII.

Die Behörden des ersuchten Staates haben bei der Prüfung, welche ihnen nach den vorstehenden Bestimmungen obliegt, den beschworenen Depositionen und Zeugenaussagen, welche in dem andern Staate zu Protokoll genommen sind, desgleichen den Abschriften hievon und ebenso den im andern Staate erlassenen Haftbefehlen und Urtheilen volle Beweiskraft beizulegen, vorausgesezt, dass diese Schriftstüke durch einen Richter, eine obrigkeitliche Person oder einen andern Beamten dieses Staates unterzeichnet oder bescheinigt und durch enien beeidigten Zeugen oder durch Beidrüng des Amtssiegels enies Englischen Staatsministers oder des Schweizerischen Bundeskhanzlers beglaubigt sind.

ARTICLE XIII.

If sufficient evidence for the extradition be not produced within two months from the date of the apprehension of the fugitive, he shall be set at liberty.

ARTIKEL XIII.

Wenn die zur Auslieferung genugenden Beweise nicht binnen zwei Monaten von dem Tage der Ergreifung des Flüchtigen an beigebracht werden, so ist der Ergriffene auf freien Fuss zu sezen.

ARTICLE XIV.

All articles seized, which were in the possession of the person to be surrendered at the time of his apprehension, shall, if the competent authority of State applied to for the extradition has ordered the delivery thereof, be given up when the extradition takes place, and the said delivery shall extend not merely to the stolen articles, but to everything that may serve as a proof of the crime.

ARTIKEL XIV.

Alle in Beschlag genommenen Gegenstände, welche sich zur Zeit der Verhaftung der auszuliefernden Person in deren Besiz waren, sollen, wenn die zuständige Behörde des um die Auslieferung ersuchten Staates die Ausantwortung derselben angeordnet hat, bei Vollziehung der Auslieferung mit übergeben werden, und diese Ueberlieferung soll sich nicht blos auf die entfremdeten Gegenstände, sondern auch auf. Alles erstreken, was zum Beweis der strafbaren Handlung dienen kann.

ARTICLE XV.

The Contracting Parties renounce any claim for the reimbursement of the expenses incurred by them in the arrest and maintenance of the person to be surrendered, and his conveyance to the frontiers of the State from which he is required; they reciprocally agree to bear such expenses themselves.

ARTIKEL XV.

Die vertragenden Theile verzichten darauf, die Erstattung derjenign Kosten, welche ihnen aus der Festnahme und dem Unterhalt des Auszuliefernden und seinem Transport bis zur Grenze des requirirten Staates erwachsen, in Anspruch zu nehmen, willigen vielmehr gegenseitig darein, diese Kosten selbst zu tragen.

ARTICLE XVI.

The stipulations of the present Treaty shall be applicable to the Colonies and foreign Possessions of Her Britannic Majesty.

The requisition for the arrest and surrender of a fugitive criminal who has taken refuge in any of such Colonies or foreign Possessions shall be made through the Swiss Consul-General in London to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who shall proceed in conformity with the provisions of the present Treaty and the laws of the land.

Her Britannic Majesty shall, however, be at liberty to make special arrangements in the British Colonies and foreign Possessions for the surrender of such individuals as shall have committed in Switzerland any of the crimes hereinafore mentioned, who may take refuge within such Colonies and foreign Possessions, on the basis, as nearly as may be, of the provisions of the present Treaty.

The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal from any Colony or foreign Possession of

ARTIKEL XVI.

Die Bestimmungen des gegenwärtigen Vertrages sollen auf die Kolonien und auswätigen Besizungen Ihrer Grossbritannischen Majestät Anwendung finden.

Der Antrag auf Verhaftung und Auslieferung eines flüchtigen Verbrechers, welcher in einer dieser Kolonien oder auswärtigen Besizungen Zuflucht gefunden hat, soll durch den Schweizerischen General-Konsul in London bei dem Staatssekretär der auswärtigen Angelegenheiten gestelt werden, welcher nach Vorschrift dieses Vertrages und der bestehenden Geseze zu verfahren hat.

Ihrer Grossbritannischen Majestät soll es jedoch freistehen, in den Britischen Kolonien und auswärtigen Besizungen über die Auslieferung solcher Individuum die in der Schweiz ein im Vertrag genanntes Verbrechen begangen haben, aber innerhalb dieser Kolonien und auswärtigen Besizungen Zuflucht gefunden haben, auf möglichst gleicher Grundlage mit den Bestimmungen des gegenwärtigen Vertrages besondere Anordnungen zu treffen.

Begehren betrefend die Auslieferung von Verbrechern, welche aus einer Kolonie oder auswärt-

Her Britannic Majesty shall be governed by the rules laid down in the preceding Articles of the present Treaty.

igen Besizung Ihrer Grossbritannischen Majestät geflüchtet sinh, sollen nech den Bestimmungen der vorstehenden Artikel des gegenwärtigen Vertrages behandelt werden.

ARTICLE XVII.

The present Treaty shall come into force ten days after its publication in conformity with the forms prescribed by the laws of the High Contracting Parties. It may be terminated by either of the High Contracting Parties, but shall remain in force for six months after notice has been given for its termination.

The Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Berne in four weeks, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Berne, the thirty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

(L.S.) A. G. G. BONAR.

(L.S.) J. M. KNÜSEL.

ARTIKEL XVII.

Der gegenwärtige Vertrag soll zehn Tage nach seiner, in Gemässheit der durch die Gesezgebung der hohen vertragenden. Theile vorgeschriebenen Formen erfolgten Veröffentlichung in Kraft treten. Der vertrag kann von jedem der beiden hohen vertragenden Theile aufgeküden werden, bleibt jedoch nach erfolgter Aufkündung noch sechs Monate in Kraft.

Der vertrag wird ratifizirt und die Ratifikationen werden nach vier Wochen, oder wo möglich früher, in Bern ausgewechset werden.

Zu Urkund dessen haben die beiderseitigen Bevollmächtigten die gegenwärtige Uebereinkunft unterzeichnet und mit ihren Wäppen untersiegelt.

So geschehen in Bern den eindunddreissigsten März, Ein tausend acht hundert vier und siebenzing.

(L.S.) A. G. G. BONAR.

(L S.) J. M. KNUSEL.

And whereas a Protocol amending Article XVI of the aforesaid Treaty was signed by the Plenipotentiaries of Her Majesty and of the Swiss Confederation on the twenty-eighth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, which Protocol is in the following terms:—

The Undersigned Plenipotentiaries of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation, having met in Conference, have taken into their consideration the following subject:—

They have directed their attention to the fact that the second paragraph of the XVIth Article of the Treaty, which stipulates that the requisition for the arrest of a fugitive criminal who has taken refuge in any of the Colonies or foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty shall be made through the Swiss Consul-General in London to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was not in accordance with the law of England, and they have consequently resolved to declare that the second paragraph of that Article beginning:

"The requisition for the arrrest," and concluding with, "and the laws of the land," shall be null and void, and in lieu thereof the following words shall be substituted:

"The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal who has taken refuge in any of such Colonies or foreign possessions shall be made to the Governor or to the Supreme Authority of such Colony or Possession through the Swiss Consul, or, in case there should be no Swiss Consul, through the Consular Agent of another State charged for the occasion with the Swiss interests in the Colony or possession in question.

Die unterzeichneten Bevollmächtigten Ihrer Majestät der Königin des Vereinigten Königreichs von Grossbritannien und Irland, und des Bundesrathes der Schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft, haben in einer Conferenz folgenden Gegenstand in Erwägung gezogen:—

Sie haben ihre Aufmerksamkeit auf die Thatsache gerichtet, dass der zweite Absaz von Artikel XVI des Vertrages, welcher bestimmt, dass das Gesuch um Verhaftung eines flüchtigen Verbrechers, welcher sich nach einer der Colonien oder auswärtigen Besizungen Ihrer Grossbritannischen Majestät gewendet hat, durch den Schweizerischen General-Consul in London an den Staatss kretär für die auswärtigen Angelegenheiten gerichtet werden soll, mit den Gesezen Englands nicht in Einklang steht. Sie sind daher übereingekommen zu erklären, dass der zweite Absaz besagtet Artikels, also beginnend:

"Der Antrag auf Verhaftung," und schliessend, "der bestehenden Geseze zu verfahren hat," null und nichtig sein, und an Stelle desselben die nachfolgenden Worte eingeschaltet werden sollen:

"Der Antrag auf Auslieferung eines flüchtigen Verbrechers, welcher in einer dieser Colonien odar auswärtigen Besizungen Zuflucht gefunden hat, soll bei dem Gouverneur oder bei der höchsten Behörde der betreffenden Colonie oder Besizung durch den in derselben residirenden Schweizerischen Consul, oder in Ermangelung eines solchen, durch den Consularagenten eines andern Staates, welchem für diesen speciellen Fall die Wahrnehmung der Schweizerischen interessen in der fraglichen Colonie odes Besizung anvertaut wird, gestellt werden.

"The Governor or Supreme Authority abovementioned shall decide with regard to such requisitions as nearly as possible in accordance with the provisions of the present Treaty. He will, however, be at liberty either to consent to the extradition or report the case to his Government."

The other provisions of Article XVI remain in force as they have been agreed upon in the Treaty.

This Protocol shall be regarded and acted upon as forming part of the Treaty in question.

In witness whereof the Undersigned have signed this Protocol, and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at Berne, the twenty-eighth day of November, in the year of Grace, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

The Plenipotentiary of Great Britain,

(L.S.) EDWIN CORBETT.

"Der Gouverneur oder die höchste Behörde, welche oben erwähnt sind, sollen bezüglich solcher Auslieferungsbegehren möglichst conform mit den Bestimmungen des vorliegenden Vertrages entscheiden. Es steht ihnen indess frei, die Auslieferung zu bewilligen oder den Fall ihrer Regierung zum Entscheid zu überweisen."

Die andern Punkte von Artikel XVI bleiben in der im Vertrag vereinbarten Form in Kraft.

Dieses Protokoll soll als integrirender Bestandtheil des Vertrages angesehen und beobachtet werden.

Zur Urkunde dessen haben die Unterfertigten dasselbe unterzeichnet und ihre Siegel beigesezt.

So geschehen in doppelter Ausfertigung in Bern, den achtundzwanzigsten Tag des Wintermonats im Jahre des Heils ein tausend acht hundert vier und siebeenzig.

Der Bevollmächtigte der Schweiz,

(L.S.) J. M. KNÜSEL.

And whereas the ratifications of the said Treaty and Protocol were exchanged at Berne on the thirty-first day of December last:

Now therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, and in virtue of the authority committed to Her by the said recited Act, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, the said Act shall apply in the case of the said Treaty and Protocol with the Swiss Confederation.

Arthur Helps.

No. 1080*P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Felix Charriol to act as Vice-Consul for Spain at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. Zander.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Financial Department, are republished for general information :—

PENSIONS AND GRATUITY.

No. 142.—*Simla, the* 16*th April* 1875.—The Governor-General in Council directs that the rules (1 to 5) which now stand under section 95, Chapter XX of the Civil Pension Code, be transferred to the end of the Chapter.

SEPARATE REVENUE—POST OFFICE.

No. 258.—*Simla, the* 16*th April* 1875.—Consequent upon certain alterations in the exchange of mails between India and France and countries served through France or by means of French mail packets, the Governor-General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of sections 20 and 21 of the Post Office Act of 1866, to declare the following rates and conditions of postage to be applicable to correspondence for the countries and by the routes mentioned with effect from the 1st May next.

The opportunity has been taken of introducing the system of charging by the half ounce instead of by the quarter ounce wherever the latter scale has hitherto been followed.

Note a denotes that the cover is liable to additional postage on delivery.

c denotes that the pre-payment of postage is compulsory.

d denotes that registered covers are charged at double the ordinary rates (to be prepaid), no separate fee being levied.

COUNTRIES OR PLACES, WITH ROUTES. *Note.*—Where the description of the route contains no mention of a particular Indian Office, the mails are sent by the ordinary Bombay route by British Packet or from Aden by British Packet in the case of correspondence posted there. The name immediately following the word "through" is that of the office or country to which the mails are consigned by the Indian Post Office, and is intended primarily for the guidance of Post Office officials.	Letters per ½ oz.	Registration See note *d*.	Packets of Newspapers, books, and patterns. Pre-payment compulsory.
FRANCE AND ALGERIA—			
Viâ Brindisi through French Office, Modane ...	9 annas	*d.*	(*a*) Indian inland rate only.
Viâ Marseilles through French Office, Alexandria...	6½ „	*d.*	Ditto.
Additional route from Aden: *viâ* Marseilles by French Packet through Agent on board ...	6½ „	*d.*	Ditto.
TANGIERS AND TUNIS—			
Viâ Brindisi through French Office, Modane ...	9 „	*d.*	Ditto.
Viâ Marseilles through French Office, Alexandria...	6½ „	*d.*	Ditto.
Additional route from Aden: *viâ* Marseilles by French Packet through Agent on board ...	9 „	*d.*	Ditto.
FRENCH OFFICES IN TURKEY*—			
Viâ Alexandria through French Office, Alexandria...	6½ „	*d.*	Ditto.
Additional route from Aden: *viâ* Alexandria by French Packet through Agent on board ...	9 „	*d.*	Ditto.
EGYPT (EXCEPT PLACES INCLUDED IN ABOVE)—			
Viâ Alexandria through French Office, Alexandria...	c.a.6½ „	*None.*	
Additional route from Aden: *viâ* Alexandria by French Packet through Agent on board ...	c.a.9 „	*None.*	
SPAIN—			
Viâ Marseilles through French Office, Alexandria...	c.a.7½ „	*None.*	
Additional route from Aden: *viâ* Marseilles by French Packet through Agent on board ...	c.a.7½ „	*None.*	
GREECE—			
Viâ Alexandria through French Office, Alexandria...	7½ „	*d.*	Ditto.
Additional route from Aden: *viâ* Alexandria by French Packet through Agent on board ...	9 „	*d.*	Ditto.
PORTUGAL—			
Viâ Marseilles through French Office, Alexandria...	9 „	*d.*	Ditto.
Additional route from Aden: *viâ* Marseilles or Naples by French Packet through Agent on board	9 „	*d.*	Ditto.
AZORES AND CANARY ISLANDS—			
Viâ Marseilles through French Office, Alexandria...	c.a.10 „	*None.*	
Additional route from Aden: *viâ* Marseilles by French Packet through Agent on board ...	c.a.10 „	*None.*	
MONTENEGRO—			
Viâ Marseilles through French Office, Alexandria...	11 „	*d.*	Ditto.
Additional route from Aden: *viâ* Marseilles by French Packet through Agent on board ...	11 „	*d.*	Ditto
TURKEY IN EUROPE AND POLAND—			
Viâ Marseilles through French Office, Alexandria...	16½ „	*d.*	Ditto.
Additional route from Aden: *viâ* Marseilles by French Packet through Agent on board ...	16½ „	*d.*	Ditto.
NEW CALEDONIA—			
Viâ Calcutta, Madras, or from Aden by French Packet through Agent on board	9 „	*d.*	
CHINA—			
Hong-Kong—*Viâ* Calcutta, Madras, or from Aden by French Packet	*e* 5 „	4 annas	2 annas per 4 ozs.
Shanghai—*Viâ* Calcutta, Madras, or from Aden by French Packet through Agent on board ...	5 „	*d.*	Ditto.
Other parts—*Viâ* Calcutta, Madras, or from Aden by French Packet through Agent on board ...	c. 5 „	*None.*	
JAPAN—			
Yokohama—*Viâ* Calcutta, Madras, or from Aden by French Packet through Agent on board ...	5 „	*d.*	Ditto.
Other parts—*Viâ* Calcutta, Madras, or from Aden by French Packet through Agent on board ...	c. 5 „	*None.*	

* French Offices in Turkey: Jaffa, Beyrout, Tripoli (Syria), Latakia, Alexandretta, Mersina, Rhodes, Smyrna, the Dardanelles, Ineboli, Kerassun, Kustendjie, Ordou, Rodosto, Salonica, Samsoun, Sulina, Trebizond, Tultcha, Varna, Galatz, Ibraila, Alexandria, Suez, Cairo, Port Said, Cavalla, Dédeagh, Enos, Lagos.

COUNTRIES OR PLACES, WITH ROUTES.—*contd.*			
PONDICHERRY AND SAIGON—			
Viâ Calcutta, Madras, or from Aden by French Packet through Agent on board	5 annas	*d.*	2 annas per 4 ozs.
REUNION—			
Viâ Calcutta, Madras, or from Aden by French Packet through Agent on board	5 „	*d.*	Ditto.
Viâ Bombay to Aden and thence by French Packet through Agent on board	*c.* 8 „	*d.*	2 annas 9 pie per 4 ozs.
MADAGASCAR—			
Viâ Calcutta, Madras, or from Aden by French Packet through Agent on board	*c. a.* 5 „	*None.*	
Viâ Bombay to Aden and thence by French Packet through Agent on board	*c. a.* 8 „	*None.*	
CEYLON AND THE STRAITS—			
Viâ Calcutta or Madras by French Packet ...	*c.* 4 „	4 annas	2 annas per 4 ozs.
From Aden by French Packet	*c.* 5 „	4 annas	Ditto.
NETHERLANDS INDIA—			
Viâ Calcutta or Madras by French Packet through Batavia	*c.* 4 „	4 annas	Ditto.
From Aden by French Packet through Batavia ...	*c.* 5 „	4 annas	Ditto.
SEYCHELLES—			
Viâ Calcutta or Madras by French Packet ...	*c.* 5 „	4 annas	Ditto.
From Aden by French Packet	*c.* 4 „	4 annas	Ditto.
Viâ Bombay to Aden and thence by French Packet	*c.* 8 „	4 annas	2 annas 9 pie per 4 ozs.
MAURITIUS—			
Viâ Calcutta, Madras, or from Aden by French Packet	*c.* 5 „	4 annas	2 annas per 4 ozs.
Viâ Bombay to Aden and thence by French Packet	*c.* 8 „	4 annas	2 annas 9 pie per 4 ozs.

Besides the above-mentioned countries and places there are others included in the postal arrangements, but for which there are other better routes. The routes to such places through France or French agency are therefore merely mentioned below, it being understood that under present circumstances they are of little or no use, viz.—

Gibraltar—Same as given above for *Spain.*
Germany, Belgium, Italy, Luxemburgh, Holland, Switzerland—Same as given above for *Portugal.*
Austria and Servia—Same as given above for *Montenegro.*
Denmark—Same as given above for *Montenegro*, substituting 12 annas for 11 annas as the letter rate.
Roumania, Sweden, Norway, Russia—Same as given above for *Turkey* in Europe.

No. 259.—Consequent upon certain alterations in the exchange of mails between India and Italy and countries served through Italy, the Governor-General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of sections 20 and 21 of the Indian Post Office Act of 1866, to declare the following rates and conditions of postage to be applicable to correspondence for the countries and by the routes mentioned with effect from the 1st May next :—

Correspondence sent "*viâ* Brindisi through Italy" for the following countries.	LETTERS.	PACKETS OF NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, AND PATTERNS.	
	For each ½ oz. or fraction thereof.	Not exceeding 2 ozs.	Not exceeding 4 ozs. A like rate extra for every additional 4 ozs.
	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.
Italy	5½	1½	2½
Switzerland	6½	2	3½
Germany	6½	2	3½
Heligoland	6½	2	3½
Luxemburg	6½	2	3½
Austria	7	2	3½
Belgium	7	2½	4½
Netherlands	7½	2½	4½
Denmark	7½	2½	4½
Russia	7½	2½	4½
Sweden	8	2½	4½
Norway	8	2½	4½
Iceland or Faroe Islands	8	2½	4½

N.B.—Notwithstanding the present reduction of postage rates on correspondence exchanged with the Post Office of Italy, the direct exchange with Germany offers still lower rates in respect of the places printed in italics; the route now under notification being consequently of comparatively little use for those places. But it is the best route for the places not printed in italics.

2. Any letter, as well as any packet of newspapers, may be registered on payment by means of stamps of a registration fee of four annas in addition to the postage.

3. Letters and other articles received as paid by this route will be delivered in India without charge. Insufficiently paid letters will be treated as if wholly unpaid. Unpaid letters will be charged on delivery at the following rates:—

From	Per ½ oz.	From	Per ½ oz.
	As.		As.
Italy	7½	Belgium and Netherlands ...	10
Switzerland	8½	Russia	10½
Austria	9	Denmark	11½
Germany		Sweden	12
Luxemburg, Heligoland	9½	Norway and Iceland or Faroe Islands	12½

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

No. 179.—*The 16th April* 1875.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the General Stamp Act XVIII of 1869, the Governor-General in Council directs that the stamp duty chargeable upon instruments of gift of immovable property, when the value thereof does not exceed fifteen hundred rupees, shall be the stamp duty which would be chargeable under Schedule I of the said Act on a conveyance, the consideration money set forth in which is the same as the value of the immovable property given.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 374.—*Simla, the 12th April* 1875.—The following paragraphs of a military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 58, dated the 25th February 1875, are published for general information :—

PARA. 1.—The following candidates having completed the course of instruction at the Army Medical School, and having been reported qualified, have been appointed Surgeons on the Bengal Establishment, their Commissions as such bearing date the 30th* September 1874, viz.—

Richard Nugent Stoker.
Gerald Bomford.
Arthur Barclay.
Henry Alfred Chatham Gray.
Charles Joseph McCartie, M.D.

2. They will be allowed to count as service for full pay pension the period of their residence at Netley, from the 30th September 1874 to the 8th February 1875, inclusive.

No. 381.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) Edward Tuite Dalton, C.S.I., of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for two years under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

* * * * * * * *

No. 386.—The services of Surgeon W. E. Battersby, M.B., of the Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Marine Department, is republished for general information :—

No. 7.—*Notification.*—*Simla, the 14th April* 1875.—The following notice to Mariners received from the Government of Bombay is published for general information :—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

DIRECTION FOR THE KURRACHEE HARBOUR LIGHT-HOUSE.

Latitude of light-house on Manora Point	24°47′21″N.
Longitude	66°58′15″E.
The light is a fixed one, 120 feet above the sea-level, visible in clear weather	16 miles.
In hazy weather, prevalent during the south-west monsoon, about	7 m
Present light very inferior. A dioptric light of the 2nd order recommended.	

TIDES.

	H. M.
High Water, full and change	10 30
	Ft. In.
Average rise and fall, Spring tides...	9 6
Ditto ditto Neap tides	3 to 4 feet.
Depth of water in Entrance Channel at High Water—	
Spring tides	29 feet.
Neap tides	24 to 26 feet.

* Notified in the *London Gazette* of the 5th March 1875, Page 1477.

DRAUGHT OF VESSELS ENTERING OR LEAVING PORT.

Vessels with a draught not exceeding 21½ feet can now enter and leave the Port without difficulty or delay during all seasons of the year.

During the fair season, from October to 15th May, vessels with a draught not exceeding 24 feet can now enter and leave the harbour.

Fixed moorings are placed for such vessels.

TIME OF TIDE FOR ENTERING PORT.

Sailing vessels should enter Port on the ebb-tide.

Steamers can enter either flood or ebb, and stand at once into Port.

Masters of Ships should not, under any circumstances, attempt to enter the harbour without a Pilot.

HARBOUR IMPROVEMENTS.

Among the extensive works executed, a break-water* has been built, running out from Manora Point in a south-by-east direction to a distance of 1,500 feet into 6 fathoms of water; this affords complete shelter to the Entrance Channel during the south-west monsoon; also a channel has been opened through the bar with a depth of 20 feet at low water spring-tides 500 feet in breadth; the channel is marked by buoys, and these on entering should be kept on the port side about 150 feet.

* A red-light is exhibited at the outer extremity of the break-water

Note.—A Mail Steamer arriving off the port at night and requiring a Pilot should fire two guns.

APPROACHING THE PORT.

COAST OF SIND.

Indus Banks.

The Coast of Sind below the parallel of 24° north latitude should be approached with great caution; too much attention cannot be paid to the lead, more especially in passing the banks of the Indus.*

* Banks of the Indus have extended about 10 miles to the southward since 1856.

No sailing vessel should come nearer this coast than 20 fathoms by night, or in rough weather, or under 12 fathoms by day in fine weather.

The tides during the springs are strong, the flood sets south-east and ebbs to the north-west.

From February to the end of the monsoon a strong south-easterly current is experienced, running at a rate of from 15 to 40 miles a day.

During the south-west monsoon, sailing vessels should make Ras Muari (Cape Monze), which is 18 miles west-half-north from Manora Light-house, and keep to windward of the port, if the weather is thick, or if the tide does not suit for entering the harbour. Allowance must also be made for a strong set to the south-east, which prevails more or less during the south-west monsoon.

Do not bring Manora Point to the southward-of-east, or go under 15 fathoms near Cape Monze.

Masters of ships should endeavour to make the port at day-light, and can with safety approach into 8 fathoms to about 2 miles distance from the light-house, keeping it, in any bearing, from north-east to north and heave to for a Pilot.

ANCHORAGE IN THE ROADS.

From June to the middle of September, ships should not on any account anchor, but stand off and on, keeping the light-house bearing from north-by-east, to north-east 1 to 2 miles distant, until boarded by a Pilot or directed by signal.

September to end of March.

Anchorage light-house north-by-east to north-north-east, distant 1 mile, 7 fathoms.

April and May.

Light-house north-north-east to north-east, distant half a mile, 8 fathoms.

GEORGE C. PARKER, *Lieut., I. N.*,
Actg. Master Attendant, Kurrachee.

MASTER ATTENDANT'S OFFICE, MANORA,
The 21st February 1875.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1375C.S.

The 16th April 1875.—Baboo Prosonno Kumar Ghose, B.L., is appointed to be Moonsif of Thacoorgong, in Dinagepore.

Baboo Radha Churn Roy, B.L., is appointed to be Moonsif of Seebgunge, in Dinagepore, but will continue to act as Moonsif of Ishragunge, in Mymensingh, until relieved.

Baboo Soshee Bhushun Sen, B.L., is appointed to be Moonsif of Shazadpore, in Rajshahye, but will act as Moonsif of Rampore Haut till relieved by Baboo Sharodaprosad Chatterjea.

Baboo Juggut Doollabh Mozoomdar, B.L., Moonsif of Sooree, on leave, is transferred to Pooree.

Baboo Harri Churn Banerjee, B.L., is appointed to act as Moonsif of Pooree during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Juggut Doollabh Mozoomdar, or until further orders.

Baboo Poorno Chunder Shome, Moonsif of Rampore Haut, is transferred to Sooree, in Beerbhoom.

Baboo Sharoda Prosad Chatterjea, Moonsif of Shahzadpore, on leave, is transferred to Rampore Haut.

The 19th April 1875.—Baboo Mohendro Nath Roy, B.L., is appointed to act as Moonsif of Ghosegong, in Mymensingh, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Ram Chunder Dhur, or until further orders.

The 21st April 1875.—Baboo Mothoora Nath Goopto, Subordinate Judge of Bhagulpore, is promoted to the 2nd grade of Small Cause Court Judges and Subordinate Judges.

Baboo Kaderessur Roy, Subordinate Judge of Hooghly, is promoted to the 3rd grade of Small Cause Court Judges and Subordinate Judges.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO MOONSIFS.—*The 26th April* 1875.—Syed Khajah Fukhrooddeen Hossein, Moonsif of Modepoorah, in the district of Bhagulpore, for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Khetternath Bose, Second Moonsif of Burdwan, for six weeks, from the 1st May 1875, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 23rd April 1875.—It is hereby notified for general information that the toll-bars named in the margin, which were established in the district of Jessore under Act VIII of 1851, have been abolished, and that tolls have ceased to be levied thereat.

Hoyrbutpore.	Mooktadah.
Chowgatcha.	Chowgatcha No. 2.
Soloa.	Kaleegunge.
Goribpore.	Kotechandpore.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 26th April 1875.—Under the provisions of Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act VIII of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to abolish the sub-district of Taki, in the sub-division of Bassirhaut in 24-Pergunnahs, and to direct that thana Hosnabad, with which it is conterminous, be reattached to the sub-district of Bassirhaut. This notification shall take effect on and from 1st May 1875.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 17th April 1875.—Under Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act (VIII) of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to create the following registration sub-district, having the head-quarters and local jurisdiction shown opposite the name. The Lieutenant-Governor is also pleased, under Section 7 of the Act, to appoint the person named below to be Sub-Registrar of the said sub-district:—

District.	Name of new sub-district.	Head-quarters.	Thana included in jurisdiction.	Sub-Registrar appointed.
Julpigoree	Boda ...	Chandanbari ...	Boda ...	Munshi Mohamed Tazimuddin.

This change will take effect on and from the 1st of May 1875.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication]

NOTIFICATION.

The 19th April 1875.—In accordance with the powers conferred upon him by Section 50, Act X of 1872, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to direct that Mr. H. R. Reily and Jaker Mundul, Honorary Magistrates in the district of Maldah, sitting together, shall form a bench at Chunchul, which is hereby vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class for the trial of such cases arising within the district of Maldah as may be within its competency to try, and as may be brought before it, in accordance with the rules made by the Magistrate of the district under Section 52 of the said Act.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 20th April 1875.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government for a public purpose, the expense being met from the donation of the Honorable Khajeh Abdool Gunny, C.S.I., viz. for the extension of the Dacca water-works site in the town of Dacca, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a plot of land measuring, more or less, 2 cottahs 7 dhoors and 10 gundas, bounded on the north by the public road; on the west and south by the Government land already taken for the water-works; and east by the houses of Raja Baboo and Lukhi Kant Ghose, the temples of Nursingh Thakoor and their adjoining lands, and the building in the occupancy of Gopee Mohan Ghose, belonging to Sheik Rohim Jan, is required in the town of Dacca.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 14th April 1875.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for widening Bhorparah Ghat road, under the jurisdiction of the Municipality of Howrah, in the village of Howrah, pergunnah Boro, zillah Hooghly, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 8 chittacks 37½ superficial feet of standard measurement, bounded on the north by lands belonging to Government and to Chowdry Zemindars, and by Bhorparah Ghat road; on the east by Bhorparah road and khall, and by Government land; on the south by Bhorparah Ghat road, and by lands belonging to Government and to Chowdry Zemindars; and on the west by Bhorparah khall and by Chowdry Zemindars' land, is required within the aforesaid village of Howrah.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 14th April 1875.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for an extension of the Barisal Charitable Hospital in the village of Bagura, pergunnah Chandradweep, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1 beegha 9 cottahs 10 dhoors, bounded on the north by the land of Khôdabox Muktear; east and south by public road; and west by Mofizaddin's land, is required within the aforesaid village.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 14th April 1875.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for establishing a Fire-brigade station at Golabarree, under the jurisdiction of the Municipality of Howrah, in the village of Howrah, pergunnah Boro, zilla Hooghly, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 4 cottahs and 20 superficial feet of standard measurement, bounded on the north by public drain and Golabarce police-station; on the east by Howrah road and Jogodish Chunder Dutt and brothers' lands; on the south by lands belonging to Abdool Goney and another; and on the west by lands belonging to Abdool Goney and Abdool Bari, is required within the aforesaid village of Howrah.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 138.

The 23rd April 1875.

UNDER Section 89 of Act X of 1871, the following annual accounts and reports of the District Road Committees of 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea, and Jessore, of works done and in progress during the past cess year 1873-74, together with the review thereon by the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, are published for general information.

G. F. E. S. NEILL, *Captain*, M.S.C.
Offg. Asst. Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the P. W. D.

No. 446R, dated Alipore, the 17th November 1874.

From—F. B. PEACOCK, ESQ., Magistrate and Chairman, Road Cess Committee, 24-Pergunnahs,

To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit the annual report on the administration of the road fund accounts, as well as of the roads, bridges, &c., in the district of 24-Pergunnahs, for the road cess year ending on the 30th day of September 1874.

2. The Road Cess Act (X of 1871) was passed by the Bengal Legislative Council in the month of July 1871, and extended to this district in the month of October following. The gentlemen named in the margin were appointed to form the committee for carrying out the general purposes of the Act.

1. The Collector of 24-Pergunnahs.
2. The Senior Covenanted Officer under the Magistrate and Collector.
3. T. W. Gribble, Esq.
4. The District Superintendent of Police.
5. Dr. H. Caley.
6. Baboo Chunder Kanto Chuckerbutty.
7. J. Deverinne, Esq.
8. Baboo Grish Chunder Bose.
9. R. Harvey, Esq.
10. Baboo Hurry Mohun Banerjee.
11. Baboo Judoo Nath Bose.
12. „ Nundo Coomar Bose.
13. Cowar Nurrendrokrishna.
14. Baboo Prosono Coomar Banerjee.
15. „ Radha Mohun Mundle.
16. „ Rakhal Doss Mookerjee.
17. „ Romesh Chunder Mitter.
18. „ Shama Churn Pottitundo.
19. „ Taruck Nath Sircar.
20. „ Woomah Nath Roy Chowdhery.

3. There were no new members added to, or discharged from, the managing committee of the fund during the year under report. The members therefore were the same as reported last year. Dr. Caley has, however, left the district since the names of the Committee were gazetted.

4. There were five general meetings and five sub-committees held during the year. On the whole they were so attended that the number required for forming the quorum was complete in every instance except in one or two occasions. I regret, however, that I am constrained to say that, as a rule, the members of the Committee did not evince much interest in the work.

5. The fund consists of the revenue derived from the cess on land and houses, and of all sums levied or recovered as fines or penalties or otherwise leviable under the Act, and of all sums and of the proceeds of ferries and tolls assigned by Government thereto.

6. The gross amount derived from the above sources during the year under report was Rs. 1,59,644-7-8½. There was no unexpended balance of the year preceding the last in hand, as may be seen from the annexed accounts.

7. The total expenditure during the year under review on all heads amounted to Rs. 1,26,937-2-9, as shown below, viz.—

	Rs.	A.	P.
On new original works	23,878	2	8
On repairs of metalled roads	40,587	10	10
On ditto of unmetalled roads	16,663	14	10
On ditto of bridges and culverts	7,229	1	1
On miscellaneous works	13,125	14	6
Total ...	1,01,484	11	11
Last year's excess expenditure	6,650	4	2
Establishment for valuation department under the heading of "Collection of revenue" ...	9,894	12	7
Establishment for the executive office under the district and sub-divisional committees	3,649	6	5
Secretary's allowance	1,650	0	0
Pension of the late Supervisor of local roads, charged to district fund under orders of Government, &c. ...	417	0	0
Establishment for Executive Engineer's office ...	335	7	9
Contingencies for both valuation and executive offices ...	1,894	2	3
Refunds of excess collections	961	5	8
Grand Total ...	1,26,937	2	9

The details of each of the above items are set forth in form No. 6, Part II of the annual accounts herewith submitted.

8. The total length of the metalled roads in the district is 165 miles, and that of the unmetalled roads 290 miles.

9. There are 32 ferries over the various rivers and khals, and 12 toll-bars on different roads in the district. The net amount realized from the former during the past year was Rs. 13,243-8-0, and that from the latter Rs. 10,961-2-3½, as set forth in the accompanying accounts.

10. *I.—Original works.*—I will now briefly notice the principal works executed during the past year in the order following :—

1. Nimtah road, one mile new metalling.
2. Chungfully and Ramnugger kutcha roads.
3. Kutcha road from Aununtopore to Bhangore.
4. Issoreepore kutcha road.
5. Two culverts on the Fultah Beerasee road.
6. Three culverts on Narainpore road.
7. One pipe drain for the Majeeparah road.

11. The metalling of the one mile of the Nimtah road was undertaken during the year under review. The entire length of this road is 4 miles; but of the metalling of the 2 miles, for which provision was made in the last year's budget, one only has been completed during the year,—the other mile could not be undertaken owing to the delay which occurred in acquiring the land. The circumstances which induced the committee to take this work up were the fact that a local resident, Baboo Modhoo Sooden Banurjee, offered to contribute Rs. 2,000 towards the metalling of this road, and also that it is an important feeder from the Belghoria station on the Eastern Bengal Railway to some large and populous villages in the neighbourhood. The remaining mile has been budgeted for in the present year's estimate, and will be completed as soon as possible. The work has been well done under the personal supervision of the Executive Engineer.

12. The committee next undertook the construction of four kutcha roads, as noted in the margin. The two first are situated in the Diamond Harbour, the third in the Sudder, and fourth in the Shatkhira sub-divisions. These roads were not included in the budget estimate of the last year, but were undertaken in the middle of the year, in order to find employment for persons of the day-labourer class, and those whose crops had in the previous year been almost a total failure. In determining to take these works in hand, the committee acted in the spirit of paragraph 6, clause (*h*) of Government Relief Circular No. 80, dated 17th November 1873, and funds were provided by the transfer of allotments to original works estimated for in the budget. The works were executed under the supervision of both the sub-divisional officers and Executive Engineer, and entirely without assistance from provincial or imperial funds. I may add that the first three roads have been completed, but the last road, Issureepore, has been only partially done, and has still about 6 miles to complete it. These works afforded great relief to the distressed people of the above quarters.

Chungfully, 5 miles.
Ramnugger, 3 miles.
Aununtopore to Bhangore, 6 miles.
Issoreepore, 12 miles.

13. The total expenditure therefore incurred on original works was Rs. 28,878-2-8.

14. *II.—Repairs to metalled roads.*—Under this head come the repairs, amounting to Rs. 40,587-10-10.

1.	Nowabgunge feeder road.	7.	Moneyrampore road.
2.	Fultah Ghât to Itchapore park-gate.	8.	Barripore road.
3.	Belghoria feeder road.	9.	Bistopore road.
4.	Bone Hooghly road.	10.	Takee road.
5.	Ghoseparah road.	11.	Sodepore road.
6.	Gungarampore road.	12.	Russapuglah road.

15. All these repairs were superintended by the Executive Engineer, and paid for out of the funds placed at his disposal.

16. *III.—Repairs to unmetalled roads.*—Of roads falling under this class, ten were repaired during the year under review, and a total length of 90 miles, including surface repairs, was put in order by the Executive Engineer at a total cost of Rs. 16,663-14-10, the whole of which was paid for during the year. The names of the ten roads above alluded to are noted in the margin.

1.	Takee road, kutcha portion.	6.	Backrahat and Roypore road.
2.	Badooria road.	7.	Aununtopore road.
3.	Taragonia road.	8.	Culpee road.
4.	Kholakhally dâk road.	9.	Nellua road.
5.	Neelgunge road.	10.	Narainpore road.

17. *IV.—Repairs to bridges, &c.*—There were altogether about 50 bridges and culverts repaired during the year under review in different parts of the district by the Executive Engineer at a total cost of Rs. 7,229-1-1, and the works were completed and paid for during the year.

18. *V.—Miscellaneous works.*—Under this head come the repairs of a platform for the Busseerhat sub-divisional ferry, as well as the repairs of village roads and other petty and patchworks, at a total cost of Rs. 13,125-14-6. These works were likewise all completed and paid for during the year under review.

19. The above works may be thus summarized :—

		Rs.	A.	P.
1.	Original works	23,878	2	8
2.	Repairs to 12 metalled roads	40,587	10	10
3.	Ditto to 10 unmetalled roads	16,663	14	10
4.	Ditto to about 50 bridges, &c.	7,229	1	1
5.	Miscellaneous works	13,125	14	6
	Total ...	1,01,484	11	11

20. I may here mention that though only the works mentioned in paragraph 12 were exclusively taken up with the view of affording relief to those who needed it, the Executive Engineer was requested in every instance to give employment to the working poor people in the neighbourhood, particularly in localities where any degree of distress was felt. I have every reason to believe that by this arrangement distress was greatly alleviated, and that much was done towards mitigating a calamity that would otherwise have been more severely felt.

21. The following sums were allotted to each sub-division for improvement of village tracks and water-courses. These works were entirely superintended at head-quarters by the Vice-Chairman, and in other parts of the district by the sub-divisional officer, and by members of the Branch Road Cess Committees in localities adjacent to their homes; funds being from time to time supplied to them by the sub-divisional officers, who periodically inspected work so executed :—

			Rs.
1.	For head-quarter	sub-division	1,500
2.	For Diamond Harbour	ditto	1,900
3.	For Barripore	ditto	1.500
4.	For Baraset	ditto	1,900
5.	For Busseerhat	ditto	1,800
6.	For Shatkhira	ditto	1,800
7.	For Barrackpore	ditto	1,000
8.	For Dum-Dum	ditto	600
		Total	12,000

22. In the month of September last a general meeting of the Road Cess Committee was held under orders of Government, before whom were laid statements under Sections 69 and 70.

23. The total amount of the cesses leviable under the District Road Cess Act, as estimated by the Collector under Section 69, together with other sources of income for the cess year 1874-75, and including the balance of the past year, is Rs. 1,75,806-4-11½, composed as follows :—

		Rs.	A.	P.
1.	Cess on lands	1,09,133	0	0
2.	Cess on house	7,000	0	0
3.	Road cess leviable otherwise than under the District Road Cess Act	390	0	0
4.	Road tolls	11.606	0	0
5.	Ferry tolls	14,945	0	0
6.	Sales of produce and stores	25	0	0
7.	Balance of last year	32,707	4	11

24. The works on which the committee propose to expend the above income during the ensuing year are the following.

25. Under the head of original works, the metalling of 2 miles of Takee road, and the construction of the Adhatta and Issoreepore unmetalled roads, and 1 bridge and 3 culverts, have been determined upon; while under the head of repairs, 31 metalled and 25 unmetalled roads, and about 29 bridges, &c., are to be put in order at an aggregate cost of Rs. 1,09,701-10-0.

26. The details are as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Takee road	9,000		
Adhatta road	3,755		
Issoreepore road	2,500		
Bridges, &c.	2,991		
Compensation	617		
Total	18,863	2	0

	Rs.	A.	P.
Original works, as per margin ...	18,863	2	0
25 metalled roads	62,785	0	0
24 unmetalled roads	12,753	8	0
29 bridges and culverts, &c. ...	15,300	0	0

27. Under the head of miscellaneous works to be undertaken during the year 1874-75, Rs. 10,500 have been set apart for improvement of village roads, giving an average of Rs. 1,300 to each of the 8 sub-divisions of the district. Rs. 6,650-8-0 have also been assigned for any special works that may be necessary during the year to come, and Rs. 6,000 for relief works, should any such be unhappily required. There has also been set apart Rs. 10,000 for short collections and printing and other incidental charges, &c., Rs. 2,000 for surveying and preparing land plans of the district roads, and Rs. 18,564 for Public Works establishment, &c., to be retained under the Executive Engineer for local works

These various items bring up Rs. 53,714-8-0, to which has been added the sum of Rs. 11,299 for establishments in the collection and executive departments, including their contingencies.

28. It only remains for me to notice the manner in which the Secretary and Executive Engineer have respectively discharged their duties. Of the former I have little to add to what I have said on other occasions. Baboo Rakhal Doss Mookerjee is in every respect a most efficient officer; and he is entitled to much credit for the manner in which he completed the valuation work of the district, as well as for the manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office since the actual levy of the cess commenced. Baboo Radhica Persad Mookerjee, the Executive Engineer, has given me great satisfaction by the zealous and active way in which he has carried on the work of his department. A good deal has been done, and many roads that had not been touched for years, and had become through disrepair useless as means of communication, have been made fit for traffic. He has, considering his heavy office work, given a large amount of personal supervision, and it is to this mainly that I attribute the improvement in the district road, which has undoubtedly been effected during the past year.

No. 6—Part I.

24-PERGUNNAHS DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

Annual Account of Income and Expenditure from 1st October 1873 to 30th September 1874.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance on 30th Sept. 1873 … … … { Cash in hand deficit … …	—5,775 14 2	
{ Advances outstanding … …	……	
	—5,775 14 2	
Deduct … … … Balance at credit of deposits …	874 6 0	—6,650 4 2
Receipts of the year.		
Revenue under District Road Cess Act of 1871 { Cess on lands … … …	95,354 10 3	
„ on mines, railways, &c. …	……	
„ on houses … … …	8,815 13 3	
Fines … … … …	999 15 6	1,05,170 7 0
Road Cess leviable otherwise than under District Road Cess Act … … … … … … …	214 0 2	214 0 2
Receipts from tolls … { Road tolls … … …	10,961 2 3	
Ferry tolls … … …	13,243 8 0	
Canal or river tolls … …	……	24,204 10 3
Grants-in-aid from provincial reserve fund … …	……	[illegible]0,000 0 0
Sales of produce and stores … … … … …	……	55 6 3
Fines … … … … … … … …	……	……
Miscellaneous … … … … … … …	……	……
Total …	……	1,52,994 3 6

		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
COLLECTIONS OF REVENUE.			
Establishment … … … … … … …		15,611 3 0	
Contingent charges … … … … … …		1,894 2 3	17,505 5 3
Refunds of excess collections, &c. … … … …		……	86 15 8
OUTLAY ON DISTRICT WORKS.	Rs. A. P.		
Original Works { Roads and bridges …	23,878 2 8		
River and canal works …	……	23,878 2 8	
Repairs … { Roads and bridges …	77,156 9 3		
River and canal works …	……		
Ferries … … …	450 0 0	77,606 9 3	1,01,484 11 11
Establishment … … … … … … …		……	335 7 9
Tools and plant … … … … … … …		……	……
Total outlay to be passed …		……	1,19,412 8 7
Balance on 30th September 1874 { Cash in hand … … … …		32,687 3 6	
Advances outstanding … … …		20 1 5	
		32,707 4 11	
Add … Balance at debit of deposits … …		874 6 0	33,581 10 11
Total …		……	1,52,994 3 6

F. B. PEACOCK, *Chairman, 24-Pergunnahs District Road Cess Committee.*

Memorandum showing in detail the actual Cash Balance on the 30th September 1874.

PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Balance at credit of the 24-Pergunnahs District Road Fund in the Alipore Treasury	29,561 3 0½		
Cash in the hands of disbursers...	3,126 0 6		
		32,687 3 6½	

Memorandum showing in detail the Balance at Credit of Deposit on the 30th September 1874.

PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Amount refunded to ferry and toll-farmers ...	874 6 0	874 6 0	Balance at debit of the account. Explanation has been called for,—*vide* Controller's No. 2430, dated 22nd February 1875.

Memorandum showing in detail the Amount of Outstanding Advances on the 30th September 1874.

PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Balance at credit of Public Works Department in the 24-Pergunnahs District Treasury	20 1 5		
Amount due by contractor	0 0 0		
		20 1 5	

F. B. PEACOCK, *Chairman, Road Cess Committee.*

No. 6—Part II.

24-PERGUNNAHS DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

Details of Income and Expenditure for the year 1873-74, to accompany the Annual Account from 1st October 1873 to 30th September 1874, for that year.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount sanctioned as per budget estimate.	Particulars.		Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	INCOME.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Revenue under District Road Cess Act of 1871	1,11,471 0 0	Amount collected under Act X of 1871 ...		95,354 10 3	
	9,776 0 0	Ditto on houses ...		8,815 13 3	
	....	Fines ...		999 15 6	1,05,170 7 [illegible]
Road Cess leviable otherwise than under District Road Cess Act	370 0 0	Other cess ...		214 0 2	214 [illegible]
			Rs. A. P.		
Receipts from tolls		Toll bar on Bakrahat road	1,230 8 6		
		Ditto Bollakhally "	415 0 0		
		Ditto Narampore "	100 0 0		
		Ditto Culpee "	1,735 5 6		
		Ditto Bistoopore "	876 14 9		
		Ditto Tackoorpookar "	740 0 0		
		Ditto Majeeparrah "	900 0 0		
		Ditto Badooreah "	325 0 0		
		Mitterhat toll bar on Takee road	900 0 0		
		Dhurmotollah " "	2,803 5 6		
		Toll bar on Sookchur "	765 0 0		
		Ditto on Bankipore and Oostee road ...	170 0 0	10,961 2 3	
	10,500 0 0				
Receipts from ferries		Realized from sale of Kooteeghatta ferry	100 0 0		
		Ditto ditto Ootur Burranugore ferry	816 0 0		
		Ditto ditto Burranugore "	300 0 0		
		Ditto ditto Goaberiah "	305 0 0		
		Ditto ditto Buddertollah "	200 0 0		
		Ditto ditto Hyathpore "	320 0 0		
		Ditto ditto Budge-Budge "	743 12 0		
		Ditto ditto Poonjallee "	230 0 0		
		Ditto ditto Roypore "	220 0 0		
		Ditto ditto Monohurgunge "	305 0 0		
		Ditto ditto Ooturbhag Peallee "	1,080 12 0		
		Ditto ditto Khollakhally "	220 0 0		
		Ditto ditto Tambooldah "	261 0 0		
		Ditto ditto Amjharah "	325 0 0		
		Ditto ditto Nuckpool "	1,200 0 0		
		Ditto ditto Tarragooneah "	315 0 0		
		Ditto ditto Badooriah "	600 0 0		
		Ditto ditto Banshtollah "	350 0 0		
		Ditto ditto Takee "	350 0 0		
		Ditto ditto Hasnabad "	495 0 0		
		Ditto ditto Debhatta "	148 0 0		
		Ditto ditto Chandooriah "	817 0 0		
		Ditto ditto Busseerhat "	750 0 0		
		Ditto ditto Etendah "	480 0 0		
		Ditto ditto Kullarooch "	276 0 0		
		Ditto ditto Keckseallee "	575 0 0		
		Ditto ditto Juboorah "	200 0 0		
		Ditto ditto Dum Dum "	108 0 0		
		Ditto ditto Nuldaree "	230 0 0		
		Ditto ditto Akarpore "	80 0 0		
		Ditto ditto Bhamrah "	160 0 0		
		Ditto ditto Gangneah "	80 0 0	13,243 8 0	24,2[illegible]4 1[illegible]
	13,000 0 0				
Grants-in-aid	30,000 0 0	Amount sanctioned as per Bengal Government No. 3739, dated 17th July 1873		30,000 0 0	
	40 0 0	Amount of other receipts		55 6 3	30,055 6 3
		Total Income ...			1,59,644 7 8
		EXPENDITURE.			
		Establishments.			
On collection of revenue and committee's control.		Salary of the ministerial officers attached to the Valuation Department, under Deputy Collector in charge Road Cess, for 12 months		7,9[illegible]6 4 7	
		Ditto peons for ditto ...		1,928 8 0	
		Ditto committee office for ditto		2,471 11 0	
		Ditto sub-divisional branch committee office ditto ...		1,177 11 5	
		Secretary's allowance		1,650 0 0	
		Pension and gratuity		417 0 0	
				15,611 3 0	
		Contingencies		1,894 2 3	17,505 5 3
		Carried over ..		......	17,505 5 3

Sub-head of Estimate	Amount sanctioned as per budget estimate.	Particulars.	Amount	Total.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		Brought forward ..		17,505 5 3
		EXPENDITURE.—(*Continued.*)		
		OUTLAY ON DISTRICT WORKS.		
		Original Works.		
	7,250 0 0	Metalling the Nimtah road	2,680 12 0	
	5,500 0 0	Constructing the Chungfully and Ramnuggur cutcha road	5,816 7 6	
	3,035 0 0	Constructing Annunthpore road commencing from Bhaugore to Annunthpore	3,531 7 5	
Original Works...	9,891 0 0	Constructing Issurreepore road between Kallygunge and Issurreepore *via* Nokipore	8,850 11 0	
	734 0 0	Constructing 2 culverts on the Fulthbeerasee road ...	249 8 0	
	118 0 0	Constructing 3 ditto on the Narainpore road near Malouchа	112 2 3	
	67 0 0	Constructing 1 pipe drain for the Majeepara road .	69 12 9	
		Compensation paid for lands taken up for Issurreepore and Debhatta and Kooleah roads	2,567 5 9	23,878 2 8
	26,095 0 0	Total Original Works ...		23,878 2 8
		REPAIRS, ROADS AND BRIDGES		
		Repairs of Metalled Roads.		
	2,179 0 0	Nobabgunge feeder road	1,741 6	
	1,073 0 0	Ditto from Pultahghât to Echapore park-gate . ..	962 8	
	1,021 0 0	Belghurrea feeder road	1,184 1	
	3,440 0 0	Bonhooghly road	3,427 11	
	3,414 0 0	Ghoseparah road between Mullick's Baugh and Kona ..	2,217 15	
		Russapuglah road	54 13 11	
	7,450 0 0	Gungarampore road	7,386 3 11	
	2,492 0 0	Moneerampore „	2,402 1 0	
	5,385 0 0	Barripore road, from Ballygunge to Gurreah and Gurreeah to Barripore	5,312 15 6	
	2,325 0 0	Bistoopore road	2,256 8 9	
	12,[illegible]91 0 0	Takee road, 1st to 25th mile	12,507 2 8	
	1,268 0 0	Sodepore cross road, from 13th mile Jessore road to 11th mile Grand Trunk Road	1,034 2 6	
	42,638 0 0		4[illegible],587 10 10	
		Unmetalled Roads.		
	1,349 8 0	Takee road from 26th to 36th mile	1,156 8	
	1,317 0 0	Badooriah road	1,161 14	
	1,043 0 0	Tarragooneah road	1,0[illegible]0 11	
	1,874 0 0	Khollakhally dâk road	403 12	
	788 0 0	Neelgunge fair-weather road	617 10	
	6,237 0 0	Bakrahat and Roypore road	6 3[illegible]2 8	
	1,420 0 0	Annuntopore road	423 15 9	
Repair ...	77 0 0	Closing the breach in the bund over the Jobangah Khall on the Annuntopore road . ... .. - ...	69 3 3	
	4,685 0 0	Culpee road	4,377 5 0	
	1,044 0 0	Nullooah road	927 14 6	
	2,763 0 0	Narainpore road	[illegible]0 4 0	
	82 3 0	Narainpore road from Quakhally to Narainpore .	82 3 0	
	22,670 11 0		16,663 14 10	
		Repairs to Bridges.		
	1,485 0 0	Repairs to bridges on the Culpee road	1,302 12 3	
	851 0 0	Ditto to wooden bridges on the Koarapooker road ..	920 13 3	
	644 0 0	Ditto to Jonarkhall bridge on the Pretahoba road .	807 6 10	
	1,518 0 0	Ditto to Shaikparra bridge ditto	1,176 0 1	
	485 0 0	Deviation line of road near the Soorjeepore suspension bridge	440 2 3	
	348 0 0	Repairs to the wingwall of the Satkhirah bridge	313 12 6	
	944 0 0	Ditto to Balughatta bridge on the Takee road	702 2 0	
	175 0 0	Drain bridge over road-side drain near the Bistoopore thana on Bollakhally road	175 0 0	
	225 0 0	One wooden bridge on the Dum-Dum cantonment road ..	219 7 0	
	674 0 0	Repairing the culverts on the Satkhirah road	634 5 11	
	170 0 0	Ditto on the Gungarampore road .	160 11 0	
		Repairing Matea bridge on the Takee road	876 8 0	
	7,519 0 0		7,229 1 1	
	12,000 0 0	Improvements of sub-divisional village roads of this district	11,559 0 9	
	1,200 0 0	Petty repairs	1,1[illegible]8 13 9	77,156 9 3
	630 0 0	Repairing platforms for Busseerhaut sub-divisional ferry ..	450 0 0	450 0 0
		Establishment.		
		Establishment entertained in the Executive Engineer's office	335 7 9	335 7 9
		Refunds of excess collections	86 15 8	86 15 8
		Total Expenditure ...	....	1,19,412 8 7

The 17th November 1874.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Chairman, Road Cess Committee.

No. 468R, dated Alipore, the 14th December 1874.

From—F. B. PEACOCK, ESQ., Magistrate and Chairman, Road Cess Committee, 24-Pergunnahs,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

WITH reference to your No. 34PR, dated the 7th instant, I have the honor to submit the following explanation of the discrepancies alluded to.

1. Rs. 4,434 and Rs. 10,819-2-0 (total Rs. 15,253-2-0) on account of security deposits, &c., and amount refunded by the Executive Engineer, &c., in the 2nd and 3rd quarterly returns of 1873-74, were struck off from both sides of the accounts, under instructions from the Controller of Public Works Accounts, as per copies of his letters, No. 10510, dated 19th August 1874, and No. 14612, dated 21st November 1874, herewith forwarded.

2. Rs. 961-5-8, on being actually paid out of the treasury, were shown in the annual accounts instead of Rs. 16,214-7-8, and of the difference, viz. Rs. 15.253-2-0, Rs. 10,819-2-0 were struck off as above, and the remainder, Rs. 4,434, transferred to deposits, under the instructions of the Controller above quoted.

3. The sum of Rs. 6,650 was expended in excess of last year's collections, and its details were duly given in the annual accounts of that year. It has been shown in the memorandum on the back of the 1st quarterly accounts of that year.

4. The discrepancy of Rs. 8,602-13-10 between Rs. 1,35,540-0-7, the total of the quarterly returns, and Rs. 1,26,937-2-9, the total of the annual accounts, referred to in paragraph 4, is accounted for as follows:—Rs. 1,35,540-0-7 — Rs. 15,253-2-0 struck off for the reason stated in paragraph 1, + Rs. 6,650-4-2, the amount of excess expenditure on account of the last year, = Rs. 1,26,937-2-9, shown in the annual accounts.

5. Similarly, Rs. 15,253-2-0. cited in the 1st paragraph, being deducted from the amount of total receipts, viz. Rs. 1,74,897-9-8, as shown in the quarterly accounts, will give the sum of Rs. 1,59,644-7-8½, as shown in the annual accounts.

6. The amount of Rs. 417 has been shown under the sub-head "Pension," as directed.

7. The annual accounts, together with the explanation called for, are herewith resubmitted.

Remarks made upon examination of the Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of the 24-Pergunnahs District Road Fund for the 3rd quarter of the cess year 1873-74, ending 30th June 1874.

REMARKS.—Rs. 5,000, amount refunded by the District Engineer on account of Issurepore Road during May 1874, has been credited and debited to "Refunds." The amount has therefore been struck off from both sides of the statements of receipts and expenditure.

Rs. 4,434, amount refunded to ferry and toll farmers during May 1874, has been debited by this office to "Deposit," and not to "Refunds," as done by the Vice-Chairman.

No. 10510, dated Fort William, the 19th August 1874.

Memo.—By F. R. BOYCE, ESQ., Controller of Public Works Accounts.

FORWARDED to the Chairman of the District Road Cess Committee, 24-Pergunnahs, for information.

No. 14612, dated Fort William, the 21st November 1874.

Memo. from—F. R. BOYCE, ESQ., Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bengal,
To—The Chairman of the District Road Committee, 24-Pergunnahs.

IN reply to his No. 441R of 12th instant, the undersigned has the honor to observe that the sum of Rs. 5,819-2-0, being a portion of Rs. 12,000 advanced to the Deputy Magistrate, Satkhira, and shown in the accounts as cash balance in hand of disbursers, should not have been credited to Refunds, but to the account of Advances to disbursers, when it was so recovered from the Relief Committee.

2. It is therefore requested the Chairman will be so good as to write back the amount in the quarterly accounts ending 30th September 1874, if the same has not been already done by him, submitting a revised account for the quarter.

No. 96, dated Kishnaghur, the 29th December 1874.

From—C. C. STEVENS, ESQ., Magistrate and Chairman of the Nuddea District Road Cess Committee,

To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division

WITH reference to your No. 34PR, dated 30th September 1874, I have the honor to submit the following report of local improvements carried out in the Nuddea district during the cess year ending 30th September 1874.

2. Rs. 30,000 were at first allotted to this district for the improvement of the existing lines of communications, and the construction of new roads and bridges, and for establishments. To this was added a further grant of Rs. 20,000 to meet the requirements of famine. In addition to these sums were received Rs. 67,148, the cess collected under Act X of 1871, Rs. 18,024 collected from tolls and ferries. The total receipts of the year under notice amounted to Rs. 1 32,454.

3. Of this amount, Rs. 50,801 was expended on original works. The chief works are detailed below.

A timber bridge on masonry piers and abutments, having 3 bays of 24 feet each, was constructed on the Kishnaghur and Meherpore road. This work has been satisfactorily completed at a cost of Rs. 4,245.

4. A bridge has been constructed on the Kishnaghur and Kissengunge road, on masonry piers and abutments, having 3 bays of 24 feet span. This work has been completed at a total cost of Rs. 6,507.

5. A portion of the Kishnaghur and Kishengunge road has been metalled at a cost of Rs. 5,010. I regret to say that much injury was done to this by the inundations.

6. An embankment was constructed from the Judge's house to Sumboonuggur. Rs. 1,376 has been expended on this work; it is nearly completed. The cost of this embankment will probably be recovered.

7. In addition to the works above mentioned, certain sums of money have been spent on surveys and taking levels of the several roads and embankments.

8. Rs 27,202 have been expended for the construction of new roads and bridges, &c., in the Sudder sub-division during the last famine. Most of these works have been satisfactorily completed.

REPAIRS.

9. *Repairs to metalling of Kishnaghur and Baggoolah road*—Rs 8,994 have been spent on this road The work was completed before the 30th September 1874. This is the most important feeder road in the district.

10. *Repairs to metalling of Choygdah and Bongong road*—This road has been completed at a total cost of Rs. 7,439.

11. *Repairs to metalling of Kissengunge and Kotechandpore road.*—This is an important line of communication between the districts of Jessore and Nuddea The traffic is always heavy, and the sum of Rs. 4,692, which has been expended on the road, is hardly sufficient.

12. *Repairs to metalling of Ranaghat and Santipore road.*—Rs. 2,822 have been spent in the repairs of this road.

13. *Repairs to the metalling of the Kishnaghur and Santipore road.*—This work has been completed at a total cost of Rs. 4,116.

14. Besides the works specified above, petty repairs have been executed on the lines of cutcha roads, but these do not appear to call for mention in detail.

15. Rs. 13,800 have been expended for the construction and repairs of village roads. Of this amount Rs. 2,775 have been spent in Kooshtea, Rs. 2,475 in Meherpore, Rs. 1,875 in Chooadangah, Rs. 2,400 in Ranaghat, Rs 2,475 in Bongong, and Rs. 1,837 in the Sudder sub-division.

16. As regards works done on account of famine, detailed report and accounts were forwarded to Colonel Trevor, Additional Chief Engineer. The statement which accompanies, includes works of all kinds undertaken in the district, both those connected with relief and those connected with the regular road works. I have already reported in my No. 9Ct—RC, dated 2nd December 1874, that a sum of Rs. 3,,805 has been overdrawn from the treasury and spent chiefly in famine works.

17. The remainder of the expenditure was upon establishment for collection of revenue, committee's office and work establishment, arboriculture, dâk bungalow establishment, miscellaneous contingent expenses, and repairs to the Kishnaghur and Boggoolah dâk bungalows. These are of minor importance, and deserve no special mention.

18. During the year under review three district road cess committees were held, at all of which a quorum was obtained There are five branch road cess committees in the district. The village road money was entirely distributed by these local committees.

19. The two dâk bungalows are now well and comfortably furnished, and in thoroughly good order.

20. A few observations occur to me on general topics connected with the roads, and these I will now proceed to give.

21. In my opinion, the working of the sub-divisional committees has been satisfactory upon the whole, though I believe individual instances of selfishness have occurred. I should like to see the whole control of the purely local roads made over to these committees, leaving in the hands of the district committee merely those lines of road which affect more than one sub-division, or which communicate with other districts. I also think that a sub-committee should be established in the Sudder sub-division as in the others. The district committee is not a suitable body for the discussion of small details, and moreover it is not possible to represent adequately on the district committee the different parts of the sub-division.

22. The district committee is too unwieldy a body to do anything except general work, and I should greatly prefer that its duties should be restricted to passing the estimates required by law, appointing the establishments, fixing the rate of cess, and generally controlling the work of the sub-committees.

23. This year the district committee was exceedingly unwilling to renew the cess at the maximum rate, and this measure was carried only by my casting vote. The roads of this district are so extensive and costly, that I think it extremely unlikely that even with the maximum rate the committee will ever be able to keep them up in good order without assistance. The District Committee is of opinion that as a considerable part of the expenditure incurred is for the benefit of Jessore, some assistance might fairly be given by the committee of that district.

24. The expenditure of a considerable sum on village roads has been certainly a popular and useful measure. It has probably done more than anything else to reconcile the people to the imposition of the road cess. A large proportion of the grants for village roads have been supplemented by private local subscriptions.

25. The district committee has felt considerable disappointment at not being allowed, in accordance with the law, to make its own arrangements for establishment. The committee thinks (and I entirely agree) that it would be far better that the whole control of the establishment should rest in the Chairman. Professional inspection and scientific aid of a high order may be deemed requisite, and the committee has no objection to this; but the entire control of the execution ought to lie with those who collect, or who pay the money.

26. The budget of the committee has been rendered nugatory by the determination of Government to maintain for the present the existing system. The committee has no idea even what charge Government will make for the establishment, or on what principle this charge will be made. I can only express the hope that as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, Government will allow the committee the liberty of choice, which appears to have been originally contemplated when the Road Cess Act was framed.

27. I am disposed to think that it would be more convenient if the road cess year were changed so as to correspond with the official year. As matters now stand, the greater part of the expenditure should be incurred in the first-half of the year, while the greater part of the income will not be realized till the second-half. It will not be easy to maintain large balances at the credit of the fund at the end of the year, because undue weight will probably be given by the committee to the existence of such balances, and the income unduly reduced accordingly.

28. Of the officers employed, I beg leave specially to bring to notice Supervisor Baboo Dwarkanath Sirkar. He is extremely active and systematic, and has particularly distinguished himself in the discharge of his duties connected with famine. The District Committee proposes to appoint him as Engineer as soon as Government may permit the arrangement.

29. This report would not be complete without a mention of the inundations of the year. They have severely damaged several of our roads, though happily no great injury has been done to the country generally. The expense of repairs will of course fall on the fund of 1874-75.

No. 6—Part I.

NUDDEA DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

Annual Account of Income and Expenditure from 1st October 1873 to 30th September 1874.

		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance on 30th Sept. 1873.	Cash in hand deficit	......	−2,718 3 2
	Advances outstanding	......	......
Deduct	Balance at credit of deposits ...	......	......
Receipts of the year.			
Revenue under District Road Cess Act of 1871	Cess on lands	58,853 1 11	
	" on mines, railways, &c. ...	......	
	" on houses	8,244 15 6	
	Fines	49 5 3	67,147 6 8
Road cess leviable otherwise than under District Road Cess Act		1 4 9	1 4 9
Receipts from tolls ...	Road tolls	2,893 10 0	
	Ferry tolls	14,793 15 8	
	Canal or river tolls	......	17,687 9 8
Grants-in-aid from provincial reserve fund		......	50,000 0 0
Sales of produce and stores		......	59 1 0
Fines		......	......
Miscellaneous		......	277 6 9
	Total ...	......	1,32,454 9 8

			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
COLLECTIONS OF REVENUE.				
Establishment			6,233 11 8	
Contingent charges			2,627 11 9	8,861 7 5
OUTLAY ON DISTRICT WORKS.				
Original Works	Roads and bridges ...	49,279 14 11		
	River and canal works ...	1,521 15 6	50,801 14 5	
Repairs ...	Roads and bridges ...	96,974 7 0		
	River and canal works ...	......		
	Ferries	......	96,974 7 0	1,47,776 5 5
Establishment			......	8,225 10 1
Refunds			......	189 15 5
Tools and plant...			......	2,206 13 9
	Total outlay to be passed ...		......	1,67,260 4 1
Balance on 30th Sept. 1874.	Cash in hand		......	
	Deficit balance in treasury		−40,045 11 3	
Deduct ...	Balance at credit of P. W. D.		5,240 0 10	−34,805 10 5
	Total ...		......	1,32,454 9 8

C. C. STEVENS, *Magistrate and Chairman,*
District Road Cess Committee.

NUDDEA MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE, the 29th December 1874.

No. 6—Part II.

NUDDEA DISTRICT.

Details of Income and Expenditure from 1st October 1873 to 30th September 1874, to accompany the Annual Account for the year.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	INCOME.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		Amount collected under Act X of 1871.		
Revenue under District Road Cess Act X of 1871 ...		Cess on lands	58,853 1 11	
		Do. on houses	8,244 15 6	
		Do. fines	49 5 3	67,147 6 8
		Other cesses	1 4 9	1 4 9
	80,000 0 0			
Receipts from tolls ...		Simultolla toll bar on Kishnaghur and Nuddea road ..	371 6 0	
		Gopalnuggur ditto on Ranaghat and Gopalnuggur road ...	2,158 0 0	
		Ramnuggur ditto on Ramnuggur and Khalispore road ...	207 0 0	
		Kharagoda ditto on Kharagoda and Lokenathpore road ...	157 4 0	2,893 10
	1,800 0 0			
Receipts from ferries ...		Realized from sale of Nuddea ferry	3,551 0 0	
		Ditto ditto of Paneeghatta „	108 8 0	
		Ditto ditto of Bagadanga „	319 0 0	
		Ditto ditto of Gowary „	2,290 0 0	
		Ditto ditto of Ramnuggur „	389 0 0	
		Ditto ditto of Dindutt „ .. .	499 6 0	
		Ditto ditto of Hanskhally „	2,243 0 0	
		Ditto ditto of Choondangah „	492 8 0	
		Ditto ditto of Subulpore „	737 0 0	
		Ditto ditto of Peerpore „	172 0 0	
		Ditto ditto of Nonagunge „	313 0 0	
		Ditto ditto of Ugrodeep „	680 0 0	
		Ditto ditto of Assaroo „	406 0 0	
		Ditto ditto of Kisengunge „	1,184 8 5	
		Ditto ditto of Bazitpore „	318 0 0	
		Ditto ditto of Molnath „	484 0 0	
		Ditto ditto of Monakhally „	486 1 3	
		Ditto ditto of Haustaberria „	97 0 0	
		Ditto ditto of Raneenuggur „	114 0 0	
		Ditto ditto of Dakdoh „	10 0 0	14,798 15 8
	15,500 0 0			
Grants ...		Amount sanctioned by Government on account of grants for road works— Rs. A. P.		
		As per Bengal Government No. 3739 of 17th July 1873 ... ... 30,000 0 0		
		As per Bengal Government No. 249S.R. of 24th January 1874 ... ... 20,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	
	50,000 0 0			50,000 0 0
Other receipts ...		Sale proceeds of trees on road-sides	59 1 0	
		Miscellaneous receipts, such as dâk bungalow collections, &c.	277 6 9	336 7 9
	210 0 0			
		Total Receipts ..	.. ...	1,35,172 13 10
		EXPENDITURE.		
Collection of revenue and Committee's control		Head clerk on Rs. 52, from October 1873 to April 1874, and from May to September 1874, at Rs. 54 ...	634 0 0	
		Clerks, on Rs. 30 per mensem	[illegible] 8 3	
		Ditto, on „ 25 „	973 5 11	
		Mohurirs, on Rs. 15 „	1,055 0 8	
		Ticca mohurir, on Rs. 15 per mensem	68 0 10	
		Peons, on Rs. 6 per mensem	1,302 13 3	
		Two assessors for house cess duties, with peons ...	399 15 10	
		Salary of peons under the canoongoes for ditto ...	255 14 11	
		One clerk under the Chairman	420 0 0	6,233 11 8
	17,783 0 0			
Contingencies ...		Contingent expenses on account of stationery, furniture, postage, receipt stamps, &c.	2,627 11 9	2,627 11 9
	....	Carried over ...	... ..	8,861 7 5

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		Brought forward ...	......	8,861 7 5
		ORIGINAL WORKS—ROADS AND BRIDGES.		
Original Works...		Construction of a bridge on Kishnaghur and Meherpore road	4,245 9 3	
		Construction of Secondra Bridge on Kishnaghur and Ranaghat road	924 12 3	
		Ditto of a bridge on Kishnaghur and Kissengunge road ...	6,507 15 4	
		Ditto of a timber bridge on the 6th mile of the Kishnaghur and Santipore road	81 8 0	
		Ditto of a bridge on Ranaghat and Santipore Road ...	443 2 11	
		Metalling Kishnaghur and Kissengunge road	5,010 12 1	
		Survey of a proposed road from Dignaghur to Deyparah	27 10 0	
		Ditto of a ditto from Oola to Santipore	35 13 0	
		Ditto of a ditto from Modonpore to Ghoseparah ...	54 5 0	
		Ditto of a ditto from Meerah to Plassiparah	64 14 0	
		Construction of roads and bridges in the Meherpore sub-division	3,100 0 0	
		Ditto of ditto and ditto in the Chooadangah ditto ...	942 10 0	
		Construction of a road from Gyeghattah to Matkomra in Bongong sub-division	425 0 0	
		Ditto of a ditto from Ramnuggur to Jhaoodanga ...	181 0 0	
		Ditto of Burnoberrea road	32 8 0	
		Construction of roads, bridges, and digging tanks, in the sudder sub-division, including contribution to Beernaghur tank	27,202 7 1	
				49,270 14 11
	24,483 0 0			
		River and Canal Works.		
Original Works.—River and Canal Works		Survey of Sumboonuggur embankment	1,376 1 0	
		Ditto of Hatchalla embankment	39 5 6	
		Ditto of Nischindpore ditto	106 9 0	
				1,521 15 6
		REPAIRS—ROADS AND BRIDGES.		
Repairs		Repairs to Kishnaghur and Boggoola road	8,994 8 3	
		Collection, &c., of metals on Chogdoh and Bongong road...	7,439 1 0	
		Repairs to Kishnaghur and Santipore road	4,113 9 1	
		Ditto to Kishnaghur and Kissengunge road	2,943 7 0	
		Ditto to metalling of Kissengunge and Kotechandpore road	4,692 13 1	
		Ditto to Ranaghat and Santipore road .	2,822 3 0	
		Ditto to a bridge on Chooadangah and Meherpore road...	151 4 3	
		Ditto to bridges on Kooshtea and Salgamudea road ...	15 0 0	
		Ditto to Coomarcolly and Kanchadear road ...	434 12 6	
		Ditto to Kooshtea and Dadapore road	15 0 0	
		Ditto to Kishnaghur and Meherpore road	237 11 6	
		Ditto to Nischindpore and Hatbolea road	990 15 10	
		Ditto to Kishnaghur and Nuddea road	500 0 0	
		Ditto to a bridge on the 1st mile of the Ranaghat and Santipore road	132 5 9	
		Ditto to bridges on Gopalnuggur and Chowgacha road ...	220 6 6	
		Ditto to bridges on Boggoola and Bagadanga road ...	52 14 0	
		Ditto to Santipore and Culna road .	37 5 9	
		Petty repairs to Dareeghatta bridge on Chogdoh and Bongong road	85 0 0	
		Ditto ditto to Gowary ghât	15 0 0	
		Ditto ditto to Hanskhally ghât and removing silt deposited from the approach road at Hanskhally ferry	122 15 6	
		Repairs to Chitla bridge on Hatbolea road	199 10 9	
		Petty repairs to Khalishpore bridge	109 15 6	
		Ditto to culverts on Modunpore and Sooksagur road	71 0 0	
		Repairing embankment from Baugaljhee to Hatra ...	338 9 3	
		Repairs to bridge on Ranaghat and Jagooly road ...	109 4 3	
		Providing chowkeedars for the inspection bungalows ...	78 0 0	
		Ditto pay of a chowkeedar for guarding timbers of the Gokoolkhally	55 0 0	
		Entertainment of an establishment for protecting the bridges on the Chooadandah and Meherpore road during the flood	20 0 0	
		Repairs to dâk bungalow at Boggoolah ...	107 15 6	
		Ditto to culverts on Coomarcolly and Kanchadear road	200 0 0	
		Ditto to Gorai and Coomarcolly road	300 0 0	
		Ditto to Salgamudea and Hurinarainpore road ...	200 0 0	
		Ditto to Kooshtea and Dadapore road	250 0 0	
		Ditto to metalling on ditto	250 0 0	
		Ditto to Barokhada and Nowparah road	500 0 0	
		Ditto to Taragunneah and Praigpore road	150 0 0	
		Ditto to Halsa and Durgapore road	300 0 0	
		Ditto to village roads in Kooshtea sub-division ...	2,775 0 0	
		Ditto to Maniknuggur and Ramnuggur road .	300 0 0	
		Ditto to Tehutto and Chapra road	500 0 0	
		Ditto to bridges on Mamdogary and Gopalpore road	800 0 0	
		Ditto to Bamundea embankment ...	300 0 0	
		Ditto to Meherpore and Hedoypore road	500 0 0	
		Ditto to ditto and Kureempore road	200 0 0	
		Ditto to Kureempore and Sikarpore road	200 0 0	
		Ditto to Meherpore and Nundonpore road... ...	150 0 0	
		Ditto to ditto and Plassiparah road	200 0 0	
		Ditto to Nundunpore and Tehutto road	400 0 0	
		Carried over ..	43,589 12 3	59,663 5 10

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		Brought forward	43,580 12 3	59,663 5 10
		REPAIRS—ROADS AND BRIDGES.—(*Continued.*)		
Repairs.—(*Contd.*)		Repairs to Meherpore and Gangnie road ...	300 0 0	
		Ditto to village roads in Meherpore sub-division ...	2,475 0 0	
		Maintenance repairs to Chooadangah and Jhenidah road ..	500 0 0	
		Repairs to Chooadangah Bazar to Cutchery road	100 0 0	
		Ditto to Chooadangah and Meherpore road	500 0 0	
		Ordinary repairs to Ramnuggur and Khalispore road ..	900 0 0	
		Ditto to Ramnuggur and Peerpore road ...	200 0 0	
		Repairs to Ramnuggur and Mamkunggur road .	900 0 0	
		Ditto to Lokenathpore and Kharagodah road ...	200 0 0	
		Ditto to Kharagodah and Jhenidah road . ..	130 0 0	
		Ditto to Chooadangah and Damurhooda road ..	5 0 0 0	
		Ditto to Gokulkhally bridge	187 10 0	
		Ditto to Allumdangah Bazar to Railway Station ...	18 0 0	
		Ditto to village roads in Chooadangah sub-division .	1,875 0 0	
		Ditto to earthworks on Ranaghat and Gopalnuggur road	600 0 0	
		Ditto to ditto on Ranaghat and Juppore road .	250 0 0	
		Ditto to Mudunpore and Socksagur road	350 0 0	
		Ditto to Ranaghat and Arrunghatta road . ..	100 0 0	
		Ditto to Arrunghatta and Beernaghur road	200 0 0	
		Ditto to village roads in Ranaghat sub division ...	2,400 0 0	
		Ordinary repairs to Gopalnuggur and Chowgacha road ...	1,000 0 0	
		Repairs to Chandooria and Katoora road ..	500 0 0	
		Ditto to Sarsa and Baganchra road	500 0 0	
		Ditto to Katgora and Goatolly road ...	300 0 0	
		Ditto to Mohespore and Chowgacha road	550 0 0	
		Ditto to Hansadoh and Monespore road	200 0 0	
		Ditto to Mohespore thana ditto	150 0 0	
		Ditto to village roads in Bongong sub-division ...	2,475 0 0	
		Ditto to Java and Bansberria road	200 0 0	
		Ditto to Chapra and Nischindpore road	100 0 0	
		Ditto to Bagadangah and Molnath ditto	400 0 0	
		Ditto to Kishnaghur and Hedyepore road	1,000 0 0	
		Ditto to Kishengunge and Ramnuggur road	200 0 0	
		Ditto to Boggoola and Bazitpore road .	800 0 0	
		Ditto to Kishnaghur and Badkoollah road ..	500 0 0	
		Ditto to ditto and Berhampore road ...	3-0 0 0	
		Ditto to Boggoola and Bagadangah road	250 0 0	
		Ditto to Kishnaghur dâk bungalow ..	257 0 0	
		Ditto to village roads in the sudder sub-division ..	1,500 0 0	
		Ditto to roads and bridges in Kalleegunge circle, including all sorts of relief-works at sudder . .	28,472 7 0	
		Salary of mallees and coolies for planting trees on road sides	324 0 0	
		Ditto of dâk bungalow servants	264 0 0	
		Purchasing furniture for the two dâk bungalows ..	214 9 9	
				96,974
	43,125 0 0			
Establishment ..		Salary of relief clerk from 16th February to 30th September, @ Rs 40 ..	298 9 0	
		Ditto of sub deputies employed on relief works, together with their traveling allowances, and salary of sub-overseers, road sircars, peons, &c., employed on relief works	4,538 13 2	
		Salary of overseers and sub-overseers, with peons	3,388 3 11	
				8,225 10 1
Tools and plant ..		Hire of pumps for the use of Beernaghur tank, including conveying charges	263 5 0	
		Price of new kodalies	1,913 8 9	
				[illegible]
	300 0 0			
Refund ...		Remitted to Jessore on account of road cess collected in this district	55 1 3	
		Ditto to 24-Pergunnahs for cess levied on estate No. 151	2 5 6	
		Ditto to Kooshtea for house cess of Huro Chunder Adhicarry ..	12 0 0	
		Ditto to ditto for ditto of Endronath Chatterjee, Messrs. Watson & Co., and Tarini Churn Sing ..	66 0 0	
		Refunded to Monmohiny Debya for road cess on estate No. 1507	2 8 2	
		Ditto on account of excess collections of ferry tolls, &c. .	52 0 6	
				189 15 [illegible]
	...	Total Expenditure	.....	1,67,290 4 1

Memorandum showing in detail the Actual Cash Balance on the 30th September 1874.

Balance at credit of the Nuddea District Road Fund in the treasury ... ... Rs. 10,015-11-3 (Deficit.)

Memorandum showing in detail the Balance at Credit of Deposit on 30th September 1874.

Nil.

Memorandum showing in detail the Amount of Outstanding Advances on 30th September 1874.

Balance at credit of the Public Works Department in the Nuddea treasury ... Rs 5,240-0-10

The 29th December 1874.

C. C. STEVENS, *Magistrate and Chairman*

No. 334R, dated Jessore, the 4th December 1874.

From—A. SMITH, ESQ., Magistrate of Jessore,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit herewith my local improvement report and the annual road fund accounts* for the year 1873-74.

* Statements, Parts I and II.

2. The works intended for execution during the year were considered and passed by the District Committee at a meeting held in August 1873. All important local works have been carried out by the District Engineer, Mr. Paterson, and the minor village roads and works by the branch committees, under the special superintendence of the members.

3. The District Committee met once in the middle and twice towards the end of the year, the latter meeting being principally to consider and pass the estimates of the current year (1874-75) The advice of the members has been valuable; but as many of them live in the interior, at a great distance from the district head-quarters, difficulty has been experienced in forming the quorum necessary for the transaction of business under Section 58 of the Road Cess Act, especially at the chief meeting of the year in the month of August, when indigo manufacture requires the constant attention of the planters. To remove this inconvenience, I recommended, in my letter No. 272R, dated 6th October 1874, several additional gentlemen for appointment as members of the district committee, and my recommendation has since been sanctioned under the orders of Government, No. 1611, dated 7th November 1874, communicated with your No. 33MR of the 21st idem.

4. As regards the branch committee of Khoolnah, the Deputy Magistrate having experienced similar difficulty, has also nominated certain gentlemen whom I will recommend for appointment on the branch committee.

5. All the branch committees have been of very great use, and have rendered great assistance; giving valuable opinions as to the local wants to be undertaken, and still more valuable assistance in supervising the execution of the less important works.

6. The undertakings of the year may be divided into two classes, viz. the more important road works executed by the Public Works Department, and the minor works and surface repairs executed by the respective branch committees. The following is a brief description of the works carried out in each sub-division during the year, and the expenditure incurred on them.

JESSORE SUB-DIVISION.

CLASS 1.—*Works carried out by Public Works Department.*

7. *Rajuhaut and Kessubpore Road.*—The renewal of this road was commenced in the month of September 1873, and is now completed for 14 miles; the remaining 3 miles will be undertaken early in the ensuing cold weather, and will be completed by the middle of July 1874. During 1873-74 the number of work-people employed on this road averaged from 600 to 700, and the quantity of work done was as follows:—

Earthwork	5,735,000 c. ft.
Turfing	918,000 s. ft.

The total expenditure up to the 30th September was Rs. 19,995, of which Rs. 18,084 were expended during the current year. The total amount of the estimate is Rs 27,768.

The road was not affected by the recent floods, as it is not subject to the Gangetic inundation. The road, however, passes over low bheel country, and it was necessary to raise it several feet. I have seen the road recently, and the work has been well executed.

8. *Chooramankatee and Chougu'cha Road.*—The renewal of this road was commenced in May 1873, and is now completed throughout its whole length of 10 miles. The turfing and surface dressing are finished and the road was opened for traffic several months ago. The road will require slight surface repairs, which will be completed immediately. It will be necessary, however to construct five soondry-wood bridges at a cost of Rs. 2,500, as the existing culverts are in a very dilapidated condition, besides being of very insufficient waterway. The total quantity of work executed during the cess year 1873-74 is—

Earthwork	2,000,000 c. ft.
Turfing	553,000 s. ft.

The expenditure up to the 30th September 1874 was Rs. 17,254, of which Rs. 6,959 were expended during the year. The amount of the estimate is Rs. 21,281; so that a saving of nearly Rs. 3,500 may be anticipated.

This road was not affected by the recent flood. This work I have also seen, and it has been well executed.

9. *Singhea and Bussuntia Road.*—This road was commenced early in December 1873, and has been completed throughout its whole length of 2 miles. It has been opened for

traffic for the last six or seven months. The original road was under water during the heavy inundation of 1871-72, but being now well raised, it was considerably above the recent floods. The total quantity of work executed during the cess year 1873-74 was—

Earthwork	..	..	..	..	558,000 c. ft.
Turfing	..	..	..	..	110,000 s. ft.

The total expenditure up to date during the year is Rs. 1,882.

The amount of the estimate is Rs. 2,155; so that, allowing some Rs. 50 for petty surface repairs, a saving of Rs. 225 may be anticipated.

9a. *Portion of Jessore and Jenadah Road situated between Kalligunge and Barrobazar.*—A portion of this road, nearly 2½ miles in length, was several feet under the floods of 1871-72, and was accordingly raised and renewed during the last two seasons. New metalling was laid on the road for a length of nearly ¾ miles, and the old metalling was picked up and thoroughly reconsolidated. The work is completed, and the road has been opened for traffic for the last three or four weeks. A portion of the old metalling was under water during the recent inundation, but the new portion was raised well above flood level. The total quantity of work executed during the cess year of 1873-74 was as follows:—

Earthwork	..	..	..	..	365,000 c. ft.
Turfing	..	..	..	..	126,000 s. ft.
New metalling	..	..	..	..	20,000 c. ft.
Reconsolidating old metalling			..	..	22,000 c. ft.

The total expenditure up to date is Rs. 3,648, of which Rs. 1,875 were spent during the present year. The estimated cost is Rs. 5,119, and the anticipated saving will be Rs. 250.

10. *Renewing the metalling of the Jessore and Singhea Road.*—The metalling on this road was much worn out, so that it was necessary, during the cess year 1873-74, to renew it to a depth of 3 inches throughout. The work was commenced in November 1873; 7¾ miles have been renewed, and the remaining portion, from the 10th mile-post to the junction of the Singhea and Bussuntea Road (1 mile), will be completed next season. The following is the progress during the present year:—

Khoa manufactured and consolidated	..	..	79,800 c. ft.

The expenditure up to date is Rs. 6,988, of which the total amount was expended during the current year. The amount of the estimate is Rs. 10,618.

11. *Renewing the metalling of the road outside Jessore Municipality.*—It was found necessary, during the cess year of 1873-74, to renew the metalling to a depth of 3 inches along the Khoyrtolla road for a length of 8,000 feet, and along the Moorally road for a length of 8,000 feet, or a total length of 3 miles nearly. The remaining portions of these roads will be remetalled next season. The following is the quantity of work executed during the present year:—

Khoa manufactured, broken, and consolidated	..	48,000 c. ft.

The expenditure up to date is Rs. 5,626, of which the whole was incurred during the present year. The amount of the estimate is Rs. 5,961.

12. *Village Roads in Sudder Sub-Division.*—A sum of Rs. 3,000 was sanctioned for village roads, and Rs. 2,774-10-0 was expended therefrom in constructing a number of minor roads and bridges throughout the sub-division.

13. *Khoolna Sub Division.*—No works of any magnitude were undertaken during the year in the sub-division, the only expenditure being on account of village roads. A sum of Rs. 3,000 was sanctioned for this purpose, and the money was expended by the branch committee of Khoolna in constructing a number of minor roads and bridges. The roads on which the expenditure was incurred are of a local nature, so that it is not thought necessary to submit a detailed report on each. The distribution of the charges was as follows:—

		Rs.
Establishment	...	88
Masonry in culverts	...	276
Metalling roads	...	615
Earthwork for roads	...	1,861
Temperary wooden bridge	..	70
Cutting jungle and planting trees	..	87
Total	...	3,000

Only Rs. 1,813-6-7 was, however, paid during the year.

14. *Bagirhaut Sub-Division*.—No works of magnitude were undertaken in this sub-division during the year, the only expenditure being on account of village roads, for which a sum of Rs. 3,000 was sanctioned by the district committee. The work was undertaken by the branch committee of Bagirhaut.

The distribution of expenditure is as follows:—

		Rs.
Repairs to metalled roads	... ...	200
Earthwork for village roads	... ...	2,517
	Total expenditure ...	2,717

15. *Nurrail Sub-Division*.—No works of magnitude were undertaken in the sub-division, the only expenditure being on account of village roads, for which a grant of Rs. 3,000 was sanctioned by the district committee, and the works were undertaken by the branch committee of Nurrail. In allotting the money to the different village roads, the branch committee expended it as much as possible on lines which will ultimately become main roads, such as the Gorahkhallee and Senghea road, the Lockepassa and Nurrail road, and the Nurrail and Kaliab road. Although these roads are submerged during heavy inundation, they are a great boon to the people of the surrounding villages, and are passable for ordinary traffic throughout the greater part of the year. By expending yearly small sums on these roads, they will in time become well raised, and will form main thoroughfares connecting the principal villages of the sub-division. The total expenditure incurred for village roads was Rs. 2,881-4-0. The works were carried out through village headmen, under the immediate superintendence of the Sub-Deputy Collector and the general supervision of the branch committee.

MAGOORAH SUB-DIVISION.

16. *The Benodpore and Singhea Road*.—The works on this road are carried out by Mr. Oatts, Manager of the Nohatta Factory, and a grant of Rs. 1,000 was sanctioned for the purpose during the year. The road is well raised, and is passable for ordinary traffic, except in heavy inundations. There are palm-tree bridges throughout the whole length of the road.

17. *Repairs to the Magoora and Benodepore Road*.—A sum of Rs. 376-8-0 was sanctioned for the surface repairs of this road during the present year, and the money was made over to the branch committee of Magoora, which executed the work. A sum of Rs. 25 was also expended for this work by the Public Works Department. This road was under flood level during the recent heavy inundation, so that it is proposed, during 1874-75, to raise and widen the embankment, and place soondry-wood bridges where required.

18. *Village Roads*.—A grant of Rs. 3,000 was sanctioned for village roads in the sub-division, and the works were undertaken and completed by the branch committee of Magoora. The roads which were constructed are of general utility, and will ultimately form main thoroughfares connecting the principal villages in the sub-division. The works were chiefly carried out by members of the branch committee, and appear to have been well and cheaply executed.

JENIDAH SUB-DIVISION.

19. *Portion of Jenidah and Chowadunga Road situated in the Jessore District*.—This portion of the road (12 miles in length) suffered severely during the heavy inundation of 1871-72, but was thoroughly repaired, and substantial soondry-wood bridges were constructed where required. The metalling was also much worn out in several places, especially on the 12th, 13th, 16th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd miles, and has since been repaired, or is still in progress. At the Verandahtolah and Bydanga khalls temporary bridges and metalled approaches were constructed, and the whole length of the road was passable for traffic until the 7th September 1874, when the road suffered severely from the heavy inundation, and it was found necessary to cut the approaches to all the soondry-wood bridges with the view to reducing the scour under them. One of the soondry-wood bridges was washed away, but the others are sound and uninjured by the flood. The road can be again rendered passable for traffic at a comparatively small outlay. The progress on the work during the cess year of 1873-74 was—

Picking up and consolidation of metal	... ...	104,998	c. ft.
Breaking and consolidating metal	... ...	22,312	,,
Earthwork	... ...	679,000	,,
Palm-tree bridges ...	... .	108	,,
Soondry-wood bridge	... ...	122	,,

The total expenditure up to date is Rs. 12,935, of which Rs. 8,404 were expended during the present year. The amount of the estimate is Rs. 14,474.

20. *Jenidah and Magoora road.*—This road is unmetalled, and is 18 miles in length. It suffered severely during the inundation of 1871-72, but was thoroughly renewed, and substantial soondry-wood bridges were constructed where required. The road remained passable for traffic up to the inundation of the 7th September 1874, which seriously injured the embankments, and washed away 2 of the 13 soondry-wood bridges recently constructed. The road was breached in several places, and was under flood level on portions of the 5th, 7th, 8th, 10th, and 14th miles. The large embankment crossing the valley of the Dhobaghatta, and the bunds constructed to protect it, were breached in several places. The road can, the Executive Engineer says, stand with safety an inundation 2 feet below the recent inundation, which was several inches above that of 1871-72. The Dhobaghatta embankment can, he thinks, withstand an inundation 1' 3" less than that of September 1874. The road can be made passable at a trifling outlay; but to render it capable of withstanding the highest inundation, will necessitate an estimated expenditure of upwards of Rs. 13,000. These excessive floods, which have recently passed through this sub-division, appear to me to result from the silting up of the present bed of the Ganges by the deposit brought down by the Brahmapootra, and will more probably increase than decrease till the river opens out a new channel to the west of the present one.

The progress of work done during the cess year of 1873 74 was—

Earthwork	...	...	...	1,094,000 c. ft
Turfing	...	...	..	221,000 s.
Bridges	...	...	...	264

PERMANENT BRIDGES REPAIRED.

13. *Bridges permanently repaired.*—The total expenditure up to date is Rs. 28,631, of which Rs. 13,723 were expended during the year.

21. *Janidah and Kalligunge Road.*—This road was under the heavy inundation of 1871-72 throughout the greater part of its length. Plans and estimates were submitted for raising the embankment above flood level, but nothing was done during the year 1873-74 except to construct two wooden bridges and to execute the necessary repairs to the surface of the road. This road was again under water during the recent inundation in September 1874.

The following is the progress of work during 1873-74:—

Dressing surface ..	...	...	535 chains.
Constructing wooden bridges...		...	70 c. ft.

The total expenditure up to date is Rs. 1,842, of which Rs. 907 were expended during the present year. The estimated amount is Rs. 1,827.

22. *Portion of Kalligunge and Kishengunge road situated in the Jessore district.*—This portion of the road is metalled throughout, and is 10 miles in length. It was above the flood of September 1874

The metalling was very much worn out, and is being renewed on the 1st to 7th and 8th miles, and on the 2 miles situated beyond Kotchandpore.

The following is the progress of the work during the cess year 1873-74:—

Picking up and reconsolidating metal	...	21,120.
Ballast broken, carted, and consolidated	...	69,300.

The expenditure up to date and during the year is Rs. 2,438, and the estimated amount is Rs. 4,886.

23. *Kalligunge and Narainpore Road.*—The earthwork has only been completed for half the length of this road, and there are no bridges or culverts. It is proposed to raise this road during the next cess year, the work being carried out by the Branch Committee of Jenidah.

24. *Petty surface repairs to kutcha roads in the sub-division.*—A sum of Rs. 930 was sanctioned for the surface repairs of the kutcha roads in the sub-division, and the work was executed by the branch committee.

25. *Village Roads.*—A sum of Rs. 3,000 was sanctioned for the construction and repairs of village roads, and the work was undertaken by the branch committee. The works were carried out chiefly by the members, and were completed in a satisfactory manner.

26. Considering the money raised, the cess has created wonderfully little dissatisfaction. The amount taken from any individual rate-payer is very trifling. An abwab at one pice per rupee of rent is to a ryot a very small tax compared with what he occasionally pays to his zemindar. Then again, all classes know for what purpose the money is taken, and they see it spent for their benefit before their eyes, and even in their own villages. The liberal allotments made for village roads have done more to popularize the cess than anything else would have done. The scanty rains of 1873-74 left the tanks not very well supplied with water, and applications were not unfrequently made for assistance from the fund for excavating them. If small aids would be of use for such a purpose, I would have advised the legalization of such expenditure; but the sum which will put miles of village tracks in passable order, will be scarcely an appreciable assistance to the digging of a tank. I mention the point, however, as one indicating in a small way popular feeling as to a direction in which the tax might be utilized.

27. The improvements in communication, which during the last two years have been carried out, have been a great boon to the people; and when the Act has been in operation a year or two more, they will see and appreciate still further the benefits that result from it.

No. 6—Part I.

JESSORE DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

Annual Account of Income and Expenditure from 1st October 1873 to 30th September 1874.

		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance on 30th September 1873 ...	Cash in hand deficit	−4,372 4 8	
	Advances outstanding	1,350 10 5	
		−3,021 10 3	
Deduct ...	Balance at credit of deposits ...	34,569 9 4	−37,591 3 7
Receipts of the year.			
Revenue under District Road Cess Act of 1871	Cess on lands	93,076 4 3	
	„ on mines, railways, &c. ...	... .	
	„ on houses	5,739 4 0	
	Fines	50 12 0	98,866 4 3
Road cess leviable otherwise than under District Road Cess Act		629 5 4	629 5 4
Receipts from tolls ...	Road tolls	1,608 0 4	
	Ferry tolls	5,163 7 6	
	Canal or river tolls	....	6,771 7 10
Grants-in-aid from provincial reserve fund		39,401 12 1	39,401 12 1
Sales of produce and stores		....	336 4 2
Fines and refunds		....	233 8 6
Miscellaneous		....	1,290 12 9
Total ...		....	1,09,938 3 4

			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
COLLECTIONS OF REVENUE.				
Establishment			7,735 8 5	
Contingent charges			497 4 6	8,232 12 11
OUTLAY ON DISTRICT WORKS.				
Original works	Roads and bridges ...	19,172 7 7		
	River and canal works ...	....	19,172 7 7	
Repairs ...	Roads and bridges ...	62,087 0 0		
	River and canal works ...	....		
	Ferries	....	62,087 0 0	81,259 7 7
Refunds			....	791 6 6
Establishment			....	....
Tools and plant			....	2,717 4 0
Total outlay to be passed			....	93,000 15 0
Balance on 30th September 1874	Cash in hand		21,311 14 11	
	Advances outstanding		10,258 0 0	
			31,569 14 11	
Deduct balance at credit of deposits			14,632 10 7	16,937 4 4
Total			....	1,09,938 3 4

A. SMITH, Chairman. J. PETERSON, Vice-Chairman.

No. 6—PART II.

DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

Details of Income for the year 1873-74, to accompany the Annual Account for that year.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount sanctioned as per budget estimate.	Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Revenue under District Road Cess Act.	......	Cess on lands	93,076 4 3	
		Cess on houses	5,739 4 0	
		Fines	50 12 0	
				98,866 4 3
		Road cess leviable otherwise than under the District Road Cess Act	629 5 4	
				629 5 4
Receipts from Tolls and Ferries.	......	*Receipts from Tolls.*		
		Hybutpore	309 2 0	
		Chowgatcha	250 0 6	
		Kalleegunge	492 13 0	
		Kotechandpore	556 0 10	
				1,608 0 4
[illegible] Works		*Receipts from Ferries.*		
		Baganpara	261 10 0	
		Jodookhally	174 8 9	
		Chowgatcha	1,136 7 6	
		Trimohony	307 8 0	
		Jemdoh	326 10 8	
		Garrakholla	210 6 8	
		Soilcoopa	74 15 8	
		Magoorah	358 0 0	
		Pultia	89 8 0	
		Bonodpore	217 0 0	
		Ellankhally	527 0 0	
		Bonogatty	140 0 0	
		Kashmathpore	42 8 0	
		Nurrail	561 0 0	
		Khoolna	715 0 3	
		Nemo Roy's Bazar	21 4 0	
				5,163 7 6
Grants-in-aid from Provincial Reserve Fund.	......	Amount sanctioned as per Bengal Government No. 3739 of 17th July 1874	20,000 0 0	
		Ditto as per Bengal Government S. and R. Department Resolution dated the 6th November 1871 ..	15,000 0 0	
		Portion of amount sanctioned in Bengal Government Progs. No. 4045 of 6th August 1872, and Circular No. 71 of 30th October 1872, now credited	4,401 12 1	
				39,401 12 1
Sale proceeds of stores.	......	Sale proceeds of babul-trees	2 14 0	
		Do. of iron belonging to old ferry fund	5 0 0	
		Do. of timber	14 13 0	
		Do. of trees	13 8 0	
		Do. of bur-trees	17 5 0	
		Do. of lime	282 12 2	
				336 4 2
Refunds ..	......	Amount of recovery of balance of the sums drawn from District Road Fund in May 1872	30 0 0	
		Ditto ditto in November 1872	2 0 9	
		Being the portion of clerk's pay entertained in Commissioner's office charged in April 1872	83 0 0	
		Ditto ditto	6 9 3	
		Travelling allowance of Mr. Deare, as per Accountant-General's order No. 6831, dated 6th September 1873 ...	7 8 0	
		Amount more charged on account of work establishment during the cess year 1871-72, now written back,—*vide* Chairman's No 279 of 14th October 1874	62 14 6	
		Ditto on account of tools and plant ditto ditto ...	41 8 0	
				233 8 6
Miscellaneous ...	......	Ditto credited to the fund, which was outstanding in the hands of sub-divisional officer of Nurrail ...	206 13 0*	
		Ditto Bagirhaut	61 12 0*	
		On account of amount realised from ferry-farmer of Moorshedabad at the instance of the Collector of Moorshedabad in the ferry account for May 1874	363 14 0	
		Tolubana collection	658 5 9	
				1,290 12 9
		Total ...	......	1,47,529 6 11

* These amounts, erroneously credited in the account, have been written back during the cess year.

A. SMITH, *Chairman.*

No. 6—PART II.

DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

Details of Expenditure for the year 1873-74, to accompany the Annual Account for that year.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount sanctioned as per budget estimate.	Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Establishment ...	......	1 Head Clerk, at Rs. 52 and 54, for 12 months, except broken period and savings	689 15 11	
		4 Clerks, at Rs. 30, for ditto ditto...	991 14 1	
		3 Ditto, „ „ 25, for ditto ditto...	821 1 10	
		4 Ditto, „ „ 15, for ditto ditto...	959 0 5	
		5 Ditto, „ „ 20, for ditto ditto...	901 0 1	
		1 Ditto, „ „ 10, for ditto ditto...	45 10 8	
		1 Potdar	7 12 9	
		45 Peons	2,014 5 11	
		Toll fund writer, at Rs. 8	88 0 0	
		Ditto mohurir, at Rs. 3	36 0 0	
		District Road Fund Clerk ditto	430 0 0	
		Duftry	11 0 0	
		Amount advanced on account of road cess valuation establishment, and disbursed during 1871-72,—*vide* Accountant-General's letter No. 3541T, dated 16th July 1874. Now charged in the District Road Fund	839 10 9	
		Contingencies.		
		Amount due to peon Gopal Sing, on account of boat-hire for serving notices under Road Cess Act	6 8 0	
		Salary of punka-puller employed for the Deputy Collector of the road cess office, from 1st September to 15th October 1873, at Rs. 4 per month	5 14 11	
		Ditto ditto in road cess office ditto	5 14 11	
		Ditto of a punka-puller, from 1st to 28th September 1873, at ditto	3 5 4	
		Ditto ditto from 1st to 10th September ditto	1 5 4	
		Amount to be paid to the Secretary to the Public Library on account of hire of the library building occupied for the purpose of holding road cess office during the month of September 1873, sanctioned by the Board of Revenue	12 8 0	
		Travelling allowance of Mr. W. G. Deare, Deputy Magistrate of Magoorah, for road inspection	11 8 0	
		On account of cart-hire for bringing forms from Chogda to Jessore	2 8 0	
		Cost of purchasing service labels for the use of the road cess office	5 0 0	
		On account of cost of 20 bearing covers paid by postmasters	1 9 0	
		Cost of purchasing 1¼ yards of thân cloth for binding dufters	0 6 0	
		On account of hire of Public Library for the purpose of holding road cess office, from 8th to 30th November ...	9 9 3	
		On account of cart-hire for bringing forms from Chogda ...	0 9 0	
		Wages of a carpenter for repairing a punka	0 3 0	
		Ditto ditto for box	0 1 0	
		Cost of clearing Library building occupied from 1st June to 25th September, at 8 annas per month	1 14 8	
		Ditto ditto on account of purchase of 5 adhesive stamps	0 5 0	
		On account of boat-hire for serving notices under Road Cess Act during the month of August 1873 ...	6 12 0	
		Ditto for September 1873	2 8 0	
		Ditto for October 1873	2 8 0	
		On account of country stationery from August to November 1873, at 8 annas per month	2 0 0	
		Ditto purchasing of 2 bottles of vinegar	1 0 0	
		Amount actually expended for country stationery for December 1873	0 8 0	
		Ditto a bottle of vinegar	0 8 0	
		Cost of binding 25 registers, at 12 annas each ...	18 12 0	
		On account of hire of a building for holding road cess office for December 1873	12 8 0	
		Cost of purchasing adhesive stamp	0 2 0	
		Ditto binding 4 registers	2 0 0	
		Cost of purchasing service labels for the road cess office	5 0 0	
		On account of postage of bearing covers	0 1 0	
		On account of hire of a building for holding road cess office from 1st to 8th February, at Rs. 12-8 per month	3 3 6	
		Cost of clearing the road cess office, from 9th November to 8th January 1874, being 2 months, at 8 annas per month...	1 0 0	
		Cart-hire for bringing forms from Chogda to this ...	2 0 0	
		Cost of purchasing adhesive stamp	0 3 0	
		Boat-hire for serving processes	7 0 0	
		Travelling allowance of Mr. W. G. Deare, Deputy Magistrate, for May 1874	7 8 0	
		Ditto ditto, June 1874 ...	7 8 0	
		On account of binding registers	4 6 0	
		Value of stationery supplied to the Road Cess Department,—*vide* Accountant-General's No. 15299, dated 17th March 1874	17 11 0	
		On account of ground rent of a garden belonging to district road fund	3 0 0	
		Carried over ...	176 14 11	7,735 8 5

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount sanctioned as per budget estimate.	Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	*Contingencies.*—(Continued.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		Brought forward	176 14 11	7,735 8 5
		On account of purchase of adhesive stamps for the use of this office...	5 0 0	
		Salary of two punka-pullers employed in the road cess office	3 11 9	
		Cost of purchasing service labels for the use of road cess office	5 0 0	
		On account of salary of supernumerary peons employed for the purpose of serving notices ...	16 4 0	
		Amount paid to the mail carriage agent for bringing a parcel containing statistical forms	1 6 0	
		Amount paid for railway fare for conveying the above parcel ...	0 8 0	
		On account of purchasing country stationery from January to March 1874, at Rs. 4 per month...	1 0 0	
		Cost of purchasing a bottle of vinegar	0 8 0	
		Salary of a punka-puller employed in the road cess office for the month of April 1874	4 0 0	
		Ditto ditto in Deputy Collector's office	4 0 0	
		Cart-hire for bringing forms from Chogda ...	3 10 0	
		Railway fare for ditto ...	3 6 0	
		Cost of opening the two boxes of stationery ...	0 2 0	
		Purchasing of three adhesive stamps	0 3 0	
		Amount credited into treasury on account of commission of a money order	0 2 0	
		Travelling allowance of Mr. J. S. McLeod, of Chowgatcha, for attending the cess committee at Jessore	20 0 0	
		Travelling allowance of road cess clerk accompanying the Magistrate on tour	87 13 9	
		Salary of punka-puller employed for the Deputy Collector in charge of road cess department, from 1st to 30th May 1874, at Rs. 4 per month ...	3 13 11	
		Ditto ditto employed in office	3 13 11	
		Cost of purchasing string for the purpose of hanging two punkas	0 11 3	
		Wages of a carpenter for hanging two punkas, at 4 annas each	0 8 0	
		Amount paid to mail carriage agent for bringing a parcel containing road cess statistical forms	1 1 0	
		Cost of purchasing an adhesive stamp	0 1 0	
		Cost of binding 18 valuation registers, at 7 annas 6 pie each	8 7 0	
		Cost of purchasing service labels for the use of the road cess office	10 0 0	
		Salary of punka-puller employed for the Deputy Collector during the month of June 1874 .	4 0 0	
		Ditto ditto in office for ditto	4 0 0	
		Cost of purchasing three padlocks for the use of road cess office	0 13 0	
		Purchasing two iron bolts	0 2 0	
		Wages of a carpenter for affixing the above bolts	0 1 0	
		Cost of purchasing adhesive stamp	0 1 0	
		Travelling allowance of Mr. C. Tweedie. of Porchatty, for attending the road cess committee	64 0 0	
		Salary of a punka-puller employed for the Deputy Collector in charge of Road Cess Department for the month of July	4 0 0	
		Ditto ditto in office	4 0 0	
		Cost of preparing a jack-wood box for the purpose of keeping English records	26 0 0	
		Amount paid to the mail carriage agent on account of railway fare and carriage hire for conveying two parcels containing stationery and printed forms from Calcutta to Chogda, and thence to Jessore ...	1 13 0	
		Cost of two adhesive stamps	0 2 0	
		Charges for printed forms supplied for the Road Cess Department to be paid to treasury by a debit against the fund, as per Accountant-General's No. 3526T, dated 13th July 1874	7 4 0	
		Cost of purchasing three thâns of kharooa cloth for the purpose of binding valuation register, @ Rs. 1-3	3 9 0	
		Amount expended for the purpose of purchasing stationery during the month of May to August 1874, @ 4 annas ...	1 0 0	
		Cost of purchasing a bottle of vinegar for the purpose of preparing English ink	0 8 0	
		Ditto of purchasing flour for the purpose of binding registers	0 14 0	
		Salary of punka-puller employed for the road cess, Deputy Collector for August 1874	4 0 0	
		Ditto ditto, for office	4 0 0	
		Service labels purchased during the cess year 1871-72. now charged, as per Controller's No. 11014, dated 28th August 1874	5 0 0	
				497 6
Original works ...	......	On account of construction of village road, viz.—		
		Arippore road	289 0 0	
		Kholadanga road	200 0 0	
		Pulooghat to Mondulgatty	220 10 0	
		Bhattooria	280 0 0	
		Monohurpore	300 0 0	
		Dowlutpore	270 0 0	
		Duttopara	75 0 0	
		Polna Magoorah	288 0 0	
		Kalleegunge	35 0 0	
		Bromopore road	400 0 0	
		Carried over ...	2,357 10 0	8,232 12 11

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount sanctioned as per budget estimate.	Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P
		Brought forward	2,357 10 0	8,232 12 11
Original works.—(*Contd.*)	......	Rajghat	125 0 0	
		2nd Monoharpore	150 0 0	
		Nulgunge to Jhumjhumpore	112 0 0	
		Nogurbathan to Gopalpore Hat, Nogurbathan to Depalbari, Kaltamaree to Gulapole, Nuldanga to Rungmohal ghât, Bhatai Kotechandpore to Tulbaree, Dukhalpore to Hurrma Koond, Modhupore to Magoorah road, Istagapore to Bahadanga, Kastosagra to Kalachurnpore, Kola to Gobindpore, Jhenidah Town Road, Dhulohura road	2,990 6 0	
		On account of petty repairs in lump sum	2,092 0 0	
		Sub-divisional improvement	500 0 0	
		Suttrajilpore road	170 0 0	
		Benodpore to Dukhinapara	50 0 0	
		Kullianpore road	80 0 0	
		Magoorah Bazar road	46 0 0	
		Magoorah village road	48 0 0	
		Three small culverts at Magoorah	47 0 0	
		Durri Magoorah village	35 0 0	
		Excavation of a channel at Bil Barioria	150 0 0	
		Kadarpore village road	125 0 0	
		Culverts in station roads	224 0 0	
		Gopalpore village road	184 0 0	
		Bakar Baha village road	100 0 0	
		Magoorah bazar road	50 0 0	
		Sur Soona village road	85 0 0	
		Durri Magoorah	40 0 0	
		Bowaijany road	14 0 0	
		Hajrahatty	60 0 0	
		Dholohura	75 0 0	
		Embankment road round Sad Doba	80 0 0	
		Pannondoil	90 0 0	
		Amtoll village road	150 0 0	
		Arpara	125 0 0	
		Banjane village road	30 0 0	
		Jagdoil	375 0 0	
		Mohamedpore road	50 0 0	
		Magoorah ferryghat road	15 0 0	
		A road towards Magoorah river	100 0 0	
		Magoorah village road	295 0 0	
		Ditto to school house	12 0 0	
		Station road	40 0 0	
		2 miles of kutcha road	383 8 0	
		Magoorah small road	15 0 0	
		Amtol village road	40 0 0	
		Singhea road, Luckhipore road, Alfadanga road, Mulea road, Kaka road, Sydypasa road, Lakhipassa village road, Mohesh Kholla village road	2.881 5 0	
		Shibatty Bamkara and Jotpara, and metalling of the above road, earthwork on the Berat Khanna, Golna Chundom Mohal, Kopilmoni, Godypore, Shenhatty, Bania Khamar Goalpara, Shibhatty, &c. Planting trees and fences on both sides of Jessore road, and construction of a temporary wooden bridge and repair of ferry ghât and removing jungles	1,813 6 7	
		Lockpore to Khajoora	100 0 0	
		Tukerhat to Pogda	100 0 0	
		Karapara to Dama	100 0 0	
		Rampaul to Khagraghât	100 0 0	
		Tangrakhally to Kacheys	50 0 0	
		Kochooa to Gopalpore	50 0 0	
		Morrellgunge to Tolatee	91 0 0	
		Khamjallys road	100 0 0	
		Kairapara to Kotakhally	50 0 0	
		Bagirhat to Basabatty	45 0 0	
		Gotapara to Deapara	36 4 0	
		Syed Mohamed to Khanjalis road	30 0 0	
		Bagirhaut to Daratana	75 0 0	
		Dashun to Hazirkhal	100 0 0	
		Rurroria to Rakalgachi	100 0 0	
		Rone Bijoypore to Sonaghur	50 0 0	
		Dinak Kajraghat	100 0 0	
		Uturpara to Boitolla	100 0 0	
		Lockpore to Narrankhal	90 0 0	
		Joria to Nowpara	75 0 0	
		Rofirkhal to Mogra	100 0 0	
		Dasdanga to Sonatolla	100 0 0	
		Rohimabad to Jatrapore	130 0 0	
		Mossidpore to Barrapara	166 0 [illegible]	
		Rone Bejoypore to Khallys tank	50 0 0	
		Repairs of head-quarter road	200 0 0	
		Rampaul	100 0 0	
		Tooltolla road	109 0 0	
		Gatapara	15 12 0	
		Jatrapore	170 0 0	
		Mosidpore	34 0 0	
		Shittarampore bridge	11 4 0	
				19.172 7 7
Repairs by P. W Department.	19,174 0 0	Renewing earthwork on the Rajahaut and Keshubpore road—		
		Earthwork .. 57,35,000	14,448 0 0	
		Turfing ... 9,48,000	2,151 0 0	
		Dressing surface ... 123 ch.	900 0 0	
		Work establishment	185 0 0	
		Contingencies	400 0 0	
			18,084 0 0	27,405 14 6

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount sanctioned as per budget estimate.	Particulars.		Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		Brought forward ...		18,084 0 0	27,405 4 6
		Repairs.—(Continued)			
Repairs by P. W. Department.—(*Contd.*)	8,211 0 0	Renewing earthwork on the Chooramunkatty and Chowgacha road—			
		Earthwork	20,00,000	5,036 0 0	
		Turfing	5,53,000	1,223 0 0	
		Dressing surface	700 ch.	479 0 0	
		Work establishment		80 0 0	
		Contingencies		140 0 0	
				6,958 0 0	
		Renewing earthwork on the Singhea and Busontia road—			
		Earthwork	5,58,000	1,402 0 0	
		Turfing	1,10,000	248 0 0	
		Dressing surface	155 ch.	96 0 0	
		Work establi-hment		82 0 0	
		Contingencies		54 0 0	
				1,882 0 0	
		Portion of Jessore and Jemooh road situated between Kalleegunge and Borobyor—			
		Earthwork	3,65,000	914 0 0	
		Turfing	1,20,000	279 0 0	
		Dressing surface	245 ch.	120 0 0	
		Work establishment		43 0 0	
		Contingencies		189 0 0	
		Ballast obtained from factory ...	16,083	240 0 0	
		Consolidation	6,000	60 0 0	
				1,875 0 0	
	8,601 0 0	Metalling Jessore and Singhea road—			
		Carting and breaking metal	79,800	1,292 0 0	
		Consolidation	23,300	340 0 0	
		Collecting metal		5,248 0 0	
		Contingencies		108 0 0	
				6,988 0 0	
	5,277 0 0	Metalling road outside of Jessore Municipality—			
		Carting and breaking metal	48,000	885 0 0	
		Consolidation	35,500	613 0 0	
		Collecting metal		4,034 0 0	
		Work establishment		21 0 0	
		Contingencies		73 0 0	
				5,626 0 0	
	5,537 0 0	General repairs to Jemooh and Chooadangah road—			
		Earthwork	6,78,046	1,087 0 0	
		Turfing	6,500	13 0 0	
		Dressing	7,200	10 0 0	
		Palm-tree bridge	108	109 0 0	
		Picking up metal	1,05,000	2,335 0 0	
		Work establishment		187 0 0	
		Contingencies		111 0 0	
				3,852 0 0	
		Metalling approaches to the soondry-wood bridge—			
		Extra charge for water		76 0 0	
		Soling received from purchase, including carting and breaking metal	4,425	288 0 0	
		Top-metalling	5,494	385 0 0	
		Metal received from Dhobughuttie kilns ...	3,687	263 0 0	
		Unloading and carting ballast	10,103	168 0 0	
		Break ballast	16,018	126 0 0	
		Consolidation	22,312	335 0 0	
		Soling	33,400	83 0 0	
		Contingencies		22 0 0	
				1,746 0 0	
	1,887 0 0	Temporary soondry-wood bridges on the Chooadangah road—			
		23rd mile, 24 feet bridge		150 0 0	
		21st „ 12 „ „		72 0 0	
		19th „ 12 „ „		168 0 0	
		19th „ 18 „ „		167 0 0	
		18th „ 21 „ „		52 0 0	
		16th „ 30 „ „		363 0 0	
		Soondry-wood work for the above bridge		836 0 0	
		Contingencies		58 0 0	
				1,886 0 0	
	368 0 0	Repairs to bridges and culverts on the Chooadangah road—			
		16th mile, 2nd culvert		92 0 0	
		Verndatolla iron girder bridge		33 0 0	
		Dismantling masonry...	7,675	96 0 0	
		Contingencies		21 0 0	
				241 0 0	
		Carried over ...		49,138 0 0	27,405 4 6

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount sanctioned as per budget estimate.	Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		Brought forward ...	49,138 0 0	27,405 4 6
Repairs by P. W. Department.—(*Contd*)	830 0 0	*Repairs*—(Continued.)		
		Replacing tâl-tree planks on the Veudatolla Boydanga bridge—		
		Soondry-wood work	273 0 0	
		Labor in bridging	355 0 0	
		Contingencies	51 0 0	
			679 0 0	
	3,099 0 0	General repairs to Magoorah road—		
		Earthwork 6,35,000	1,709 0 0	
		Turfing 2,12,000	354 0 0	
		Dressing-slope 2,12,000	80 0 0	
		Dressing surface... ... ... 42 ch.	176 0 0	
		Bamboo piling	10 0 0	
		Maintenance road	123 0 0	
		Contingencies	111 0 0	
			2,563 0 0	
	7,034 0 0	Temporary soondry-wood bridge on the Magoorah road	1,866 0 0	
		Soondry-wood work for the above bridges	4,758 0 0	
		Contingencies	409 0 0	
			7,033 0 0	
		Bridges and culverts on the Magoorah road—		
		Allumkhally bridge	421 0 0	
		Abrokhally ditto	85 0 0	
		Kodumtolla ditto	95 0 0	
		Balkadanga ditto	24 0 0	
		Viana culvert	46 0 0	
		Ghoramara bridge	179 0 0	
		2nd mile, 1st culvert...	100 0 0	
		Ditto, 2nd ditto	113 0 0	
		1st mile 3rd ditto	95 0 0	
		Ditto 1st ditto	57 0 0	
		Soondry-wood work	332 0 0	
		Contingencies	43 0 0	
		Value of materials at site sold	51 0 0	
			1,734 0 0	
	1,799 0 0	Constructing embankment and protective bund in the valley of the Dhobaghatta—		
		Earthwork 3,42,183	1,162 0 0	
		Turfing 17,079	36 0 0	
		Dressing slope 17,983	6 0 0	
		Dressing surface	30 0 0	
		Work establishment	220 0 0	
		Contingencies	290 0 0	
			1,744 0 0	
	890 0 0	Straightening a portion of the Dhobaghatta channel—		
		Earthwork 1,15,127	293 0 0	
		Nokur coolies	269 0 0	
		Bamboo piling	49 0 0	
		Contingencies	38 0 0	
			649 0 0	
	603 0 0	General repair to the Kalleegunge road—		
		Hamdoon bridge	320 0 0	
		Cholla Barra bridge	213 0 0	
		Dressing	64 0 0	
		Contingencies	6 0 0	
			603 0 0	
	378 0 0	Replacing tâl-tree plants on the Hamdoon bridge—		
		Removing and taking off the planks	16 0 0	
		Soondry-wood work	174 0 0	
		Iron work	25 0 0	
		Labor for bridging	40 0 0	
		Contingencies	49 0 0	
			304 0 0	
		General repairs to Binodpore road—		
		Earthwork 5,899	20 0 0	
		Filling breaches	4 0 0	
			24 0 0	
	3,000 0 0	Metalling Kalleegunge and Kissengunge road—		
		Renowing of metalling ... 16,411	903 0 0	
		Ballast obtained from road kiln... 44,391	1,241 0 0	
		Reconsolidating metal ... 10,580	106 0 0	
		Earthwork in flanks ... 3,027	8 0 0	
		Work establishment	63 0 0	
		Material at site	13 0 0	
		Contingencies	104 0 0	
			2,438 0 0	
		Carried over ...	66,909 0 0	27,405 4 6

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount sanctioned as per budget estimate.	Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		Brought forward ...	66,909 0 0	27,405 4 6
		Repairs.—(Continued.)		
Repairs by P. W. Department—(*Continued.*)	......	Repairing bridges on the Khoolna road	94 0 0	
		Ground rent of Kagmaree Bungalow	10 0 0	
		Chowkeedaree pay of Kagmaree Bungalow	36 0 0	
		Ditto for Dhonetola Bungalow	36 0 0	
			176 0 0	
		Bamboo spar work as below:—		
		Khalispore bazar—		
		Earthwork 23,782	60 0 0	
		Turfing 19,262	39 0 0	
		Bamboo piling	102 0 0	
		Bamboo spar	100 0 0	
		Contingencies	2 0 0	
			303 0 0	
		Surveying Expense.		
		Surveying Kotechandpore and Chowgatcha Road ...	32 0 0	
		Ditto Khejoora road	7 0 0	
		Ditto Bhattayu road	130 0 0	
			169 0 0	
		Repair of Kishubpoor road	150 0 0	
			67,707 0 0	
		Deduct value of material used from last year's purchase ...	5,620 0 0	
				62,087 0 0
Refunds ...	......	House cess refunded to Gopeemohun Chuckerbutty ...	2 15 6	
		Refund of Moorshedabad Ferry Collection	363 14 0	
		Amount refunded, *vide* Controller of Public Works Accounts order No. 8454, dated 2nd July 1874 ...	288 9 0	
		Refund of Nurrail Ferry Collection	103 0 0	
		House cess refunded on account twice realised ...	33 0 0	
				791 6 6
Tools and plant ...	......	Purchase of tolls and Plant.		
		Iron roller	2,471 0 0	
		Hammers	121 0 0	
		Pickaxe	75 0 0	
		Kodalees	50 4 0	2,717 4 0
		Total ...	......	93,000 15 0

A. SMITH,
Chairman.

No. 22R, dated Camp Nurrail, the 14th January 1875.

From—A. SMITH, Esq., Magistrate and Chairman, District Road Committee, Jessore,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

WITH reference to your No. 47PR of the 30th December, the estimated available funds for 1874-75 are Rs. 1,26,000.

2. The allotment of funds made for the period is Rs. 30,047 to metalling and remetalling, Rs. 32,055 to the repairs and maintenance of unmetalled roads bridged and raised above flood level, Rs. 19,000 to fair-weather roads not bridged or raised above flood level, Rs. 22,000 to village roads, Rs. 3,000 for improvement of khals or water communications, Rs. 2,000 to the roads at the head-quarters of the five sub-divisions, Rs. 400 being given to each; Rs. 2,000 to tools and plants, and the remaining Rs. 16,000 to establishment.

3. In the budget estimate for the year, which was duly submitted to you, you will find full details of the works proposed under each head. I will therefore note only those on which considerable outlay is contemplated. It is intended to metal 2 miles of the important road joining the Sudder Station with the important sub-division of Jenidah at a cost of Rs. 3,500 per mile, and to add to this from year to year till the whole road has been metalled. This will take Rs. 7,000. Repairs to the metal on the railway feeder running from Kalligunge through the large mart of Kotechandpore to the railway at Kissengunge will take Rs. 4,886. It was intended to spend Rs. 2,000 in metalling 2 miles of the Jenidah and Magoorah road, but owing to difficulties resulting from the heavy inundation of last year, the works will probably be postponed for further consideration.

4. A sum of Rs. 6,683 is required for the completion of the important road from Rajahat to Keshubpore, and Rs. 2,767 have been allotted for the provision of bridges on the Chowgatcha and Chooramunkatty road; Rs. 5,223 have been allotted for erecting the Jessore and Taragunge road by part of the road to the sub-division of Nurrail; Rs. 8,000 have been voted for the construction of the road from Magoorah to Benodpore, being a continuation down towards Nowhatta and Nurrail of the road from Chowadanga through

Jenidah to Magoorah; Rs. 4,000 have been allotted for a road from Narrail to Singhea, which will be a part of the continuation of the line from Benodpore to Chowadanga. Benodpore and Singhea being already connected, a similar sum has been provided for a road from Nurrail to the important village of Luckhipassa, on the Bankana; a similar sum has been voted for the important road connecting the Sudder Station of Jessore with the large bazar of Kajoorah, on the Chittra; Rs. 3,500 have been given for the road running from Kalleegunge, an important mart above Khojoorah, on the Chitra, *vid* Sutee Gopalpore to Naranpore, on the Chowadanga road. I have seen this road recently, and I am inclined to reduce the allotment and to expend the balance on the continuation of the Kalleegunge road past Gopalpore to Kharagoda, on the Nuddea border, and in giving a new platform to a bridge that has given way thereon.

5. The above are the chief works proposed for execution during the year. It will not be necessary that I should here enter upon a detail of minor, though by no means unimportant, works contemplated.

6. As to the way in which the establishment under me has worked, Mr. Paterson is energetic, and does well the works entrusted to him. I should, however, prefer that the committee had some establishment of its own, by which at least all minor works could be executed under the supervision of the branch committees.

No. 2PR, dated Calcutta, the 2nd February 1875.

From—LORD H. ULICK BROWNE, Commissioner of the Presidency Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit the accounts of receipts and expenditure of the district road funds in this division for the year ending 30th September 1874, together with the report of works done and in progress during the year furnished by the several road cess committees.*

* 24-Pergunnahs, No. 446R, dated November 17th 1874.
Nuddea, No. 96, dated December 29th 1874.
Jessore, No. 334R, dated December 4th 1874.

2. These reports were received in this office on November 21st from the 24-Pergunnahs, on January 5th from Nuddea, and on December 7th from Jessore. References to the district officers for explanations of discrepancies, &c., and for information not supplied, or supplied in an imperfect form, have since been found necessary. Some time has thus been lost, and yet I regret to say some particulars called for from the Chairman of the Nuddea committee have not yet come to hand, and I have to submit the report for that district incomplete on one point, namely as to what it has been resolved to do in the current year. The information has, however, been given in all detail in the estimates for the year furnished some time ago, and the present omission may not therefore be of much consequence as regards this report.

3. As I need hardly say here, the valuation work was completed during the year in all three districts of the division, and the collections of the cess on both houses and lands were commenced everywhere. The collections were fully as satisfactory for a first year as they could well be expected to be, markedly so in Jessore, where there was no distress during the year, and where, therefore, the more stringent provisions of the law for default had freer play. Branch Road Cess Committees were appointed during the year in all three districts, and all that was needed to place the operation of the Act on a sound and efficient footing was done.

4. The Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs observes that, as a rule, the members of his committee did not evince much interest in their work, which is unsatisfactory. The Magistrate of Nuddea says nothing on the point, but I have reason to know that he has not the same ground of complaint. That the Magistrate of Jessore has the co-operation of his committee as far as is practicable, is apparent from what he says on the point in paragraph 3 of his report, though there is a difficulty in getting them to come in for meetings, as some of the members live in distant parts of the district. This is necessarily the case everywhere, as it is desirable that every part of a district should be represented on the committees. In all three districts, but especially in Nuddea and Jessore, the services of the branch or sub-divisional committees seem to have been utilized to some extent in the way of both advice and actual supervision of small local works. In this, I think, lies the germ of some improvement in our system of minor road operations in the interior, if we can only persuade local residents to take an active interest in such roads, &c., as are of use to them and their tenantry. It will probably be found that the more these committees are trusted, the more readily will they come forward to help the district executive.

5. Taking the district accounts and reports for the year separately for each district, I have to remark as follows :—

6. In the 24-Pergunnahs the total proceeds of the cess, including fines imposed, amounted during the year to Rs. 1,05,170, which, with Rs. 24,204, receipts from road and ferry tolls, the Government grant of Rs. 30,000 from the provincial reserve fund, and one or two petty items, made up a total of Rs. 1,59.644 at the committee's disposal. Of th,

Rs. 15,946, or over 15 per cent. on the cess proceeds, were spent on establishments; Rs. 23,878 on original works, and Rs. 77,606 on repairs, the balance in hand at the close of the year being Rs. 32,707. Details of the work taken in hand and completed, or remaining to be completed, have been given in the Chairman's report. Under "original works," it will be noticed, are shown a number of kutcha roads, each of considerable length, undertaken especially for purposes of relief in tracts in which distress prevailed owing to failure of crops. I am able to say from personal knowledge that the road works in question were useful ones, and the money was well spent.

7. The largest proportion of the year's expenditure was of course on account of repairs. In regard to none of the "original" works costing more than Rs. 2,500, and also in regard to none costing more than Rs. 10,000, was reference made to this office under rule 11 of the rules forwarded with Government circular No. 30 of May 8th 1872, an omission which has been pointed out to the Magistrate, who explains that the rule was overlooked.

8. Rupees 12,000 were spent on the improvement of village tracks and watercourses, such works being superintended in the interior by the sub-divisional officers and the members of the branch committees concerned.

9. Referring to the sketch given of the operations taken and to be taken in hand in the current year, I think the amount proposed to be spent on village roads bears a rather small proportion to the proposed aggregate expenditure on road works: it is smaller even than the allotment of the past year. The advisability of devoting a larger sum under this head will be pointed out to the Chairman, as such expenditure will go some way to reconcile the village population to the cess as one which is for their immediate good.

10. Mr. Peacock's remarks regarding the services rendered by the road cess deputy collector, Baboo Rahal Dass Mookerjee, and the Executive Engineer, Baboo Radhika Prosaud Mookerjee, severally have my concurrence. The last-named officer has, in my opinion, made himself undoubtedly most useful in conducting the road operations of the district.

11. In Nuddea the total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 1,32,454, including the Government grant of Rs. 50,000; and the total expenditure to Rs. 1,67,260, or Rs. 34,805 more than the receipts; this latter sum, as already explained (*vide* this office No. 24PR, dated 16th December last), having been overdrawn from the treasury and spent for the most part on famine works.

12. The large sum of Rs. 50,801 was spent on original works, a great portion undertaken for relieving distress. A still larger amount, Rs. 96,974, was spent on repairs. In not a single case in which the cost of the work exceeded Rs. 2,500 does reference appear to have been made for approval of the estimate under paragraph 11 of the rules above quoted, owing apparently to oversight. The expenditure on improvement of village roads amounted in all to Rs. 13,800,—not a very large sum perhaps; but it is satisfactory to note, with reference to paragraph 24 of the district report, that the Chairman of the committee has a just sense of the importance of spending a fair amount in this direction. The fact of village communities coming forward to supplement the grants for village roads with sums subscribed by themselves, shews that the grant is money well spent.

13. The expenditure on establishments in Nuddea amounted in all to Rs. 14,458, or over 21 per cent. on the aggregate cess collections, Rs. 67,147.

14. As already stated in paragraph 1 above, the required information for the purposes of this report as to the road operations to be undertaken in the currrent year remains yet to be received from Nuddea: when received, it will be submitted.

15. Mr. Stevens' remarks about the need for placing the entire control of purely local roads in the hands of the Branch Committees, and leaving the general supervision only to the District Committee, seem to me to the point; and I should like to be authorized to draw the line between the duties, or rather the particular works to be considered by the Branch and District Committees respectively, without at all curtailing the functions of the latter as laid down by the law. Part of such an arrangement would of courses be a Branch Committee at the head-quarters of the district for the sudder sub-division.

16. All that Mr. Stevens says in his paragraphs 25 and 26 about the District Committees not being allowed to make their own arrangements for establishments required for execution of works, has already been represented by me as regards the entire division in separate correspondence, and again lately at a personal interview with the Lieutenant-Governor. The concession was once made at my recommendation, but the carrying out of the arrangements was subsequently suspended. There can be no doubt that in the Presidency Division the Road Cess Committee's road work is sufficient to take up the entire time of an Engineer in each district, and the working of the present system is most unsatisfactory. Practically, neither the Superintending Engineer nor the Magistrate can have the services of the single Executive Engineer at the time they are particularly required; while the Engineer, if ever so willing, cannot give satisfaction to either, and if indolent, can play off one against the other.

17. Regarding the supervisor, Baboo Dwarkanath Sircar, in charge of local works in Nuddea (*vide* paragraph 28 of the district report), I fully endorse the opinion recorded of him by Mr. Stevens.

18. In Jessore the entire amount available for road operations during the year was Rs. 1,82,425, including grants-in-aid from the Provincial Reserve Fund, aggregating Rs. 24,401. The total expenditure on establishments was Rs. 7,735, or nearly 8 per cent. on the total cess collections (Rs. 98,866), which is sufficiently small considering the amount of valuation and other work which had to be gone through. Rs. 19,172 were spent on original works and Rs. 62,215 on repairs. The expenditure on works would doubtless have been a great deal larger but for a considerable sum, Rs. 37,591, having gone towards adjustment of a heavy deficit balance of the previous year.

19. The Chairman gives full details of the principal works undertaken during the year. In this district, it will be observed, larger sums (Rs. 3,000 for each sub-division) by far than in the other districts were placed at the disposal of the sub-divisional committees for construction and repair of village roads. Mr. Smith, in his paragraph 26, shows that he appreciates the importance of attending to this point, and that the result of doing so has been successful, as it has reconciled the people to the cess.

20. In a supplementary report No. 22R, dated 14th January, and submitted herewith in original, Mr. Smith gives his programme of the works to be undertaken in the current year. This provides for a still larger sum, Rs. 22,000, than that spent last year being laid out on village roads, which is satisfactory.

21. In paragraph 6 of the supplementary report, the Chairman gives his opinion of the District Executive Engineer, Mr. Paterson, an opinion from which I see no reason to differ.

22. On the whole, I think the District Road Funds may be said to have been satisfactorily administered during the year, and the one thing wanting seems to me to be to allow the District Committees to make their own arrangements as regards establishment. In paragraph 16 of this report, I have only alluded to the practical inconvenience of the existing system; but I would here submit that there is very little use in appointing District Committees and asking them to supervise and decide on road operations if they are not allowed to select their own working agents, but forced to employ and pay part of the salaries of a Government officer and his establishment, who, when they are wanted to work for the committee, can always say they must do something else for Government. It seems to me that this little bit of self-government is very nominal indeed when the self-governing body is not allowed full discretion in such a matter, especially as they do not object to any amount of inspection and supervision on the part of Government officers in the case of important works.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

The 24th April 1875.

No. 139.—*Declaration under Section* 6 *of Act X of* 1870 *of the Government of India.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a Post Office building in the village of Koomeerah, Pergunnah Islamabad, zillah Chittagong, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 42 feet by 36 feet, bounded on the north by a portion of the eastern bank of a tank called Sunker Diggy; east by the Dacca and Chittagong Trunk Road; south by a portion of the eastern bank of a tank called Sunker Diggy; and west by Sunker Diggy, is required within the aforesaid village of Koomeerah.

2. This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

No. 140.—*Declaration under Section* 6 *of Act X of* 1870 *of the Government of India.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for constructing a retired line of embankment near the Village Baleegaon and Cheytpore, in Pergunnahs Allinuggur and Mooraripore, in the District of Moorshedabad, it is hereby declared that two pieces of land, aggregating about 20 beegahs 8 cottahs and 16 gundahs, more or less, as per boundaries given below, are required within the above-mentioned Pergunnahs.

First plot is bounded on the north by the lands of Fakeer Chunder Pandary; on the east by the lands of Unnoda Prosad Banerjee and of Fakeer Chunder Pandary; on the south and on the west by the side cuttings of the old embankment.

Second plot is bounded on the north by the lands of Fakeer Chunder Pandary and the side cuttings of the old embankment; on the east and on the south by the side cuttings of the old embankment; and on the west by the lands of Fakeer Chunder Pandary.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

The plan of the lands required can be seen in the Office of the Executive Engineer, Nuddea Rivers Division.

ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 141.—*Notification.*—Baboo Gopaul Chunder Mookerjee, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, assumed charge of the late Dinagepore and Maldah District on the 24th March 1875, afternoon.

No. 142.—Mr. J. A. Price, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, rejoined the First Calcutta Division on the 25th March 1875, afternoon, on return from sick leave.

No. 143.—The services of the following Officers of the Engineer and Upper Subordinate establishments, who were deputed to Bengal for relief works, are replaced at the disposal of the Governments mentioned opposite to their names, from the date of their relief in this province :—

Names.	Grade.	Province to which ordered to return.	Date of leaving.
Ram Kissen Mookerjee ...	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	North-Western Province, General Branch.	3rd April 1875.
Hurrischunder Paul ...	Overseer, 1st grade...	Punjab Northern (State) Railway.	2nd " "
Narain Ram Chunder ...	Overseer, 2nd grade	Central India ...	31st March "
Modoo Sudun Bhuckt ...	Overseer, 3rd grade	Punjab Irrigation ...	3rd April "

No. 144.—*Appointment.*—Baboo Prosono Coomar Paul, Officiating Accountant, Fourth Grade, attached to the Cossye Division, is permanently appointed to the Department in that grade.

G. F. E. S. NEILL, *Captain*, M. S. C.,
Offg. Asst. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D.

IRRIGATION.

ESTABLISHMENT—NOTIFICATION.

Dated 26th April 1875.

No. 156.—*Notification.*—With reference to the orders marginally noted, Mr. J. L. Parker, Superintending Engineer, Second Grade, who has been posted to the Orissa Circle, reported his arrival at Cuttack on the 3rd instant, and took over charge of the circle from Mr. J. P. H. Walker, Superintending Engineer, proceeding on furlough on the afternoon of the 15th idem.

No. 82, dated 1st March 1875.
No. 123, dated 29th March 1875.

Mr. Parker was on special duty in Orissa from the 3rd to the 15th instant, both days inclusive.

No. 157.—*Leave.*—Mr. J. P. H. Walker, Superintending Engineer, Second Grade (temporary First Grade), availed himself, on the forenoon of the 16th instant, of the subsidiary leave granted him in the orders marginally noted.

No. 127, dated 29th March 1875.

No. 158.—*Notification.*—Colonel J. F. Stoddard, M.S.C., Superintending Engineer, South-Western Circle, returned to duty from the six weeks' privilege leave granted him in the orders marginally noted, and resumed charge of his office from Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Searle, S.C., on the forenoon of the 19th instant.

No. 63, dated 15th February 1875.
No. 97, dated 8th March 1875.

No. 159.—*Leave.*—Mr. H. D. Pearsall, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India three months' leave, in extension of the furlough granted him in the order marginally noted.

No. 174, dated 4th May 1874.

No. 160.—Baboo Mohesh Chunder Bose, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, Cossye Division, availed himself of the six months' furlough granted him in the orders marginally noted on the afternoon of the 19th instant.

No. 98, dated 8th March 1875.

No. 161.—*Corrigendum.*—In notification No. 139, dated 2nd instant, published at page 428 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 7th idem, for 'two months,' read 'three months.'

IRRIGATION.

No. 162.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for constructing an embankment on the right bank of the river Brahminee, in killahs Chowsutparra, Bulrampore, Dhenkanal, and pergunnah Shairgurrah, in the district of Cuttack, to protect the first range of the High Level Canal from the inundations of the said river, it is

hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land 10 miles in length and of an average breadth of 370 feet, measuring in the aggregate 432 acres, more or less, which, commencing from the terminal lock at Janapore, and passing through or near the mouzahs of Brundadeipur, Maharuthpur, Chowsutparra, Morjeetapur, Balliapatua, Kabatbund, Dogurparra, Borokana, Bedranpatna, Raichanda, Kedarpur, Gobkarah, Ballikoodia, Kantapatua, Paekrapur, and Endolba, terminates at a small hill in mouzah Pingwa, is required within the aforesaid killahs and pergunnahs.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

G. A. SEARLE, *Lt.-Col.*, R.C.,
for Offg. Jt.-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P.W.D., Irrigation Branch.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

THE Reverend Albert William Rebsch, of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, B. A., Junior Chaplain, has been appointed by the Lord Bishop a Surrogate in this Diocese for granting Episcopal Licenses of Marriage.

CALCUTTA, the 27th April 1875. CHARLES SANDERSON, *Registrar and Secy.*

Sheriff's Office, the 10th April 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Criminal Sessions of the year 1875, of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court-house, in the Town of Calcutta, on Wednesday, the fifth day of May next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Session be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Session be then and there to prosecute.

DEGUMBER MITTER, *Sheriff.*

সরিফ আফিস সন ১৮৭৫ সাল ১০ আপ্রিল।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার ফোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্ত্য জন্য আগামি সন ১৮৭৫ সালের ৫ই মে বুধবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাই কোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৭৫ সালের চতুর্থ ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্দ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী নিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি।

DEGUMBER MITTER, *Sheriff.*

TREASURY NOTICES.

MR. A. G. WILSON, Assistant Commissioner, has been placed in charge of the Hazareebagh Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other Treasuries.

W. LEF. ROBINSON, *Commr. of Chota Nagpore.*

CHOTA NAGPORE, the 17th April 1875.

UNCOVENANTED Deputy Collector Baboo Gooroo Churn Das has been placed in charge of the Moorshedabad Treasury from the 8th instant, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

By order,

SREENAUTH GHOSE, *Personal Asst. to Commr.*

COMMR.'s OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, the 13th April 1875.

Statement showing the importation of Salt (private property) in bond and afloat on the River Hooghly, subject to Customs duty, on the 16th April 1875.

	Government Golahs.	Private Golahs.	Afloat.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool Punga ...	9,90,682	...	2,69,366	12,60,048
French Kurkutch ...	9,814	...	......	9,814
Italian Punga ...	40,130	...	......	40,130
Italian Kurkutch ...	63,490	...	8,636	72,126
Malabar Kurkutch ...	38,572	...	778	39,350
Bombay Kurkutch ...	2,68,768	...	......	2,68,768
Madras Kurkutch ...	63,730	...	......	63,730
Coconada Kurkutch ...	......	...	7,195	7,195
Arabian and Persian Gulfs Kurkutch and Muscat Rock ...	1,14,186	...	......	1,14,186
Total ...	15,89,372	...	2,85,975	18,75,347

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE, the 22nd April 1875. J. D. MACLANE, *Offg. Collector of Customs.*

OPIUM NOTIFICATION.

No. 356B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1873-74, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Wednesday, the 5th May 1875, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,750 chests, viz.—

	Chests.
Behar Opium	2,150
Benares „	1,600
Total	3,750

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 16th November 1874, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 10th and 20th May 1875 respectively; that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Monday, the 10th May 1875, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Thursday, the 20th May 1875.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

DATES.		Behar, about Chests.	Benares, about Chests.	Total, about Chests.
On or about Friday, 4th June	1875 ...	2,150	1,600	3,750
On or about Wednesday, 7th July	„ ...	2,150	1,600	3,750
On or about Thursday, 5th August	„ ...	2,150	1,600	3,750
On or about Monday, 6th September	„ ...	2,150	1,600	3,750
On or about Friday, 1st October	„ ...	2,150	1,600	3,750
On or about Thursday, 4th November	„ ...	2,150	1,600	3,750
On or about Friday, 3rd December	„ ...	2,150	1,600	3,750
Total	...	15,050	11,200	26,250

By order of the Member in charge,

W. H. GRIMLEY, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., FORT WILLIAM, the 29th March 1875.

OPIUM NOTIFICATION.

No. 469B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1873-74, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-Room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Friday, the 4th June 1875, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,750 chests, viz.—

		Chests.
Behar Opium	... ...	2,150
Benares "	... ...	1,600
	Total ...	3,750

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual; they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 16th November 1874, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 9th and 19th June 1875 respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Wednesday, the 9th June 1875, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Saturday, the 19th June 1875.

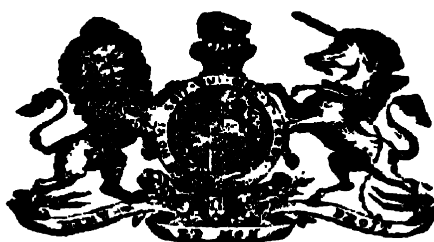
4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so.

DATES.	Behar, about Chests.	Benares, about Chests.	Total, about Chests.
On or about Wednesday, 7th July 1875	2,150	1,600	3,750
On or about Thursday, 5th August "	2,150	1,600	3,750
On or about Monday, 6th September "	2,150	1,600	3,750
On or about Friday, 1st October "	2,150	1,600	3,750
On or about Thursday, 4th November "	2,150	1,600	3,750
On or about Friday, 3rd December "	2,150	1,600	3,750
Total ..	12,900	9,600	22,500

By order of the Member in charge,

W. H. GRIMLEY, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., FORT WILLIAM, the 26th April 1875.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1875.

PART II.

Advertisements.

[N.B.—Advertisements, Notices, &c., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette cannot be received after Noon on Monday.]

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the district of Bogra will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 13th day of May 1875 for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1875 :—

FIRST CLASS ESTATE.

No. of Mehal.	Name of Mehal.	Name of Proprietor.	Sadar Jama.	Arrear for which the mehal is to be sold.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Present No. 177 ... Former No. 176 ...	Mouza Shukarmooye and others, in Pergunnah Apail.	Krishna Kant Sharma Roy.	1,621 5 4	639 0 0

BOGRA COLLECTORATE, the 5th April 1875. C. MAGRATH, *Offg. Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the district of Bograh will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district, on the 13th day of May 1875, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 28th day of March 1875.

No. of mehal.	Nameof mehal.	Name of proprietor.	Sudder jumma.	Amount of arrears for which the mehal is to be sold.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Present No. 101 Former No. 98	Dihi Bonga, in Pergunnah Mehamanshahye.	Rabendra Narayan Bagchhi, Chandi Prosad Boumik, Jay Shankar Sanyal, and others.	878 10 11	17 11 10

BOGRAH COLLECTORATE, the 8th April 1875. C. MAGRATH, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the district of Dinagepore will be put up to public auction and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district, on the 8th of May 1875, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 28th March 1875.

No. on Toujee.	Class.	Name of the mehal and pergunnah.	Name of the proprietor.	Sudder jumma.	Balance due.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
32	1st class ...	Mouzah Joypore and others, Pergunna Deorah.	Jayamani Debya, mother of Kalinath and Taranath Moectry.	1,475 9 11½	506 0 0	

E. V. WESTMACOTT, *Collector.*

DINAGEPORE COLLECTORATE, the 8th April 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate, in the district of Pubna, will be put up to public auction and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on Friday, the 28th May 1875, corresponding with 15th Joishto 1282 B. S., for arrears of revenue, Rs. 525-11-10, and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 29th March 1875.

Consecutive No.	No. on the rent-roll.	Name of Mehal.	Proprietor.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	944	Chur Ataparah, in pergunnah Kagmaree.	Shib Nath Bagchee and Rosho Moye Gaupta.	568 12 4	525 11 10	This mehal has been settled with its proprietor from 1279 to 1283 B. S. The proprietary right of this mehal, as well as the remaining portion of settlement, will be sold.

PUBNA COLLECTORATE, the 17th April 1875 F. REES, *Offg. Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Chittagong will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district, on the 13th day of May 1875, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 25th day of February 1875.

CLASS I.—PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.

For Arrears of Revenue.

No. 1100.—Taraf Gouri Shunkur Kanongoe; recorded proprietors, Ishan Chandra Kanongoe and others. Sudder jumma of the entire estate, Rs. 1,232-3-2. The share of Gour Chandra Dutt, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 54-6-0, will be sold, the remaining proprietors having opened separate accounts under Act XI of 1859.

For Arrears of Revenue.

No. 1119.—Taraf Hari Shona; recorded proprietors, Azimuddin and others. Sudder jumma of the entire estate, Rs. 1,539-10-0. Entire estate will be sold.

For Arrears of Revenue.

No. 1238.—Taraf Inos Aoop; recorded proprietors, Adhoo Khan and others. Sudder jumma of the entire estate, Rs. 2,272-7-6. The share of Goloke Chandra Chowdry, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 381-8-6, will be sold, the remaining proprietors having opened separate accounts under Act XI of 1859.

For Arrears of Revenue.

No. 1686.—Taraf Khan Bebee; recorded proprietors, Krishnodas Kundo, Goluck Chandra Chowdry, and others. Sudder jumma of the entire estate, Rs. 738-12-8. Entire estate will be sold.

For Arrears of Revenue.

No. 1751.—Taraf Modun Chowdry; recorded proprietors, Lukhikant Dutt, Nityanund Roy, and others. Sudder jumma of the entire estate, Rs. 688-6-5. The shares of Nityanund Roy Huri Mohun Shaha, and Ramkumul Shaha, bearing sudder jumma Rs 424-11-0, will be sold the remaining proprietors having opened separate accounts under Act XI of 1859.

No. 2562.—Taraf Ram Bhadra Kanongoe; recorded proprietors, Bhoirub Charn, Golam Hossein, and others. Sudder jumma of the entire estate, Rs. 918-15-7. The shares of Golam Hossein, Gorib Hossein, Mahomed Ali, and Jaker Ali, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 5-14-6, will be sold, the remaining proprietors having opened separate accounts under Act XI of 1859.

T. M. KIRKWOOD *Offg. Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Hooghly will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 8th day of June 1875, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 28th day of March 1875.

Number of Mehal.	Name of Mehal and Pergunnah.	Name of defaulting proprietor.	Sudder jumma.	Amount of arrears due.	REMARKS.
	1st Class Permanently-settled Estate.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
10	Radhakanto Bati, pergunnah Pandoonh.	Jadub Chunder Nundy and Behary Churn Nundy, of Jamgram, pergunnah Pandoonh, zillah Hooghly; Ejadbux Chowdhury and Meer Nassar Ali Chowdhury, of Kosbah, Pandoonh, pergunnah Pandoonh; Syod Hamidoollah, Rojonh Bibee, Mollah Abdool Hokim, Syod Ahamood, Syod Golam Hoydur, and Syod Noorun Nobee, of Chowghoriah, pergunnah Ranihati, zillah Burdwan; Sokinah Bibee, of Kosbah, Pandooah, pergunnah Pandooah; Mofeejon Nissa Bibee, of Pandooah, Naksi Moholah, pergunnah Pandooah, zillah Hooghly.	624 11 11	6 13 4	
26	Ditto, Malikapore, pergunnah Baligory.	Rama Nundo Bundopadhya and others ...	10,595 3 8		
2151	Chakran, ditto, pergunnah ditto.	Ditto ditto ...	114 0 3		
			10,709 3 11		
		Rs. A. P. Deduct 2 as. 10 gds. share belonging to Nobongo Moonjory Debee, of Sooray, Chuck Digee, pergunnah Havili, zillah Burdwan, Sabect of Idols; Sree Sree Moodhoosoodun, Sreedhur, Bistoo, Mohessur, and Mritoonjoy Shib Thakoor. The sudder jumma of the share, including the Chakran, 1,673 5 1 Deduct 2 as. 10 gds. share belonging to Kalidoss Roy, father and guardian of Sorut Chunder Roy, and to Tilotomah Dabee, mother and guardian of Ganendronath, Opendronath, Soodangsoo Sheekhur, and Kishory Mohun Roy. The sudder jumma of the share 1,673 5 1	3,346 10 2		
		Separate accounts of the shares having been opened under Act XI of 1859, Remains— 11 as. share of Rama Nundo Bundopadhya and Poorno Chunder Bundopadhya for himself, and as guardian and executor to the estate of his minor nephews, Promothonath and Hornath Bundopadhya. The sudder jumma of the share ...	7,362 9 9	2,522 6 6	
54	Ditto, Thoyparrah, pergunnah Pandooah.	Mollah Abdool Hakim Syod Ahamood, Syod Golam Hoydur, Syod Noorun Nobee, of Chowghoriah, pergunnah Ranihatee, zillah Burdwan; Sookeena Bibee, of Kosbah, Pandooah, pergunnah Pandooah, zillah Hooghly.	1,066 1 0	213 8 9	
126	Ditto, Silampore, pergunnah Silampore.	Tarinee Churn Chuttopadhya and others ...	2,108 8 9		
		Deduct 1 anna 15 g. 2 k. share of Deno Nath Chattopadhya, of Kamalpore, pergunnah Silampore, zillah Hooghly. The sudder jumma of the share is	234 15 0		
		A separate account of this share has been opened under Section 10, Act XI of 1859.			
		The remaining share, belonging to Tarinee Churn Chattopadhya of Nitanundopore, pergunnah Silampore, to Krishto Gopal Chuttopadhya, Joymonee Dabee, mother of the minor Brojo Nath Roy, Rongini Dabee of Kamalpore, and to Issur Chunder Roy, Rashmonjary Dabee, guardain of Krishto Dhone Roy, Pitamber Roy, Debnarain Roy, Russick Lal Roy, Juggut Chunder Roy, Taramonee Dabee, Dhobomoye Dabee, Ranga Chand Dabee, and Prem Chand Dabee. The sudder jumma of the share	1,873 9 9	1 14 8	Since realized.

HOOGHLY, the 23rd April 1875.

A. WEEKES, *Offg. Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Patna will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district, on the 31st day of May 1875, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 29th day of March 1875.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estate.

No. of Toujee.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Sudder jumma.	Name of Proprietor.	REMARKS.
		Rs. A. P.		
746	Arazee toufeer, Jahangeerpore, Mugurpal, resumed Mehal, Pergunnah Shahpore, Munair.	7,828 2 0	Nund Kishore Malik ...	The entire estate will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only.

HERBERT MOSLEY, *Officiating Collector.*

PATNA COLLECTORATE, the 20th April 1875.

صاحب کلکٹر بہادر ضلع پٹنہ کے حکم سے

اشتہار نیلام مطابق دفعہ ۶ ایکٹ ۱۱ سنہ ۱۸۵۹ عیسوی

سب کو جاننا چاہئے کہ یہہ محال جو نیچے لکھا ہے بابت باقی مالگذاری سرکار و دوسری دعوی جو مطابق آئین و قانون جاری کے باقی مالگذاری سرکار کے طرح وصول ہونا چاہئے و جو بتاریخ ۲۹ ماہ مارچ سنہ ۱۸۷۵ع کو باقی تھی تاریخ ۳۱ ماہ مي سنہ ۱۸۷۵ع مطابق ۱۱ ماہ جیٹھ سنہ ۱۲۸۲ فصلي روز دو شنبہ کو اس ضلع کے صاحب کلکٹر کے کچہري میں بلا عذر سب کے سامنے نیلام ہوگا*

قسم اول محال بندوبست دائمي

نمبر توزیع	نام محال بقید پرگنہ	جمع صدر	نام مالکون کا	کیفیت
۷۴۶	اراضي توفیر جہانگیر پور مگرپال محال ضبطي پرگنہ شاہ پور منیر	۷۸۲۸-۲	نند کیشور مالک مالگذار	بعلت باقی مالگذاري کے نیلام ہوگا

تحریر بتاریخ ۲۰ ماہ اپریل سنہ ۱۸۷۵ع

HERBERT MOSLEY, *Officiating Collector.*

साहिब कलक्टर बहादुर जिले पटना के हुकुम से

इश्तहार नीलाम मुताबिक दफा ६ एकट ११ सन १८५९

सबको जानना चाहिये के यह महाल जो नीचे लिखा है बाबत बाकी मालगुजारी सरकार औ दुसरे दावे जो मुताबिक आईन औ कानून जारी के बाकी मालगुजारी सरकार की तरह वसूल होने चाहिये औ जो तारीख २९ महीना मारीच सन १८७५ ई: को पाने थे तारीख ३१ महीना मई सन १८७५ ई: मुताबिक ता: ११ महीना जेठ सन १२८२ फसली दिन सोमार को इस जिले के साहेब कलकटर की कचहरी मे बिलाउजुर के सबके सामने नीलाम होगा

किसीम बंदोबस्त दायमी

तोजी नम्बर	नाम महाल और परगना	सदर जमा	नाम मालिकोंका	कैफियत
७४६	एराजी तौफिर जहांगीर पुर मगरपाल महाल जपती परगने शाह पुर मनेर	७८२८=	नन्दकिशर मालिक माल गुजार	महाल साबित मुसलम नीलाम होगा बइलत बाकी माल गुजारी

ता: २० म: अपरैल सन १८७५ ई:

HERBERT MOSLEY, *Officiating Collector.*